A GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

980

A GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS
IN
INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Fourth Revised Edition

A GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

A complete guide to all the historical and important cities
and to the interesting places in India and Pakistan,
with information on rail, steamer and air routes.

980

Museum, Library

Compiled by

SAMSON REUBEN WALTER

WITH MAP OF INDIA & PAKISTAN

CHOWKHAMBA SANSKRIT SERIES OFFICE
VARANASI

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PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION

The information contained in the fourth edition of this Guide Book has been subjected to a most searching revision and alteration. It will be observed that, after the partition of what was formerly British India, practically all presidencies, districts and towns have undergone a change either in form or by transfer from one Government to the other. To the numerous travellers in India and Pakistan, as also to the tourists groping for such information, this Guide Book professes to hold out a helping hand. The assistance it gives is that of furnishing details they should have at their disposal and of a methodised system such as now offered for their use by the compiler and diligently inserted in their proper places.

Special attention has been paid by the compiler to the revision of information relating to the Republic of India and the Dominion of Pakistan and all possible care has been taken to ensure its accuracy. The compiler tenders his thanks to all those who have assisted him in the endeavour to make this the most reliable guide and to whose kindly encouragement the *Guide For Travellers In India and Pakistan* owes its present enlargement.

S. R. WALTER

State Museum Library Lucknow 980

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

The third edition of this Guide Book has been completely revised, enlarged and brought up-to-date. The growing popularity of this guide has encouraged me to compile and add information of some more important cities in India and it is hoped that it will help the travellers in every possible way.

This compilation has been brought primarily for the benefit of travellers in India by presenting practical and most useful information in a concise form. The travellers who own this book need not buy numerous cheap handbooks. Their need for a standard guide to important places in India has been rightly met.

S. R. W.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

The second edition of this Guide Book has been revised and great care has been taken to ensure the information given being as correct as possible.

The main object of this Guide Book is to enable the traveller in India, may he be an Indian or a foreigner, to get as much useful information as he is anxious to obtain before he starts on his journey. The long-felt demand for useful information has been rightly met by this Guide Book. As described by one commentator it has indeed proved "A hundred Guides in one."

It is hoped that the second edition will be equally popular and useful to the travellers in India.

S. R. W.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

The guide is issued with the object of giving information on matters of interest to the tourist as well as to the travelling public in India. It does not claim to be an exhaustive guide to India; such a thing is not possible within the compass of such a book. It rather aims at providing the most useful information to travellers in India. Every precaution has been taken to make the information as complete and accurate as possible by treating each subject in sufficient detail.

The compiler had occasion to visit many of the cities and places of interest described in the book and felt that such useful information as the routes, dak bungalows, public conveyances available, hotels, clubs and places of interest and entertainment in every place would be of great service to all travellers in India. There are many guide books but none deal with all these vital subjects. Personal observation and inquiries made by the compiler on his journeys have resulted in the publication of this useful book, which it is hoped will be appreciated by the intending travellers.

The majority of the people are ignorant of the most interesting places and of the historical and archaeological relics to be found within the Indian Empire. To them the guide book should also prove of great interest.

The compiler is indebted to Municipal and Government officers for their co-operation and support and to the officers of the B. B. & C. I., N. W., M. & S. M., E. B., Nizam State, E. I. and J. & D. Railways and the officers of Indian States for their valuable assistance and encouragement, without which this work could not have been completed. Acknowledgments are due to the B. B. & C. I. Railway and Mr. Schaeffer for the kind use of their photographs.

Any suggestions or alterations for the improvement of the guide would be highly appreciated.

S. R. W.

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GENERAL INFORMATION FOR THE TOURIST

There is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous cities, of diverse races and of monuments designed by master architects as India, a geographical, cultural, historical and political Mosaic. India calls to everyone—statesman, true lover of nature, sportsman, mountaineer or businessman all will find life surging past in a picturesque procession.

INDIA & PAKISTAN

The partition of what was formerly known as British India, took place on August 15, 1947, according to an agreed plan between the British Government and the two main Indian political parties—the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League. Only two provinces were primarily affected by the decision to partition the sub-continent, and a third to a similar degree. The two affected provinces were the Punjab in the west and Bengal in the east, inhabited predominantly by the Muslims.

India consists of twenty-eight States contained in the Union of India, the Portuguese Possessions of Goa, Daman, Diu and the French Possessions of Mahe, Karikal, Pondicherry and Yanam.

In shape India is like a triangle, with its base resting on the Himalaya Mountains in the north and its apex running far into the ocean in the south. At the southern extremity the triangle tapers with a pear shaped curve to a point called Cape Comorin. India is shut off from the main land of Asia by the Himalaya Mountains, the highest mountain range in the world. In the south the country is surrounded on all sides by water—the Arabian Sea in the west, the Indian Ocean in the south and the Bay of Bengal in the east. On the country's land frontier, from west to east are West Pakistan, Chinese Turkistan, Tibet, China, Burma and East Pakistan.

India is about 1,700 miles from east to west and about 2,000 miles from north to south. The sea frontier is about

3,500 miles and its land frontier about 8,200 miles long. The total involved is 1,220,099 sq. miles. The total population is 318,912,506, which is a little less than one-sixth of the population of the whole world.

India is one of the most fertile and thickly populated countries in the world. It is inhabited by different races. Hindi is the national language of India but the people speak many different languages and they are divided into many different castes. Their habits, dress and religions, too, all differ; but they are all under one Government and obey the same laws. Although they speak different languages and each section naturally loves its own language yet the educated classes can all speak English.

The word Pakistan, according to the general Muslim view, stands for all that is pure and noble in Islam. Pakistan was established as a Dominion by the areas in the north-west and the north-east, after the division of the sub-continent. Pakistan consists of two geographical units—Eastern Pakistan and Western Pakistan which are separated from each other by more than a thousand miles of Indian territory. East Bengal is the largest and most thickly populated province of Pakistan.

How to Visit India & Pakistan

Although it is possible to enter through any of the several ports along the coast, visitors from Europe and the West prefer to begin their tour in Bombay, which has been rightly called the Gateway of India. Others find Calcutta, Madras or the route via Colombo in the south more convenient.

In Pakistan, Karachi Air port and harbour occupies a prominent position on the International trunk routes and as a "port of call" which serves the entire need of the passenger traffic of Western Pakistan. Chittagong, in Eastern Pakistan, has assumed great importance as the major port, being one of the best natural harbours of the world.

Season in India

India is a land of sunshine and colour. The best season for a pleasant visit is from November to March, when the days are pleasantly cool. In Bombay from December to February the climate is cool. In Calcutta the cold lasts from December till the middle of January. In Northern India it is extremely cold during this part of the year and frost is not uncommon, while in Madras there is a bracing and cold climate on the Hill Stations.

Clothing

Every traveller should equip himself with clothes suitable for both cold and warm weather. Rugs and overcoats are necessary. During the day Solar topees should always be worn to prevent sun-stroke. Plenty of light underclothes are necessary. In India illness is contracted more from chills than from the heat. During winter the cold of the nights and the mornings is sharp and the traveller should carefully cover himself, especially when he is travelling in trains, etc. Thin or tropical clothing should be worn during midday, when it is warm. Every traveller should also use glare glasses and umbrellas, whenever he is out in the sun.

Bedding

Generally bedding is provided on all trains at nominal cost but it is advisable to have suitable equipment when travelling. The traveller should carry a holdall in which a pillow, *razai*, blankets and cotton bedsheets can be carried.

Servants

The tourist should engage an Indian servant to act as interpreter and valet. Before engaging a servant, the tourist should either satisfy himself about his credentials or should engage one recommended by some person or tourist agency. The servant will be particularly useful during the railway journey when he will look after the baggage, make beds and attend on the employers personally. An 'ayah' or maidservant should also be engaged if the tourist has a wife and children with him.

Arrival in India

The tourist has the choice of many air and shipping lines for his journey to India and he can select one from the various lines serving each port. The rates differ with the shipping line selected and the actual accommodation on the ship. Special reductions are given at certain times of the year or when the stay in India is limited to months when there is no rush for accommodation.

Registration

The foreigner entering India is required to get himself registered at the port of arrival and also to obtain a "residential permit" specifying the period for which he is permitted to stay in India.

A foreigner who enters India as a "tourist" will be registered as such; unlike other foreigners, tourists will not be required to report their movements. The period for which a "tourist" is normally allowed to stay in India is three months.

In Bombay

The mail steamers lie alongside the landing wharf called Ballard Pier. Before landing it is essential to get passports stamped by the Inspector who will be found on board the ship. A Customs Baggage Declaration Form will be handed to the tourist shortly before the vessel enters port or when the steamer is in the port. All the dutiable baggage must be declared on this form. On going ashore the passport must be shown to the Police Officer at the gangway after which he should proceed to the Customs examination shed. The Customs examination is not severe but a fair declaration should be made. The clerk on duty at the Customs counter will ascertain the amount payable, if any, and will present a bill for Port Trust dues. On payment of the amount a receipt should be obtained. After this the tourist should present himself at the actual place of examination. The luggage will be found under a numbered sign board corresponding to a number previously affixed to the luggage.

Heavy Baggage

Considerable saving in freight can be effected by tourists who desire to proceed up-country by booking their baggage which is not immediately required on arrival, by goods train.

Exemption from Duty

Bona fide personal baggage is exempt from duty and this exemption is allowed on baggage which arrives in India within one month either before or after the arrival of the owner.

Passengers are informed that Customs Officers are empowered to examine and detain all packages which they suspect or regarding which doubts may arise.

Any person making a false declaration or attempting to pass dutiable goods without payment of duty is liable to a fine and confiscation of the property.

Customs Duties

The duty payable on most articles varies from 25 per cent to 50 per cent according to the article. *Bona fide* baggage shall include wearing apparel and other personal effects, provided the articles are not for sale and are imported for the personal use of the passenger or for members of his family travelling with him, but it shall not include the following articles:

(*a*) Arms, ammunition and military stores.
(*b*) Alcoholic liquor exceeding one quart and perfumed spirit exceeding one pint.
(*c*) Cigars exceeding 50, and cigarettes exceeding 100, whether in opened or unopened boxes or tins and other tobacco exceeding ½ lb. in weight.
(*d*) Pianos, pianolas, carriages, motor-cars and motor-cycles, radio sets and radiograms.
(*e*) Cloth to be made up into apparel and furnishing materials.
(*f*) Articles for household use, such as furniture, pictures, carpets, glass, crockery, cutlery and silver plated ware imported in excess of the following quantities: silver Rs. 200, linen Rs. 100, glass and crockery Rs. 100, cutlery Rs. 75, cooking utensils Rs. 25, pictures Rs. 50.

Up to the limits specified against each item the above articles are passed free of duty. Husband and wife travelling together are entitled to double the above allowance.

All persons importing firearms into India and Burma for private use must obtain from the Commissioner of Police a 'Possession License.'

The importing of arms of .303 or .450 bore is prohibited. It is of the utmost importance that all firearms should be produced before the Customs Inspector and full details of them should be entered in the space provided on the back of the Customs form. Particular attention is drawn to the note on the head of the Baggage Declaration Form on the danger of handing over loaded firearms. Arms which are not covered by license, will be taken to the Customs House from where they will be cleared on production of the necessary license and on payment of duty. It is possible for a passenger who does not wish to clear his weapon to leave it in Customs custody. It will be put on board the steamer by which he leaves India on payment of rent and delivery charges.

Clearing Agents

The tourist would find it more convenient to arrange the whole work of clearing his baggage with one of the clearing and forwarding agents whose representatives board every passenger steamer arriving in Bombay, in which case all keys of packages with instructions should be handed over to the said representative.

Coolies

If coolies are engaged to clear the baggage, the number of each cooly should be noted.

Exchange

The principal banking agents have a bureau in the Customs shed at which foreign currency may be exchanged for Indian currency at the official rates of exchange.

Indian & Pakistan Currency

1 Rupee = 16 annas = 1s. 6d. = 21 cents
$\frac{1}{2}$ ” = 8 ”
$\frac{1}{4}$ ” = 4 ”
$\frac{1}{8}$ ” = 2 ”
$\frac{1}{16}$ ” = 1 ” = about 1 penny
2 pice = 6 pies = $\frac{1}{2}$ anna
1 ” = 3 ” = $\frac{1}{4}$ ”
1 pie = $\frac{1}{3}$ pice = $\frac{1}{12}$ anna

Currency notes of the following denominations are issued by the Reserve Bank of India:
Rs. 1, 2, 5, 10 and 100.

Exchange in Pakistan

U.K. 1 Pak Rupee = 2s. 2d.
U.S.A. 1 Pak Rupee = 30.10 cents
India 1 Pak Rupee = Rs. 1-7 as. app.

Stations and Special Trains

See chapters on Railways in India and Pakistan.

In other Ports

The same procedure as in Bombay is followed when the visitor arrives by Mail Steamer in Calcutta, Madras and Karachi.

Conveyances

For public conveyances, etc., in the respective places please see chapters under those headings.

Hotels

Details of the hotels in each town are given separately under the respective towns.

Air Services

See chapters on Air Transport in India and Pakistan.

BOMBAY STATE

Bombay State stretches along the west coast of India, from Gujrat in the north to Kanara in the south. The former Deccan States, the Gujrat States and Kolhapur and Baroda have merged with Bombay State. The State embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people. The rich plains of Gujrat are made fertile by the waters of the rivers Narbada and Tapti. South of Bombay City the State is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Beyond the Ghats are the Deccan Districts. South of these lie the Karnatak Districts. On the sea side of Ghats is the Konkan, a rice growing tract, interrupted by creeks which make communication difficult.

The State is divided into three Divisions—each comprising a group of Districts—viz., the Northern, Central and the Southern, each in charge of a commissioner.

Northern Division: Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Thana, Bombay Sub. Dist., Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Dangs, Baroda, Mehsana and Amreli.

Central Division: East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara North, Sholapur and Kolaba.

Southern Division: Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur and Satara South.

GREATER BOMBAY

Bombay is situated on an island which is connected with the island of Salsette by causeways. It is the chief seaport of Western India and is the Capital of the State. It has a very splendid harbour, one of the finest in the world. The harbour is always full of ships, steamers and yachts. The lighthouse from Colaba Point can be seen 18 miles out at sea. (Detailed information of this Port appears separately in this Guide under the heading "Main Indian Ports.") Bombay has been rightly called the Gateway of India. Situated on Apollo Bunder is the Gateway which was formerly the landing place for British Government Officials. Most of the trade with Europe passes through Bombay as it is the nearest port and the point at which mail steamers leave and reach India. The airport at Santa Cruz, is the first port of entry from the west for the Indian Republic. It serves seventeen air-lines.

Climate

Bombay has a very humid climate but is neither very hot in summer nor cold in winter. In June the south-west monsoon

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breaks and blows till the end of September.

The average rainfall is 75 inches. May and October are the hottest months. The average temperature is 70 degrees. The weather is cool from December till February.

Industry and Trade

Bombay is the centre of the cotton and textile industries in India and the second biggest financial centre. There are over 100 spinning and weaving mills. Other important industries include dyeing, metal working and tanning, and the main trade, shipping, engineering, banking, insurance, etc. The chief imports are cotton goods, metals and machinery and the chief exports are raw cotton, grain, opium, ivory, tea and coffee.

The inauguration of Greater Bombay on April 15, 1950, extended the limits of Bombay to cover a total area of 92 sq. miles. The newly amalgamated region which formerly formed part of the Bombay Suburban District, now forms the northern boundary of Greater Bombay and extends from Madh and Versova in the west to Jogeshwari in the centre, and Bhandup in the east right upto the Thana creek.

Amenities

Bombay City, or Greater Bombay as it is now called, is a cosmopolitan city and owes its prosperity to the industry and enterprise of its population of nearly three million. The chief commercial centre is the Fort area. The centre of interest is the city's splendid promenade by the sea, the Marine Drive. The famous Hanging Gardens is situated on the Malabar Hills and from the summits of these hills a superb view of the city is offered, one that is almost magical at night. Bombay's amenities include the Mahalaxmi Race Course, the Brabourne Stadium with a cricket ground, an up-to-date Lido and the Breach Candy Baths, with a beautifully laid out open-air swimming pool. Juhu, the popular seaside resort in Bombay with its lovely stretch of palm-fringed sandy beach which attracts thousands of holiday makers from Bombay, is two miles from Santa Cruz opposite the aerodrome.

Railway Communications

See under the heading "Railways in India."

Public Conveyances in Bombay

Taxis, hack victorias, buses and trams are available.

HOTELS IN BOMBAY

There are many first class hotels in Bombay run on European and Indian style. Representatives of the leading hotels meet passengers at the Mole Station and at railway stations.

European Hotels

	Name	*Address*
1.	Taj Mahal Hotel	Apollo Bunder.
2.	Grand Hotel	Ballard Pier.
3.	Majestic Hotel	Near Museum.
4.	Green's Hotel	Apollo Bunder.
5.	Ritz Hotel	Churchgate Reclamation.
6.	Fredrick's Hotel	Apollo Bunder.
7.	London Hotel	Grant Road.
8.	West End Hotel	New Marine Lines.
9.	Ambassador Hotel	Marine Drive.
10.	Astoria	Churchgate Reclamation.
11.	Mirabelle Hotel	Dhobi Talao.
12.	Airlines Hotel	Churchgate Reclamation.

Indian Hotels

	Name	*Address*
1.	Sardar Griha Hotel	Crawford Market.
2.	Empire Hindu Hotel	Bori Bunder.
3.	Madhavashram	Girgaum.
4.	Shri Krishna Boarding House	Charni Road, Girgaum.
5.	Welcome Hindu Hotel	Bori Bunder.

CLUBS IN BOMBAY

	Name	*Address*
1.	Bombay Club	Marine Drive.
2.	Bombay Commercial Gymkhana	Wodehouse Road.
3.	Bombay Flying Club, Ltd.	Juhu Aerodrome.
4.	Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd.	Esplanade Road.
5.	Bombay Presidency Golf Club	Sewree.
6.	Ladies' Gymkhana	Malabar Hill.
7.	Catholic Gymkhana	Kennedy Sea Face.
8.	Islam Gymkhana	Chowpatty Sea Face.
9.	Orient Club	Kennedy Sea Face.

10.	P. J. Hindu Gymkhana	Kennedy Sea Face.
11.	Parsi Gymkhana	Marine Lines.
12.	Ripon Club	Esplanade Road.
13.	Rotary Club of Bombay	Bombay.
14.	Royal Bombay Yacht Club	Apollo Bunder.
15.	Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd.	Byculla.
16.	Willingdon Sports Club	Clerk Road, Byculla.
17.	Y. M. C. A.	Wodehouse Road, Colaba.
18.	Y. W. C. A.	Wodehouse Road, Colaba.
19.	Safety First Association of India	143, Esplanade Road.
20.	United Lodge of Theosophists	Esplanade Road.
21.	Cricket Club of India, Ltd.	Brabourne Stadium.
22.	Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana	Queen's Road.
23.	Western India Automobile Association	*Head Office*: Fort, Bombay. *Branches*: Poona and Ahmedabad.
24.	Radio Club	Apollo Reclamation.

The Automobile Association will prove particularly useful to those who intend touring the country by car. Membership is open to private car and motor-cycle owners, commercial firms whose representatives travel by car and to those who, while not owning a car or motor-cycle themselves, travel in vehicles supplied by their firms.

Members receive full benefits of its many services including road service, legal advice and discount on insurance premiums.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY

	Name	*Address*
1.	New Empire Talkies	Bori Bunder.
2.	Excelsior Talkies	Bastion Road, Fort.
3.	Regal Talkies	Near Museum.
4.	Eros Talkies	Opp. Churchgate Station.
5.	Metro Talkies	Dhobi Talao.
6.	Strand Talkies	Colaba.
7.	Aurora Talkies	King's Circle.

Indian Talkies

	Name	*Address*
1.	Swastik Talkies	Lamington Road.
2.	Central Talkies	Charni Road, Girgaum.
3.	Majestic Talkies	Charni Road, Girgaum.
4.	Imperial Talkies	Lamington Road.
5.	Liberty Cinema	Dhobi Talao.
6.	Lamington Talkies	Lamington Road.
7.	Minerva Talkies	Lamington Road.
8.	Krishna Talkies	Charni Road Junction.
9.	Royal Opera House	Sandhurst Bridge.
10.	Roxy Talkies	New Queen's Road.
11.	Super Talkies	Charni Road Junction.
12.	Capitol Talkies	Bori Bunder.
13.	Palace Talkies	Byculla.
14.	Broadway Talkies	Dadar.
15.	Kum Kum Talkies	Worli.
16.	City Light Talkies	Matunga.
17.	Rivoli Talkies	Matunga.
18.	Novelty Talkies	Grant Road.

BAND - STANDS

	Name	*Address*
1.	Band-stand	Mayo Road, Fort.
2.	Chowpatty Band-stand	Near Sea Face, Chowpatty.
3.	Malabar Hill Band-stand	Sir P. M. Gardens, Malabar Hill.
4.	Mazagon Hill Band-stand	Joseph Baptista Garden, Mazagon.
5.	Victoria Garden Band-stand	Byculla.
6.	Parsi Colony Band-stand	Dadar.
7.	King's Circle Band-stand	Matunga.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN BOMBAY

The Gateway of India: This massive edifice is situated on Apollo Bunder and was once the landing place for all British Government Officials. It is an excellent piece of architecture and was erected to commemorate the landing of King George V and Queen Mary in December, 1911.

Apollo Bunder: Is a place of attraction not only to the tourist but also to the residents of the city. The scene every evening is striking. Crowds of people, some of them in brilliant costumes, are seen promenading, enjoying the fresh air, watching native craft, steam launches or steamers in the harbour. The sight leaves a lasting impression.

Prince of Wales Museum: Is situated on the southern end of Esplanade Road. The foundation of this fine building was laid in 1905 by King George V when he came to India as Prince of Wales. In this Museum reposes the most excellent collection of geology, mammal and bird life of India. It is divided into three sections: Art, Archaeology and Natural History. There is a garden surrounding the Museum.

The Town Hall: Stands on the east side of Elphinstone Circle. This building was completed in 1833. There is a flight of very wide stone steps leading to the Colonnade in front of the building. The vast hall in the interior is used for art exhibitions and other public functions. A branch of the Royal Asiatic Society is situated on the ground floor and a number of statues are on exhibit here. One of the wings of the Assembly room is occupied by the Bombay Asiatic Society and Library.

Bombay Castle: Situated behind the Town Hall are the remains of the Bombay Castle. The gateway of the castle is of Portuguese origin. Nothing except the walls facing the harbour and a portion of the wall to the north now remains. It is at present used as an arsenal. The time-signal ball is connected by electric wire to the Colaba Observatory and falls exactly at 1 p.m. There is also a Flagstaff for sending signals to the ships. Many relics of the castle date back to the 17th century.

The Rajabai Clock Tower: This is the most conspicuous building in Bombay and is part of the University Building. It is named after the mother of an Indian merchant. The tower is 260 ft. high. The entrance to the tower is through the University Library on the first storey. From the top one gets a magnificent view of Bombay.

Brabourne Stadium: Close to the Clock Tower is one of the finest stadiums in the world, that of the Cricket Club of India. The Club has contributed a great deal to the progress of Indian cricket in general by erecting such a magnificent stadium. It provides a fine cricket ground, swimming pools, tennis courts and a Club House for its members.

Central Station: It is the terminus of the Western Railway and is said to be one of the best railway stations in India. Through Mail and Express Trains run daily from here to many parts of India.

General Post Office: The building is very prominent and was completed in 1911. It houses the main postal organization of the Bombay State.

Victoria Terminus: It is the terminus of local and through (mails, expresses, etc.) trains of the Central Railway. It has 13 platforms. The first eight are reserved for suburban lines. The remaining platforms for main lines are situated in the new extension of the station. The buildings attached to the station houses the head office of the railway and is claimed to be the most extensive pile connected to a station.

Crawford Market: This, Bombay's largest market, is situated at the junction of Carnac Road and Hornby Road. The market forms a focal point for the city's main shopping area.

Chowpatty: A well-known place of recreation to the residents of the city. It is a stretch of sea front which links up Malabar Hill and Marine Drive. The beach is always noisy and overcrowded with people. The broad road which commences from Chowpatty along the sea front is known as *Marine Drive.* It is a fashionable drive and promenade of Bombay and is built on land recently reclaimed from the sea.

Victoria Gardens: It is situated on Parel Road. Near the entrance to the garden is the Clock Tower and to the north the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Zoological Garden lies on the east side and contains many fine specimens of animals common to India. The Garden and the Museum are well worth a visit.

Bhandarwada Reservoir and Gardens: Situated on Mazagon Hill over water reservoirs. There is a fine garden and a band-stand. It is a popular place of recreation for all.

Hanging Gardens: This beautiful garden with a band-stand is situated on Malabar Hill over Bombay's water reservoirs. One gets from here a lovely view of Bombay.

Race Course: It is situated at Mahalaxmi. Races are held here during the season under the management of the Royal Western India Turf Club. It is one of the best race courses in the world, and attracts large numbers of sportsmen.

N.S.C.I.'s Stadium: Known as Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium, at Hornby Vellard in Bombay, was declared open on Sunday 25th May 1952. A magnificent structure built at a cost of Rs. 17 lakhs. The open air structure includes full sized hockey and football grounds, a cinder track with special provision for eight lanes, a beautiful cycling ground and accommodation for over 40,000 spectators.

PICNIC SPOTS NEAR BOMBAY

Bassein Fort: From Bombay to Bassein is about an hour's journey on the Western Railway. The fort is about two miles from the station and can be reached by tonga or motor bus. At one time an important Portuguese settlement and the seat of the Portuguese General of the North, it is now in total ruins. A good place for a holiday party.

Juhu: A popular seaside resort with its glorious stretch of sandy beach, is about two miles away from Santa Cruz station (Western Railway). It is a favourite bathing place and attracts holiday makers from Bombay. There are several restaurants, some of which hold open-air dances once or twice a week except during the monsoons.

Versova: Another seaside resort, is about 3 miles from Andheri station on the Western Railway. It is an ideal picnic spot, for those who desire to spend a day or more in a peaceful atmosphere.

Vihar Lake: The best way to reach the lake is by car, but one can go by train to Andheri (Western Railway) and travel the remaining six miles by tonga or car. Bombay gets its water supply from this lake. It is an ideal spot for picnic parties.

Kennery Caves: It is an hour's journey from Bombay to Borivli, a suburban station on the Western Railway. The caves are about 6 miles from the station. The caves, which number 109 in all, are of Buddhist origin, and are elaborately carved out of solid rock.

Jogeshwari Caves: The caves can be reached from Jogeshwari station on the Western Railway. It is said that these caves were excavated about the end of the eighth century A.D., and contain evidence of some of the best work of the period. Exposure to the elements has defaced the sculptures in some places but there is still sufficient evidence of artistic workmanship of the highest order.

Mandapeshwar: This cave temple is reached from Mount Poisur station on the Western Railway. The interior of the temple is reminiscent of Indian domestic architecture. There are some interesting carvings to be observed in the inner chapel. An annual fair is held at Mount Poisur, which is attended mostly by Christian pilgrims.

Vajreshwari: It is reached from Bassein Road station on the Western Railway. It is 18 miles by road. The temple of Vajreshwari is a place of pilgrimage for the Hindus. At the temple of Rameshwar, close by, are hot springs, which have medicinal properties. There are other hot springs near by, in the bed of the Tansa river. Near the village of Ganeshpuri, which is about two miles towards the west of Vajreshwari, lie some more hot springs, which also possess great curative value.

Nirmal: Is a much frequented place of pilgrimage, not far from Bassein. There is a fine temple near the lake, where an annual fair is held.

Ambarnath: This temple is reached from Ambernath station near Kalyan, on the Central Railway. The richly carved exterior of the temple dates back to the ninth century. It is distinctive in its artistic beauty and is an example of genuine Hindu architecture.

Manori Island: A picnic spot about 20 miles from Bombay. It can be reached from Malad station on the Western Railway by a regular bus service which runs as far as Marve Beach. From there, a country craft carries passengers across in a very pleasant 15 minutes journey. The beach of Manori Island is about 4 furlongs from the landing stage. There is a small village in the heart of the island mainly inhabited by fisherfolk who trade their catch and make their livelihood. The sandy beach attracts many picnic parties, who rest in the shade of the palms and spend the day happily by playing games or swimming in the sea. Water for drinking purpose is served to visitors by the local residents at a nominal cost.

Madh Island: A picnic spot similar to Manori Island or even better than it. The sands of Madh Island are white, soft and cool. To reach the spot one has to travel to Malad on the Western Railway and take a direct bus which runs from there. The other way to Madh Island is from Versova Beach, via Andheri station of the Western Railway and across by ferry boat. During the war this island was used by the Military Authorities and therefore has a very good road. The military huts are now used by Sindhi refugees who have formed a colony there and have started several small industries such as plastic goods manufacturing, etc. There is a thirteenth century fort at the east end of the Island, around which most of the refugees have settled. A very pleasant picnic spot for pleasure seekers.

National Park: A large tract of open space, about fifteen minutes walk from the Andheri Station (east) of the Western Railway was recently acquired by the Municipality and fenced into a park for use of holiday makers. There is a refreshment stall and several small bungalows which are let in full or in part to picnic parties. At the far end of the Park is a green house, still in its infancy but promises much. There is also a hill nearby which most visitors climb to view a beautiful statue and the sundial next to it. An ideal place for a holiday and merry making.

PLEASURE TRIPS ACROSS BOMBAY HARBOUR

Elephanta Caves: The island of Elephanta is only six miles across the harbour. The famous caves are reached by boat or motor launch starting from Apollo Bunder or by steamer from Alexandra Dock. Visitors to the caves are charged a nominal entrance fee, which is paid to the attendant. Like all other caves, its conspicuous features are its carvings. The caves date back to the middle of the 8th century and were originally hermitages of Buddhist ascetics. They are hewn out of solid rock and number five in all. The caves contain huge carved deities and panels of Hindu mythology in relief.

Uran: Is the first port of call of the Nahawa Steamer Line. It is an ideal spot for a picnic. There is a beautiful garden with a Zoo, belonging to Sir H. Bhivandiwalla, where visitors can spend the day by obtaining necessary permission.

Nahawa: It is 10 miles from Bombay by sea and is reached by Nahawa Steamer Line starting from Alexandra Dock. It has many institutions, including a hospital and a sanatorium.

Pali: Is reached from Dharamtar by the Dharamtar Steamer Line. It is 22 miles from Dharamtar. There is a regular bus service between Dharamtar and Pali. It can also be reached by bus by a direct route which connects Bombay and Pali. There are three hot springs at Pali, and small-game shooting is plentiful. There is a Dak Bungalow near the springs and provisions can be had at Pali.

WEEK-END TRIPS FROM BOMBAY

KHANDALA: Railway station on the Central Railway (Bombay-Poona line). Situated near the top of the Bhore Ghat (mountain range), about 2,000 ft. above sea level. An ideal place for excursions and picnics. It is well-known for its picturesque scenery and bracing climate. There are waiting rooms at the station. Khandala is an ideal resort, 78 miles from Bombay by rail and 71 miles by motorable road. The city gets its electric supply from municipal dam in Tungarli hills. During the season bungalows are available on lease. *Hotels*:—Are in close proximity. (1) Khandala Hotel. (2) Empress Hotel. (3) Western Hotel. There is a P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow, used mostly by Government officers on duty. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Duke's Nose, so called because of the semblance to the Duke of Wellington's nose that this site of the mountain presents when seen from a distance. It is a beauty spot presenting picturesque scenery. (2) Byramji Point, about 1½ miles from Khandala Post Office. (3) Forbay Dam, Reservoir of the Tata Electric Supply Company. (4) Tiger's Leap. (4) Valvan Lake four miles from Khandala where fishing is available.

LONAVLA: Railway station on the Central Railway (Bombay-Poona line). There are waiting and refreshment rooms at the station. Lonavla is a famous camping resort and an ideal place for picnics during the hot season. Visitors to the Karla Caves get off here. The town is primarily a health resort. Lonavla is about 2,036 feet above sea-level and is situated at the top of the Bhore Ghat incline. The water to the city is supplied from the Municipal Water Works at Tungarli. There are two Railway Institutions, one European and one Indian, for railway employees. In the heart of the town there is a Municipal Free Reading Room and Library for the use of the public. H.M.I.S. "Shivaji" Mechanical Training Centre has been recently started near Tiger's Leap for Naval Cadets. *Public Convey-*

ances:—Available near the station are taxis, tongas and phaetons for local use. Taxis and motor buses also run between Lonavla and Poona. *Dak Bungalows*:—There is a Municipal rest-house, and dharamshala on Lonavla-Bhangarwadi Road. *Hotels*:—(1) National Hotel, near railway station. (2) Lake View Hotel. (3) Shri-Krishna Boarding House, near the station. (4) Central Hotel. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Sydenham Lake at Valvan, about 1½ miles from the railway station with a terrace garden. (2) Lonavla Lake near Rai Woods, about 1 mile from the station. (3) Central Railway Bhushi Lake. (4) Municipal Water Supply Lake at Tungarli, some 2½ miles from the station. (5) Tiger's Leap, a beautiful spot at a distance of about three miles from Lonavla. A fine view of the valley below is available from there. (6) Rai Woods, a beautiful shady spot in Lonavla, is often used for camping purposes by Boy Scouts and officials. (7) Lohgadh Fort, now partly demolished can be reached from Malavli station, three miles from Lonavla. This Fort was used as a state prison by the Peshwas. (8) The Sakar Pathar Hill, a well-known shooting ground. (9) *Karla Caves*: Visitors to this place alight at Lonavla station, where conveyances can be obtained. Karla Caves are situated six miles from the station and are among the finest Buddhist caves in India. Its walls are covered with carving. The Buddhist shrine here is chiselled out of solid rock and is remarkable for its architecture. The horse-shoe curve at the entrance permits the light to penetrate right up to the stupa. There is a Hindu temple in front of the Buddhist one. (10) *Bhaja and Bedsa Caves*: Bhaja Caves are reached from Malavli station on the Central Railway. There are 18 excavations and contain some ancient carvings. "Lohagad" and "Vizapur," the two ancient Mahratta forts, rise majestically over the caves and are worth a visit. The Bedsa Caves are four miles from Kamshet station, beyond Malavli.

IGATPURI: A hill station on the Central Railway. There are waiting and refreshment rooms at the station. Igatpuri has schools for boys and girls where primary education upto Vernacular final and secondary education upto S.S.C. Examination is provided. There is also a Municipal Dispensary and Maternity Home. There is a *Dak Bungalow* under the control of the District Local Board, Nasik. *Places of Interest*:—Igatpuri is a sanatorium and has well-wooded camping grounds. Good fishing and boating is available. A beautiful lake lies half a mile from the station. *Hotels*:—There are many hotels and inns for Hindus and

Mahomedans. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Victory Talkie (Theatre). (2) European and Indian Railway Library, having also Tennis and Badminton Courts. (3) Beury Library. (4) Golibar Maidan.

DEOLALI: A railway station on the Central Railway's main line, 113 miles from Bombay and about 9 miles from the ancient city of Nasik. Deolali is situated 1,829 feet above sea level and has a dry, bracing climate particularly during the months from September to March. The rainfall annually averages 28 inches. During the second World War, Deolali was raised to a first class cantonment and remains as one of the largest in India. The cantonment, which covers a considerable area, has been lately improved beyond recognition. The civil area has many amenities in the shape of separate fish, meat, vegetable and fruit markets, slaughter-houses and an up-to-date hospital. There is also a hospital for animals. The Barnes School gives first class education to students of European and other communities. It is situated in its own ground and has arrangement for boarders also. Besides this, there is the Zoroastrian Parsi Boarding School on Dhondy Road and three other schools maintained by the Cantonment Board. Deolali has a large number of sanatoria available for all communities and the military element is also well catered for. It is growing popular as a holiday resort for the business people from Bombay. Supplies for all domestic requirements are readily available from a large number of up-to-date shops. Deolali has tar roads, good and adequate supply of water, electric lights and telephone service. There are several well constructed buildings in the Development Area. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, taxis and a good bus service operating in extensive parts of the cantonment. *Hotels*:—Lemuir and Rugby Hotels on Rest Camp Road, Grand Hotel on Dhondy Road and Edward Hotel on Lawrence Road. Besides the hotels, many restaurants exist in all parts of the cantonment. *Places of Recreation*:—(1) Cantonment Park known as "Gandhi Park." (2) Cantonment Public Reading Room and Library. *Clubs*:—Temple Hill Club has a magnificent dance hall, open-air swimming bath and a golf course nearby. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1), Cathay Cinema. (2) Rama Talkies.

NASIK: A healthy spot, 117 miles from Bombay. There are waiting and refreshment rooms at Nasik Road station. The city of Nasik is about 5 miles from the station which is on the main line of the Central Railway. Nasik is one of the seven holy cities of the Hindus. A great number of pilgrims visit the holy spot during the year. In brass, copper and silver ware Nasik ranks first among the towns of the State. *Schools and Colleges*:—(1) Bhonsale Military School. (2) The H.P.T. College, Nasik. *Public Conveyances*:—Available at the railway station are tongas and taxis. There is also a regular bus service from Nasik to Ahmednagar and Poona. *Hotels*:—(1) Bombay Gujrath Lodge, near Vijayanand Theatre. (2) Bhagwantrao Hotel and Lodge, Main Road. (3) Meher Restaurant, Bombay-Agra Road. (4) Sugras Bhojnalya, Main Road. (5) New Krishna Ashram, Main Road. (6) New Gujrath Lodge, Chandwadkar Lane. (7) Badshahi Lodge, Bhadarkali Market. (8) The Guest House, Bombay-Agra Road. (9) Adarsha Niwas, near Sarkarwada Nasik. *Clubs*:—(1) Nasik Gymkhana. (2) Mitra Vihar. *Places of Interest*:—*Ancient Caves*:—(1) The Pandav (Lena) Caves are about five miles distance from Nasik on the Bombay-Agra Road. (2) Chamber Caves, about four miles from Nasik. (3) Sita Gumpha, in Panchavati. *Waterfalls*:—The Gangapur Falls are about five miles from Nasik. *Public Gardens*:—(1) Jackson Gardens, Bombay-Agra Road. (2) Gadgebuwa Gardens, near the Ganges river. (3) Parashrampuriya Park, Panchavati. *Institutions*:—(Permission is necessary for visiting) (1) Government Currency Works. (2) Government Distillery. (3) Government Central Jail. (4) Nasik General Library. (5) Prof. Date's Dumb and Deaf School, Ravivar Peth. (6) Anath Vidyarthi Graha, Panchavati. (7) Maharashtra Tuberculosis Home, Panchavati. (8) Nasik Art Treasures, Main Road. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Madhukar Talkies. (2) Vijayanand Talkies, Main Road. (3) Circle Talkies, Bombay-Agra Road. (4) Central Talkies, Panchavati. (5) The Chitra Mandir Talkies, Main Road. (6) Jayashree Talkies. (7) Prabhat Talkies.

PANCHGANI: Sixty-three miles by car from Poona, is situated about 4,300 feet above sea level. Panchgani is a well-known sanatorium and has a cool and salubrious climate. It has many beauty spots and is habitable throughout the year. The Bel Air Sanatorium, the most up-to-date tuberculosis sanatorium in the Bombay State, is located here. It has good hotels and boarding houses. Panchgani is noted for its schools for boys and girls. Europeans in India, who are unable to send their children to England, find it a fitting substitute. There are pretty cottages and lovely wild flowers, as also excellent fruits and vegetables. The Municipality has laid out a public garden and the Board is considering schemes for water supply and drainage, which if successful would greatly increase the popularity of this health resort. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rupees twelve lakhs, for the construction of a new road, from Kudal to Panchgani. This will be an additional route for the passenger and goods traffic and one more point in favour of the town. The Municipality has requested the Government to construct a National Park between Panchgani and Mahableshwar, for the benefit of the visitors. *Dak Bungalows*:—P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis and touring cars for local use are available and can be had at reasonable rates. There is a regular bus service between Poona and Panchgani. *Hotels*:—(1) Prospect Hotel. (2) Mount View Hotel, Keravala Lodge. (3) Il Palazzo Hotel. (4) Bristol Hotel, Dhun and Shirin Hall. (5) Anand Bhuwan Hotel, Anand Bhuwan. (6) Surti Lodge, Herbert Lodge. (7) Prabhat Lodge, Jal Villa. (8) Central Hotel. (9) Gujarat Hotel. (10) Guest House. *Clubs*:—(1) Panchgani Library and Gymkhana (for Europeans). (2) Goan Club (for Goans). (3) Vidyarthi Vachanalaya.

GHOLVAD: Railway station on the Western Railway, 80 miles from Bombay. It is a seaside resort with a fairly good beach. Gholvad and Bordi, another small seaside town close by, are popular with citizens of Bombay who want to spend a quiet week-end in a temperature several degrees cooler than Bombay. Gholvad boasts of several primary schools, a boarding high school, a training college for men, Urdu training school, maternity hospital, rest house for railway officers and a Customs bungalow for Government officers. The main occupation is agriculture and fruit farming, with "chicoos" a prime favourite. There is also a good deal of trade in hay and fuel. Gholvad has no Dak Bungalow but has a dharamshala and a sanatorium. *Public Conveyance*:—Tongas only. *Hotels*:—(1) King Hotel. (2) West End Hotel.

SANJAN: Ninety miles from Bombay on the Western Railway, is of special interest to the Parsi community, as it was here that their forefathers landed over 1,200 years ago. Not far from the station an obelisk has been erected to commemorate their landing in India.

UDWADA: A railway station on the Western Railway,

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111 miles from Bombay. A city of great sanctity to the Parsi community. The chief feature of Udwada is the Parsi Fire Temple, in which is kept the sacred fire. This fire was kindled over 1,250 years ago and after passing through several vicissitudes was brought to Udwada from Navsari 200 years ago. A holy priest named Nariosang Dhaval, who was responsible for this fire, is revered by the whole Parsi community. Adjoining Udwada is the Portuguese town of Daman where foreign wine and liquor are available cheaply. There is a Parsi colony at Devka near Daman. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Buses. (2) Tongas. *Dharamshalas*:—Sir Jamshedji Jejibhai Bart. and at Udwada R. S. Seth N. M. Wadia Dharamshala for Parsis only. *Hotels*:—(1) Globe. (2) Majestic. (3) King. *Places of Interest*:—A hill by the name of Parnera, seven miles from Udwada. It is said that Shivaji the Great fled from here to Poona by an underground tunnel.

DHARAMPUR: A former State in the Surat District with the town of the same name. Dharampur is 20 miles from Bulsar, a station on the Western Railway. There is a regular bus service running between Bulsar and Dharampur. The town is well planned and nicely built. It has wide roads, many stately buildings, temples, mills, Durbar Hall and beautiful public gardens, which add to the beauty of the town. The chief industry of Dharampur is rice and there are two big rice mills in the town. *Dak Bungalow*:—Dharampur has a Dak Bungalow for the visitors. *Public Conveyances*:—Bus service between Bulsar and Dharampur. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Lady Wilson Museum, a well equipped and up-to-date museum, one of the best in the Bombay State. (2) Fort and Temples of Shiv and Maruti on Mohangadh—a hill situated at a distance of half a mile from the town. A panoramic bird's-eye-view of Dharampur can be had from Mohangadh. (3) Silver Jubilee Park. (4) Manhar Ghat. (5) Public Library. (6) Weir Industrial Institute. (7) Coronation Gate. (8) Vrij Circle. (9) Rice Mills. (10) Swimming Bath at Bilpudi. (11) Aerial Ferry at Asura. (12) There is an attractive hill station situated in the Wilson Hills about 10 miles from Dharampur (alt. 3,000 ft.). (13) Hot water springs at Arnai, 8 miles from Dharampur.

TEETHAL: A seaside resort two miles from Bulsar, a railway station on the Western Railway. Teethal is a village at a distance of a furlong from the sea and is mostly used as a summer resort. There is no regular bus service and travellers use carriages or taxis. There are no hotels but there is a District Bungalow and a rest house on the seashore for Government officers. Visitors can get private bungalows on rent during season.

HEALTH RESORTS NEAR BOMBAY

MATHERAN: Is a pretty hill station and sanatorium about 2,500 feet above sea level and is a favourite resort during the hot season and after the rains. It is Bombay's nearest hill station, involving only a three hours' run, and is very popular. Its bracing climate and delightful shady walks and rides attract an increasing number of visitors each year. Neral station on the Central Railway is the junction for the hill station of Matheran, where passengers change into the Matheran Hill Light Railway. There is a waiting and refreshment room at Neral station. Visitors who desire to travel on horse back or by rickshaw from Neral to Matheran should order them previously from Matheran. *Public Conveyances*:—Horses, rickshaws and munchils can be hired for local trips on the hill station, which can be had near the railway station. *Hotels*:—(1) Railway Hotel. (2) Pinto Hotel. (3) Rugby Hotel. (4) Lord's Hotel. (5) Giri Vihar Hotel. (6) Regal Hindu Hotel. (7) Cecil Hotel. (8) Brightlands Hotel. (9) Hope Hall Hotel. (10) Khan Hotel. (11) Laxmi Hindu Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Matheran Club. (2) Parsi Gymkhana. (3) Cosmopolitan Gymkhana. *Places of Interest*:—The greatest attraction to the tourist is the delightful walks or rides in Matheran through shady paths to the various picturesque points of interest. Visitors to Matheran roam about from point to point enjoying the glorious breeze and admiring the scenery. Of the 33 points in Matheran the following are most popular: (1) Panorama Point. (2) Garbat Point. (3) Hart Point. (4) Porcupine Point. (5) Louisa Point and Lion's Head. (6) Chouk Point. (7) Honeymoon Point. (8) Echo Point. (9) Monkey Point and One Tree Hill. (10) Belvedere Point. The other places of interest are: (1) Castle Hill Tower. (2) Malang House. (3) Panther's Cave. (4) Paymaster Park. (5) Band-stand. (6) Children's (Panday) Playground. (7) Olympia (Race Course). (8) Charlotte Lake. There is a library, the Karsandas Moolji Library, for the use of members.

MAHABLESHWAR: Mahableshwar is situated on one of the great slopes of the Sahyadri range, in the Satara North District. The height of the season of this delightful hill station is during April and May, and Christmas in Mahableshwar is the next best thing to Christmas in Europe. It is the queen of the hill stations in Bombay State. The height of Mahableshwar Plateau is 4,500 feet above sea level. The climate is dry and delightfully invigorating except during four months from June to September during which time heavy rain falls and the place becomes almost inhabitable. Mahableshwar is an ideal retreat for visitors to Bombay and residents anxious to profit by a change of air, with a minimum expenditure of time and money. Golf, tennis and other sports can be met with here. The roads are excellently maintained and any number of beautiful walks and drives may be taken to various centres of interest. Mahableshwar is noted for its raspberries and strawberries, vegetables and delicious fruit. To add to the present amenities of the hill station Municipality has under consideration water supply and drainage schemes and extension present electrification of the station. These schemes when completed will greatly help to make the station a first class health resort. Poor people inhabit Mahableshwar and other lands surrounding it, whose main industry is agriculture. The chief crops are rice and *nagali.* There are several routes to Mahableshwar. One may go from Bombay to Poona by train and thence by car in about 4½ hours to Mahableshwar, or travel by train from Poona to Wathar station. From Wathar, Mahableshwar can be reached by car in a little over an hour. The journey may be done by steamer from Bombay to Dharamtar and thence by car to Mahableshwar. One can also travel by bus from Girgaum, Bombay, to Mahableshwar direct via Panvel, Dharamtar and Mahad. There is a P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow for Government officers, in the charge of the Executive Engineer, Satara North District. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, ponies, phaetons or hack victorias, and taxis (during winter and summer only), ponies are also available but only for children. There is no railroad but there are four motor service companies for transport. There is also one railway out-agency station, carrying goods and parcel booking from 15th September to 15th June. *Hotels*:—Open from 1st October to 15th June. There are several good hotels, and numerous furnished bungalows are also available. (1) Dina Hotel. (2) Race View Hotel. (3) Frederick Hotel. (4) Guest House, opposite Motor Stand. (5) Fountain Hotel. (6) Paradise Hotel. (7) Granville Hotel. (8) Ripon Hotel. (9) Aram Hotel. (10) Dreamland Hotel. (11) Bharat Lodge. *Clubs*:—(1) European Club and Gymkhana, near the Post Office, has boarding and lodging arrangements, library, dancing hall and other sports. (2) Parsi Gymkhana, Babington Point Road. (3) Hindu Gymkhana, Yenna Lake Road. (4) Mahableshwar Club. *Libraries*:—(1) Frere Hall Library for members and public. (2) Petit Native General Library, near the Bazar. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Mount Malcolm, Old Government House, near Bazar. (2) New Government House, two miles away. (3) Beckwith Monument, in the Bazar. (4) New Guardian Public Gardens, has children's section, clay model of Mahableshwar, radio programmes in the evenings and a badminton court for visitors. (5) Reay Garden, a public garden. (6) Yenna Lake, has living springs and provides a map of Mahableshwar. Yenna Lake also has boating facility. During the summer, there is a bus service at the lake. (7) Elphinstone Point Bungalow, six miles from Bazar, used by picnickers. (8) Krishna Temple. (9) Mahableshwar Temple. (10) Mahableshwar village, three miles north of the station. *Points*:—(1) Bombay Point is one of the most beautiful sites at Mahableshwar, and is a favourite halting place during the evening drive. (2) Elphinstone Point is the Queen of Points, seven miles from Frere Hall. (3) Arthur Seat Point. (4) Kate's Point and Needle Hole. (5) Castle Rock. (6) Marjorie Point. (7) Connaught Peak Point. (8) Hunter Point. (9) Lodwick Point and Monument. (10) Rosmond Rock Point. (11) Sir Leslie Wilson Point is the King of Points. (12) Carnac Point. (13) Falkland Point. (14) Babington Point. (15) Lady Northcote Point. (16) Panchgani Point. (17) Baghdad Point. (18) Helen's Point. (19) Gaolani Point. (20) Robber's Cave, 4½ miles from Mahableshwar. A dark and long cave now blocked up. *Waterfalls*:—(1) Lingmala Waterfall, 3½ miles from Bazar. (2) Dhobi Waterfall, 2 miles from Bazar. (3) Chinamen Waterfall, 1½ miles from Bazar. *Ancient Forts*:—(1) An excellent road leads from Mahableshwar to the Travellers' Bungalow, at the foot of the Pratabgarh Fort, 12 miles away. The climb to the summit is easy, but conveying chairs are available for visitors unable to walk. This fort is well-known in Indian history at the time of Shivaji. There is Bhavani Temple in the fort and Afzulkhan's tomb near the rampart of the fort which Hindus and Mahomedans visit. (2) Raigarh Fort: 48 miles from Mahableshwar is very well-known in Indian history. Can be reached via Mahad. (3) Pandavgarh Fort: Reached by a narrow path from Wai. Wai is 20 miles from Mahableshwar. It is a place of great sanctity to the Hindus and has numerous temples including curious cave temples and bathing-ghats. (4) Kamalgarh: Seven miles from the Bazar where visitors go for shikar. (5) Fort of Makrandgarh: 12 miles from Mahableshwar, where people go for hunting.

DUMAS: Is a premier health resort on the western coast, situated between the junctions of two rivers, Tapti meeting the sea at the western side and Mindhola on the eastern side. In the long open space between the two rivers and facing the sea, lies Dumas. It has a quiet sea-beach with a large space for promenades that is named Chowpatty—in direct contrast to the noisy and overcrowded beach of that name in Bombay city. The season in Dumas is during May and June and after the rainy season.

The forest of acacia trees on and round about the seashore lends it a wild but picturesque view and in the spring the space is filled with the fragrance of acacia flowers. Dumas is about 10 miles from Surat, a railway station on the Western Railway and is connected by road. The newly opened aerodrome at Dumas is centrally located between Ahmedabad and Bombay. For arrangements at the aerodrome, or for facilities for stay or for any other information about Dumas, the Development Officer at Dumas should be wired or communicated with. *Public Conveyances*:—Available in Dumas are tongas, and a public motor service between Surat and Dumas, which runs thrice a day each way in correspondence with the train timings. There are four sanatoriums in Dumas, two for Hindus and two for Parsis. (1) Bai Dayakore Sanatorium. Rooms can be obtained by applying to Seth M. V. Malvi, Dayakore Arogia Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (2) Rajaram Govindram Hindu Sanatorium. For rooms apply to A. B. Roowala, opposite Girgaum Police Court, Bombay. (3) Petit Sanatorium: Apply to the Secretary, Petit Charities Fund, Hornby Road, Bombay. (4) Mancherji Palanji Contractor's Sanatorium: Apply to D. T. Jamshedji, Dumas. *Hotels*:—There are no hotels. Arrangement for boarding and lodging are made by the people themselves but if required the Development Officer, Dumas, can arrange for bungalows if previously intimated. *Club*:—There is one Visitors' Gymkhana Club, which provides tennis, indoor games and arranges tournaments during the season. Horse racing and other sports are also arranged on the sea beach and other places.

CHIEF TOWNS OF THE BOMBAY STATE

POONA: The principal city of the Deccan is 119 miles from Bombay. It is the junction of the Central and Southern Railways. There are waiting and refreshment rooms at the station. Poona is 1,850 feet above sea level and has a temperate climate. The city proper extends along the Mutha river for about 1¾ miles inland and lies on the confluence of two small rivers, the Mutha and Mula, on the western margin of the Deccan plateau. Until a few years ago it was the seat of the Bombay Government from June to October. Poona is the headquarters of the Southern Command and the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments have many military establishments. A wing of the Indian Air Force is also posted in Poona. The Ordnance Depot and the Arsenal are at Kirkee and the Vehicles Depot at Dehu Road. There is one Armed Forces Medical College in Poona for providing courses for officers and Medical Services of Army, Navy and Air Force. Poona has a pleasant climate during the monsoon months, and many Bombay residents go there for a change during this time. It was the capital of the Mahrattas at the time of the Peshwas and now it is a town of considerable commercial and educational importance. There are numerous palaces, temples and many public buildings. Poona has one of the best race courses in India. During the racing season in August and September thousands of visitors flock to Poona and special trains are run by the Central Railway. The University of Poona was established in 1948 and has in all 24 affiliated colleges and four recognized Research Institutions. The Ayurved Mahavidyalaya in Poona conducts four years' course as prescribed by the Board and is a recognized institution. The other educational institutions include College of Agriculture, a Government college under the control of the Agricultural Department, and College of Engineering established by Government in 1854 for educating engineering for the Public Works Department. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, hack victorias, auto rickshaws and taxis are available. There is also a regular local bus service run by Poona Municipal Transport. *Hotels*:—(1) Wellesley Hotel, Connaught Road. (2) Royal Hotel, Arsenal Road. (3) Napier Hotel, Arsenal Road. (4) Dave Hindu Hotel, opposite railway station. There are also many other hotels in the town. *Clubs*:—(1) W.I.A.A., Arsenal Road. (2) Poona Club Ltd., 6, Bund Road. (3) New Club, Climo Road. (4) Club of Western India, Richardson Road. (5) Deccan Gymkhana. (6) Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd. (7) Kirkee Gymkhana Club.

(8) Y. W. C. A., 5, Solly Flood Road. (9) Rangers Golf Club, Wanowrie. (10) Royal Connaught Boat Club, 5, Moola Road. (11) Poona Kennel Club, Arsenal House, Kirkee. (12) Willingdon Soldiers' Club, Lothian Road. (13) Willingdon Golf Club. (14) Y. M. C. A., Burnett Road. (15) Sir D. M. Petit Parsi Gymkhana, meant exclusively for Parsi Zoroastrians. General activities: Cricket, hockey, tennis, ping-pong and other indoor games. The Gymkhana has a fine open-air swimming bath. Club of Western India: A European Club, not cosmopolitan, or open to the public. Residential quarters are available for the use of married members. *Deccan Gymkhana*:—Membership of the Gymkhana is open to persons of any religion, caste or creed. Construction of a cricket stadium has been undertaken by the Club of Maharashtra Ltd. in the Hirabagh grounds. *Educational Institutions*:—(*a*) Universities: (1) Poona University, Ganesh Khind. (2) Karve University, Hingane. (3) Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Sadashiv Peth. (*b*) Prominent Schools: (1) Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Budhwar Peth. (2) New English School, Shivaji Road. (3) M. E. Society's High School, Sadashiv Peth. (4) Modern High School, Shivajinagar. (*c*) Art Colleges: (1) Fergusson College, Shivajinagar. (2) Wadia College. (3) S. P. College, Tilak Road. (*d*) Other Colleges: (1) Engineering College. (2) Agriculture College. (3) Law College. (4) Medical College. (5) Ayurvedic College. (6) Women's College, Hingane. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Parvati, a celebrated Hindu temple on Parvati Hill, is worth a visit. (2) Hirabagh, a garden at the foot of Parvati Hill. (3) Council Hall contains some interesting pictures. (4) Daftar Room has some records of the Peshwas. (5) Yeravda Central Jail. (6) Reay Museum. (7) Meteorological Observatory. (8) War Memorial. (9) Wellesley Bridge. (10) Gymkhana Assembly Rooms. (11) Shanwar Wada. (12) Vishram Bagh. (13) Race Course. (14) Bund Hill. (15) Statue of Shivaji. (16) Madhavji Shinde's Samadhi near Wanawadi. *Gardens*:—(1) Empress Gardens. This celebrated garden contains some specimens of tropical forest trees. (2) Bund Gardens has a fine waterfall, handsome bridge and a lovely garden. (3) Shivaji Park Garden. (4) Sambhaji Park Garden. (5) Kumbharwada Garden. (6) Daruwala Bridge Garden. *Places of Entertainment*:—(*English*): (1) Wavell Talkies, near Race Course. (2) West End Talkies, Arsenal Road. (3) Capitol Talkies, East Street. (4) Empire, Bund Garden Road. (5) Connaught, near Race Course. (6) Deccan Talkies, Fergusson Road. (*Indian*):

(7) Prabhat Talkies, Budhwar Peth. (8) Minerva, near Fule Market. (9) Globe, Shivaji Road. (10) Paramount Talkies, Budhwar Peth. (11) Aryan Talkies, Fule Market. (13) Nishat, Bhavani Peth. (14) Vasant, Budhwar Peth. (15) Apollo Talkies, Rasta Peth. (16) Hind Vijaya, Shivajinagar. (17) Alka Talkies, near Lakdi Bridge. (18) Shirin Talkies, Ganesh Peth. *Ancient Forts*:—(1) Sinhagarh, 15 miles from Poona, features in the history of Shivaji's reign. There is a traveller's bungalow, for which permission should be obtained. There are other bungalows also for the use of visitors from Poona during the summer. (2) Purandhar, another hill fort famous in history, is 17 miles from Poona. It is now used as a sanatorium. There is a tank, garden and a church.

SATARA: Headquarters of the Satara North District and a civil and military station about 70 miles from Poona. It is 10 miles from Satara Road station, or from Koregaon station, on the Miraj-Poona section of the Southern Railway and 33 miles from Mahableshwar. Regular motor buses run from Satara Road and Koregaon station to Satara city. There is one Traveller's Bungalow and one Inspection Bungalow in the limits of Satara Suburban Municipality at a distance of one and a half miles from Satara city. The city has a cool and pleasant climate. The Wellingdon Bridge at Mahuli near Satara has greatly facilitated traffic to Pandharpur. Satara Nagar Vachnalaya has a library and reading room open to the public free of charge. The State Transport Bus Corporation, with its terminus station at Hajeri at the east end of Satara city, on Poona-Bangalore road, has buses plying on all important roads in the district. A spacious waiting room with a refreshment hall is provided at the bus station. Government Agricultural High School in Old Palace, Satara, imparts instruction in agriculture and possesses a farm of 22 acres in area. There is a hotel attached to the School, which accommodates 60 pupils. *Places of Interest*:—To the south of the city, there is a fort called "Ajimtara", which can be reached by a motorable road. The temple on the fort is visited by devotees in "Navratra". There is also one big building and some small ones in the fort. The interior of the fort is desolate. About 7 miles south-west of Satara there is also a hill called "Sajangad", residence of the late Ramdas Swami. Tongas are available at all times of the year to reach the fort of this hill. On "Mag Wadya Navmi" a big fair is held on

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this hill. The city has also many ancient and historic buildings worth a visit. The city played an important part in Indian history and the documents and other relics of the Mahratta Empire collected in the Historical Museum have been shifted to Poona. There is a good swimming tank behind the city Municipal office and a public garden in front of the old palaces. Nagar Vachanalaya, Satara, founded in 1851, has been recognised by the Bombay Government as a " District Library ". It is situated in its own building and is open to the public on certain conditions. *Hotels*:—There are some boarding and lodging houses in the city the names and addresses of which can be ascertained at the motor stand. *Places of Entertainments*:—There is one club and two cinemas in the heart of the city.

OGALEWADI: It is a pretty little industrial town. This town has newly sprung up and clusters round Ogale Glass Works Ltd., from which it derives its denomination. Ogalewadi can be reached from Karad station on the Poona-Bangalore section of the Southern Railway. Approach to the towns is by a road half a mile from Karad station. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Ogale Glass Works. Glass, enamel and lantern factories. (2) Iron Works. (3) Soap Factory.

SAWANTWADI: The former capital of Sawantwadi State, one of the ancient Mahratta States in Western India. The Sawantwadi State merged in the Bombay State and after annexing certain villages to other Talukas, it was converted into Sawantwadi Taluka. Sawantwadi, the town of the same name, forms a small part of the Taluka. The area of the town is approx. 2 sq. miles and according to the 1951 Census, has a population of 12,483. The chief industries of Sawantwadi are bidi manufacturing, lacquerware and toys. The Topiwala Memorial Technical Institute imparts knowledge of weaving, printing and carpentry. There are two local newspapers printed in Sawantwadi, the *Satya Prakash* and *Vainetya.* Besides schools and one Training College in Sawantwadi there is a Nagar Vachan Mandir, a library about a century old. There is also a gymkhana, a well-equipped hospital and a clinical laboratory. " Rani Jankibai Saheb " Maternity Hospital is a great boon to the citizens and other persons living in the adjoining parts of the Ratnagiri District. Sawantwadi can be reached by S. T. Bus either from Belgaum or Kolhapur. *Dak Bungalows*:—Parnkuti for officials only. Permission for accommodation has to be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Belgaum. There is also a dharamshala and a Municipal rest house. *Public Conveyances*: Taxis. *Hotels*:—Annapurnashram, a hotel for vegetarians only, and many hotels near the motor stand for non-vegetarians. *Clubs*: S. V. C. Gymkhana Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Moti Talav. (2) Nagar Vachan Mandir. *Places of Entertainment*:—Sudarshan Cinema.

KOLHAPUR: Formerly the chief town of the Indian State of that name, has merged into the Bombay State and forms a district in the Southern Division. Kolhapur is the headquarters of the district and has a large and flourishing population. It is a very ancient town, with inscriptions dating back to the 3rd century B.C. It has long been held in high esteem for the antiquity of its sacred shrines. It has handsome buildings and a great ancient temple, the temple of Mahalaxmi. Kolhapur is about 200 miles from Poona and can be reached via Miraj junction on the Poona-Bangalore section of the Southern Railway. A metre gauge line of the railway runs from Sangli junction to Kolhapur via Miraj. There is a Dak Bungalow near the Kolhapur railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, buses and taxis. *Hotels*:—(1) Deccan Hotel, Wilson Road. (2) Padma Guest House. (3) Aram Hotel, Shivaji Road. *Clubs*:—(1) Laxmi Club. (2) Rajaramian Club. (3) Kolhapur Municipal Servant's Club. *Places of Interest*:—*Ancient Monuments*: (1) Ambabai Temple, Mahadwar Road. (2) *Gardens*: Town Hall, situated in the Public Garden, Shaniwar Peth. (3) Padma Raje Garden. (4) Shahu Udyana, near Gangavesh. (5) *Museums*: Irwin Agricultural Museum, Nagala. (6) The Old Palace in Kolhapur city. (7) New Palace, Residency. (8) Shalininivas Palace, Rankalawesh. (9) *Radhanagari Dam*: A dam of great dimensions, about 30 miles from Kolhapur, with hydro-electric generators is nearing completion. *Places of Historical Fame*: (1) Panhalgad, an ancient fort, is worth a visit. It is 10 miles from Kolhapur. (2) Jotiba Hill lies 10 miles from Kolhapur on a mountainous track. It has a Hindu temple called Jotiba. (3) Pawala Caves, of Buddhist origin, are near the hill. *Library*: Kolhapur General Library is in the centre of the town. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Rajaram Talkies, Laxmipuri. (2) Royal Talkies, Laxmipuri. (3) Sandhya Talkies. (4) Kamal Talkies. (5) Venus Talkies, Shahupuri. (6) Palace Theatre. (7) Laxmi Talkies. (8) Shahu Talkies.

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(9) Saraswali Talkies. (10) Prabhat Talkies. (11) Anawar Talkies. (12) Usha Talkies.

RATNAGIRI: The headquarters of the Ratnagiri District is a seaport town about 138 miles to the south of Bombay. Ratnagiri is a strip of land between the sea and Sahyadri range of mountains. The climate is equible. A beautiful view of the town can be had from the plateau. Ratnagiri is famous for "Alphonso" mangoes and in a fair season about 3,000 parcels per day are sent to Bombay. There is also a good amount of trade in jaggery and oil which is transported through Ratnagiri to Gujrat States and other parts by means of country-crafts. Municipal Gymnasium School which imparts physical training and the R. P. Gogte College trains students in arts and science. There is also a centre of S.S.C. Examination conducted by the Government. Besides these the Tilak Smarak Mandir provides good education and activities for women. Ratnagiri is 80 miles from Kolhapur and can be reached by motor. With the construction of the Bombay-Konkan-Goa road, Bombay is connected by direct bus service via Chiplun, Mahad, Dharamtar, etc. Communication with Kolhapur, 82 miles away, is also maintained by motor. There is a regular steamer service from Alexandra Docks, Bombay, maintained by B. S. N. Co., which serves this port. A substantial concrete jetty removes a long-standing grievance connected with the port of Ratnagiri. Passengers now can land dry shod. The landing and wharfage committee have a set of furnished rooms at Ratnagiri Bunder, which can be had on application to the Sarkarkun, Ratnagiri. There is a Municipal Dak Bungalow in the Municipal compound. *Public Conveyances*:—Available are taxis and dhamnis. *Places of Interest*:—(1) A fort, with Bhageshwar Temple. The fort is worth a visit. The temple is artistically built. (2) Patit Pawan Mandir, to which the Depressed Classes have free access. (3) Thibaw's Palace, built for the last independent monarch of Burma. (4) School of Industry. *Clubs*: (1) Social Club, Municipal compound. Sports available are cricket and tennis. *Place of Entertainment*:—Lata Talkies.

REVDANDA: In the District of Kolaba there are several villages and Revdanda is one of the most interesting of them. This village has a population of about 4,500 people mainly consisting of Hindus, Mahomedans and Bene-Israels (Jews). It is situated 11 miles to the west of Alibag Taluka, a few miles south of Bombay. In the middle of the village there is an old Portuguese fort known as "Agarkot." This fort was built in the 16th century when the Portuguese ruled here. Remains of the Governor's Palace can still be seen. The sea gate at Revdanda, emblazoned with the Royal Arms of Portugal, is one of the most historic of many gates along the west coast. Revdanda is well-known for the manufacture of silverware. It is also an important centre for trade in agricultural products such as betelnut, rice, cocoanuts and other fruits. There are two rice mills and one saw mill in Revdanda. Due to its situation near the sea the climate of the place is very pleasant and during the season many persons from Bombay go there for a change. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. maintains a daily steamer service between Bombay (Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock) and Rewas. At Rewas there is a through motor bus service which runs daily between Revdanda and Rewas via Alibag. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas. *Hotels*:—There are no hotels but there are a few restaurants where light refreshment and meals can be had. Visitors to this place stay in bungalows which can be rented during season. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The fort of Koolai, two miles from Revdanda. This historical fort is well worth a visit. (2) Cheul, to the north of Revdanda, was once the greatest port, particularly in Portugal's greatest days. *Places of Entertainment*:—There is one cinema in Revdanda.

JANJIRA: The port of Janjira and town which formed part of a first class State in the Konkan ruled by H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Janjira has been merged in the Bombay State and is included in the Kolaba District, one of the group of districts in the Central Division. The town and fort of Janjira are encircled by water.

MURUD: This town formed part of the former Janjira State, now merged in the Bombay State. Prior to the merger all the chief offices of the Nawab of Janjira were located here. It is now the headquarters of Murud Mahal, under a Mahalkari. Murud is near the sea on the west coast of India at a distance of forty miles from Bombay. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. maintains a regular service and their steamers call at this port. The town has a population of about 10,000, whose main occupation is agriculture. There is a big trade in betelnuts and cocoanuts. *Dak Bungalows*:—Guest Houses maintained by

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Government for officials visiting the town. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas. *Hotels*:—(1) Taj Boarding and Lodging House. (2) Lokmanya Hotel. (3) Dandekar's Boarding House. (4) Mithgre's Hotel. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Palace of the Nawab. (2) The forts of Janjira, Kasa. (3) Khokari, wherein tombs of Nawabs are found. (4) Garambi, the source of water supply to the town. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are two temporary cinema theatres in the town.

SHRIVARDHAN: Is situated on the coastal lines of the Konkan, about 65 miles to the south of Bombay. For land revenue purposes it is a Mahal (Peta) of the Kolaba District and is under the Collectorate of Kolaba. The town has a population of about 12,000 who mainly deal in betelnut, cocoanut, harda and fuel wood and export them in large quantities. Shrivardhan is approachable by road via Goregaon in Mangaon Taluka. Shrivardhan is one of the ports served by the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., whose steamers call regularly here from Bombay in fair season. There is a High School and a Government dispensary in the town. *Dharamshalas*:—There are two Dharamshalas, one at the harbour and the other near the Municipal office. *Hotels*:—There are no big hotels, but a few small ones accommodate travellers. *Public Conveyances*:—Bullock carts and motor cars are available for journey upto Goregaon and Dighi. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Chauthara (foundation) of Peshwa's Wada is still in existence. This was once the pride of the Peshwa family and is visited by many persons. (2) Hari Hareshwar Sansthan, three miles to the south of Shrivardhan, well-known for its antiquity, where pilgrims all over India come every year.

MHASLA: One of the talukas in Kolaba District on the west coast of India. The town can be reached by ferry boat service which is maintained between Murud and Mhasla. *Public Conveyances*:—There is a daily motor service between Mhasla, Shrivardhan and Goregaon. *Dharamshala*:—There is one Dharamshala maintained by the Local Board for the use of travellers. There are no hotels in the town. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Radha-Krishna Temple. (2) Mosque. (3) L. H. Dispensary. (4) A. V. School. (5) Weekly bazars. (6) Municipal Water Works.

GOKAK ROAD: A railway station on the Bangalore-Poona section of the Southern Railway, 213 miles from Poona. The town is 7½ miles from the station and is the chief town of the Gokak sub-division of Belgaum District. There is a motor service between the station and the town. The population of Gokak according to the Census of 1951 is 17,096. Gokak town has four Banks, seven Co-operative Societies, one institution called, "Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee" and a Municipal Dispensary and Maternity Home. The famous *Gokak Falls* of the Ghataprabha river are 3½ miles from the station and are well worth a visit, specially during the monsoon from July to September. There is a large reservoir above the Falls which stores water and prevents the Falls from failing during the hot weather. The Gokak Cotton Mills overlook the Falls and are also of interest. The town of Gokak springs up at the foot of a huge hill on the west called the Malik Saheb's Hill which emerges straight between the river Markandya winding from the south to the north to join the roaring river Ghataprabha. The river flows into a deep valley from the west and ripples over the rocky course and glides gently to the east of the town. Except on the east, the town is surrounded by a blue range of hills on three sides—the last traces of the Western Ghats. The town of Gokak is of considerable commercial importance with leading industries of weaving, spinning and dyeing. There are three oil mills, two hand-loom factories, a silk threading mill and a dal factory. Lacquer Works School, in the town is run by Government. There are factories for the manufacture of cutlery. There are bronze and brass foundries also. *Dak Bungalows*:—There is a Dak Bungalow a mile away on the Gokak-Soudatti Road. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas and taxis. *Hotels*:—Shree Laxmi Restaurant (boarding and lodging). *Places of Interest*:—(1) The temple of Shree Shankeraling, which is built on the river Ghataprabha. (2) The temple of Ramaling. These two temples display Indian architecture of ancient times. (3) The famous Gokak Falls of Ghataprabha river, 3½ miles from the station. (4) "Shri Mahalingeshwar" Temple on the right bank of Ghataprabha river near Gokak Mills, an important place from religious and architectural point of view, where a big fair is held on Mahashivratri. (5) "Kadashideswar Nath" a mile to the west of Gokak Falls. (6) Government Farm and "Shri Duradundeshwar" in Arbhavi Village, three miles from Gokak. (7) Sangameshwar Temple, to the west of Gokak where the two rivers meet. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Karnatak Talkies, Ravivarpeth. (2) Chitra Mandir, in Hospeth.

BELGAUM: Chief town of the District of Belgaum is 2,500 ft. above sea level. Belgaum railway station is on the Bangalore-Poona section of the Southern Railway. There are waiting and refreshment rooms at the station. A civil and military cantonment, it is the Divisional Headquarters of several Departments of the Bombay State. Belgaum is an educational centre and has two Arts Colleges, one Law College, eight High Schools and other educational institutions. There is an up-to-date Government Civil Hospital in addition to several private hospitals and maternity homes. The climate is cool, temperate and healthful especially in the hot season and it is often described as the "Mahableshwar of the poor." A fort, which is surrounded by a deep ditch, stands to the east of the town, retains the historic importance of the city and is occupied mainly by civilians. There are two Jain temples of interest to visitors. Belgaum is an important centre for trade in butter and ghee, which is exported in large quantities. There are several soap factories and iron works, besides weaving and dyeing works. The town is also an important marketing centre for agricultural products and centre of the State Transport Bus Service connecting the neighbouring districts over well-maintained roads. *Dak Bungalows*:—There is one traveller's bungalow in the town. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, dhamnis, motor taxis, and bullock carts. *Hotels*:—(1) Anandashram, Bogarvis. (2) Maharashtra Hindu Lodge, Bogarvis. (3) Belgaum Hotel, Rumling Khind. (4) Maharashtra Bhuvan. (5) Café Sahard. (6) Hotel Green. In addition to these hotels there are several boarding and lodging houses which cater for visitors. *Clubs*:—(1) Social Club. (2) Belgaum Club. (3) Ladies Club. (4) Kreeda Bhuvan. (5) Rotary Club. (6) Union Gymkhana. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Bhuikot Fort. (2) Assadkhan Mosque, Cantonment area. (3) Khatal Valli, Malligàli. (4) Jumna Mosque, Darbar Galli. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Radio Theatre. (2) Ritz Theatre. (3) Chitra. (4) Huns. (5) Rex. (6) Globe. (7) Azad Talkies. (8) Prakash Theatre. (9) Shri Krishna Theatre.

DHARWAR: A railway station on the Southern Railway, 321 miles from Poona, and is reached via Londa junction. It is the headquarters of the District and lies on the slope of the Western Ghats. Dharwar is the largest cotton growing district in the Bombay State. Dharwar is a large town in the Southern Mahratta country. It is the cultural centre of the Kannada speaking regions of Bombay and is the seat of the newly established Karnatak University. There are two Arts and Science Colleges, in addition to a College of Agriculture, a College of Forestry and a Kannada Research Institute. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Traveller's Bungalow near Thackray's Tomb. (2) Railway Rest House in Saptapur. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas. *Hotels*:—(1) Café Imperial. (2) Krishna Restaurant. *Clubs*:—(1) Cosmos Club. (2) Rotary Club. (3) Mitra Samaj. *Places of Interest*:—(1) An old fort of the Vijayanagar Kings to the north, which is now occupied by the Civil Hospital and a number of bungalows. (2) District Jail, in which excellent carpets, cloth, and cane chairs are made. (3) Edward Park. (4) Municipal Garden. (5) Lingayat Hall. (6) Municipal Office Building. (7) Fort Gate. (8) Thackray's Tomb. (9) Sanskrit Pathshala. (10) Karnatak Arts College. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are three cinemas in Dharwar, the Regal, the Vijaya Talkies, and Laxmi Talkies.

KARWAR: The headquarters of the North Kanara District is a small town which nature has endowed with a long and beautiful sea frontage studded with fine plantations of casuarina and other trees and wooded hills on the opposite side. It possesses a fair natural harbour with great potentialities. The town is laid out with broad roads flanked by buildings with spacious compounds. At the south-west for nearly a mile, the foreshore of a small cove is built as a bunder flanked by the main road running alongside and presents a very charming view to persons approaching the town. There is a Government Timber Depot, at Kodibag—a village two miles on the northern side which is noted for its timber trade. The chief industry and trade of the town are fishing, carpentry and timber. Besides high schools, Karwar has a Government School of Fisheries, a smoke and a fish curing yard. There is also an up-to-date library called Karwar General Library. Karwar is a seaport town about 270 miles from Bombay and is served by the Mangalore steamer line. It is also accessible by road from Hubli and Belgaum. It is an important centre of commerce. There are excellent facilities for sports and the place provides good fishing, hunting and swimming. *Public Conveyances*:—Available are taxis, dhamnis drawn by two bullocks, and carts (khatara). The rates are not fixed. *Dak Bungalows*:—There is a Dak Bungalow in Karwar in charge of the P.W.D. and the Keney Rest House, in charge of the Customs Department. There is also a Dharamshala at Alligade in charge of the Municipality. *Hotels*:—(1) Grand Hotel. (2) Guest House. (3) Modern Hindu Hotel. (4) Rodrick's Hotel. (5) Sea View Hotel. (6) Bhatkal Islam Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Mitra Samaj. (2) Karwar Club. (3) Mahila Mandala (ladies' club). (4) Karnatak Sangh. *Places of Interest*:—Near the town are: (1) Devgad Lighthouse on the Oyster Rocks off the coast. (2) Kurmgad, an island. (3) Sadashivgad Fort. (4) Guddihalli, a village in the hills at a considerable height above sea level. *Place of Entertainment*:—There is one cinema, Shirin Talkies.

HUBLI: An important railway junction on the Bangalore-Poona section of the Southern Railway. It is the centre of cotton trade of the Southern Mahratta country. There are several cotton mills and cotton presses. It is 12 miles from Dharwar and is the biggest city in the District. There is a railway workshop, a college of engineering and a college of commerce in the city. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) District Dak Bungalow, Dharwar Road. (2) Travellers' Bungalow, Keshwapur Road. *Hotels*:—(1) Imperial Hotel, Station Road. (2) Ganesh Vilas, near Traffic Island. (3) Mitra Samaj in Bellary Oni. (4) Krishna Bhavan, near Municipal Office. *Clubs*:—(1) Social Club, Keshwapur Road. (2) European Club, Keshwapur Road. (3) Railway European Club, Gadag Road. (4) Cafe Ikaby, Station Road. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, ekkas (for goods) and buses. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Shidharudh Math. (2) Moorsawir Math, on the way to Karwar, Harpan Halli Galli. (3) Jain Basti, Bazar Galli. (4) Marwadi Basti and Gujjar Basti in Kanchagar Galli. (5) Bharat Mills. (6) Railway Workshop. (7) Lady Sykes Garden. (8) Traffic Island. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Mallikarjun Cinema, Koppikar Road. (2) Deccan Cinema, Mahratta Galli. (3) Sudarshan Talkies, Station Road. (4) Chandrakala Talkies. (5) Ganesh Talkies, Ganesh Peth Road. (6) Mohan Talkies, Koppikar Road. (7) Rupam Talkies, Station Road.

GADAG: A railway junction on the Hubli-Guntakal section of the Southern Railway. A separate railway line connects Gadag with Sholapur. It is a centre of cotton and groundnuts trade and has several oil, spinning and weaving mills. *Dak Bungalows*: P.W.D. Rest House, near Annijeri Naka. (2) District Bungalow, near Police Station. *Hotels*:—(1) Imperial Hotel, near Cloth Market. (2) Durga Lodge, near Gadag Chavdi. (3) Gouri Shankar Lodge, Station Road. *Public Conveyance*:—Tongas only.

Places of Interest:—(1) Shree Trikuteshwar Temple, a fine temple containing elaborate carving. (2) Shree Veernarayan Temple. (3) Lakkandi, eight miles to the south-east of Gadag, is full of ancient temples and is worth a visit. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Chitra Talkies. (2) Arun Talkies. (3) Mahaluxmi Cinema. *Sports*:—Tennis, etc., in the Cardoz Library Club.

BIJAPUR: Headquarters of Bijapur District, is a famous town, and was once the capital of the kingdom of Bijapur under the Adil Shahi Kings. It has vast wonderful ruins, the remains of palaces, mosques, tombs of kings and other relics, which attest to its former greatness. Bijapur is a railway station on the Hubli-Sholapur section of the Southern Railway. Visitors from Bombay change at Sholapur junction on the Central Railway and then travel by the Southern Railway to Bijapur. There are waiting and refreshment rooms at Sholapur junction. There is one big oil mill in Bijapur in addition to two biscuit factories, and two soap factories. The weaving of Bhatras, a substitute of jute, which plant is largely grown here, is giving employment to about two thousand workers and have given Bijapur great importance as its exporting centre. A *Dak Bungalow* exists about a mile and a Dharamshala about 1½ miles from the station. There is a refreshment room at Bijapur station. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis and lorries. (2) Tongas, drawn by one pony. (3) Ekkas (drawn by bullocks). (4) Bullock carts. *Hotel*:—Arogya Nivas. *Clubs*: (1) Native General Library and Union. (2) European Gymkhana Club. (3) Darbar Club. (4) Anti-Famine Building, Tennis Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Gol Gumbaz, or the Tomb of Muhammad Adil Shah. It is the second largest dome in the world. (2) Jami Masjid, the principal mosque in the city. (3) Mehtar Mahal. (4) Asar Mahal. (5) Taj-Bauri, a great water tank, which is fed by underground water. (6) Malik-i-Maidan, a big gun cast in 1549. (7) Haidar Burj, a solitary tower to the east of the gun. (8) Tomb of Ali II or Ali Roja. (9) Ibrahim Roza, Tomb of Ibrahim II with a mosque attached. (10) Adaulat Mahal or Hall of Justice. (11) Arash Mahal. (12) Anand Mahal. (13) Gagan Mahal, Hall of Audience, built in 1561. (14) Sat Manjili, a view of Bijapur can be had from the top of this building. (15) Jala Mandir, water reservoir. (16) Granary. (17) Makka Masjid. (18) Old Mosque. (19) Andu Masjid, a mosque built in 1608. (20) Landa-Kasab Gun and Bastion, the biggest gun in Bijapur. (21) Mustafa Khan's Mosque and Palace. (22)

Janjiri or the Begum's Mosque. (23) Jod Gumbas, or sister tombs. (24) Bukhara Masjid. (25) Chand Bauri, a tank built in 1579. (26) Moti-Gumaj, about 1½ miles from the city. (27) Amin Dargah, two miles from Shahapur Gate. (28) Bara Kaman Masjid and Sarai. (29) Afzulkhan's Cenotaph and Mosque. (30) Nauraspur, the half-built city. (31) Begum Tank, two miles from Bijapur. (32) Amir-ul-Mulk's tomb, three miles from the city. (33) Tomb of Jahan Begum. (34) Pleasure resort of Kumatgi, 10 miles from Bijapur. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Laxmi Talkies. (2) Tripur Sundari Talkies. (3) Jayashri Talkies.

BADAMI: Railway station is on the Hubli-Sholapur section of the Southern Railway, 73 miles from Bijapur. Badami is a taluka office and the headquarters of the Mamlatdar. The town is in Bijapur District and is three miles from the railway station. Tourists who desire to visit the caves at Badami, should inform the Station Master previously, who will then arrange for conveyance. There is a P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow half a mile from town and a Rest House near Badami station, 3 miles from town. Badami is well-known for its cave temples and Jain excavation, including the three caves of Brahmanical construction, one of which has an inscription bearing the date 579 A.D. Some of the pillars in the cave temples are more architectural in their forms and in the best style of Hindu art. In a village called Pattadakal to the north-east of Badami, 10 miles away, there are several temples of Brahmanical and Jain origin. The Durga Temple at Aiholi, 12 miles from Katgeri railway station, has also some beautiful carvings.

PANDHARPUR: Is known in the Bombay State as a big pilgrim centre. The town contains a celebrated shrine of Vithoba and is visited by thousands of Hindu pilgrims, especially during the chief fairs in July and October. The Pandharpur Nagarpalika has recently constructed a modern type Darshan Mandap, with all its amenities, just at the foot of Shri Vithal Temple for the pilgrims waiting for "darshan". It is situated on the right bank of the Bhima river and has 11 landing places built for the use of the pilgrims. Passengers for Pandharpur change at Kurduwadi junction on the Central Railway and then travel by the Barsi Light Railway. It is 85 miles from Miraj junction of the Southern Railway. Pandharpur town is thickly populated. The general standard of living is cheap in comparison with other towns of the State. Pandharpur is not an industrial town but small industries such as manufacturing of agarbatti, saffron, parched rice are common. *Dak Bungalow* is owned by the Municipality and there is one P.W.D. Irrigation Bungalow. There is also one Government Rest House on Karad Road opposite the Mamlatdar's office. *Hotels*:—There is one boarding and lodging house by name "Maharashtra Niwas" but visitors are also accommodated as paying guests by some residents. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Municipal Garden. (2) Padmavati Temple. (3) Gopalpur Temple. (4) Vishnupad. (5) Orphanage. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are three cinemas and one club (Sarvajanik Club) in the town.

SHOLAPUR: Headquarters of the Sholapur District and one of the principal centres of industry and trade. It lies on the main line of the Poona-Raichur section of the Central Railway, 283 miles from Bombay. It is the terminus of the Hubli-Sholapur branch of the Southern Railway. Sholapur is an important commercial centre and has 5 cotton mills. The city lies north-east of the railway station and has several primary and secondary schools, an arts and science college, a Government Technical High School, hospitals and public buildings. "Makar Sankranti" fair is held annually on the embankment of Sidheshwar Tank in January and lasts for a month. *Dak Bungalow*:—About a mile distant on the camp side and a Dharamshala near the station. *Hotels*:—(1) Taj Hotel. (2) British India Hotel. (3) Coronation Hotel. (4) Gujrath Boarding and Lodging House. (5) Lokashahi Boarding and Lodging. (6) Rajshahi Boarding and Lodging. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas and buses. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Ekrukh Tank or Hipurga Village on the Osmanabad Road, about 5 miles from the station. (2) Fort near the Sidheshwar Tank, built by the King of Bijapur. (3) Municipal Gardens. (4) Osmanabad, 43 miles north of Sholapur, has a group of Jain and Vaishnava caves. (5) Tuljapur, 28 miles from Sholapur and 14 miles from Osmanabad, is the Temple of Durga (Tulja Bhavani) which is largely visited by Hindu pilgrims.

AHMEDNAGAR: On the Dhond-Manmad section of the Central Railway, was the capital of the Nizam Shahi Kings. It is about 75 miles by road from Poona and can be reached by car in about three hours. The city is two miles and the cantonment five miles from the railway station. Ahmednagar, very frequently called Nagar for short, is a larger civil and military station where full army is permanently stationed. Ahmednagar is a big military training centre for young officers passing out of the Academy for Armoured Corps. There are waiting and refreshment rooms at the station. The population of the town according to the Census of 1951, is 80,873. There are 8 high schools and 35 primary schools, one Arts College and one Ayurvedic Medical College. The chief industry of the town is weaving on hand looms. There are also three foundry-cum-iron works, one leather tannery factory and one Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical factory. *Public Conveyances*:—Available in the town are tongas, touring cars and auto-rickshaws. *Rest Houses*:—(1) Deccan Guest House, Kapad Bazar. (2) New Katderia Hotel, Parsi Kunth. (3) Santosh Bhuwan, Teki Kunth. *Hotels*:—(1) Bombay Vilas, New Kapad Bazar. (2) Deccan Guest House, Kapad Bazar. (3) Imperial Restaurant, Station Road. (4) Santosh Bhuvan, Telikhunt. (5) Apple Ghar, New Kapad Bazar. (6) Chaya Restaurant and Hotel, Station Road. (7) Sardar Graha, Mahatma Gandhi Road. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Wadia Park. (2) Cotton Market Garden. (3) Siddi Bag. (4) Ayurvedashram Pharmacy. (5) Chand Bibi's Mahal, 6 miles from town. (6) Ahmednagar Fort, 8 miles from town. This fort was built by the Nizam Shahi Kings. It is surrounded by a ditch and has a drawbridge. In 1942 this fort was used to keep members of the Committee of the National Congress as detenus, including Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. (7) Damdi Mosque. (8) Pimpalgaon Tank, 9 miles from Ahmednagar, which supplies water to the town. (9) Dongergaon known as Happy Valley, 11 miles from town. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Bagade Theatre. (2) Chitra Talkies, Anandi Bazar Road. (3) Sarosh Talkies, Zeindi Gate. (4) Asha Talkies, City Police Lines. (5) Vasant Talkies, Ferguson Gate.

BARSI: This town is on the Miraj-Latur section of the Barsi Light Railway and Kurduwadi junction is on the Bombay-Raichur section of the Central Railway. Barsi town has a population of nearly 40,000. Through it a deal of trade flows in foodgrains, groundnuts, unginned cotton and other commodities. There are three weaving and spinning mills besides a few ginning factories and oil mills. The local Municipality, which was established as early as 1865, conducts a beautifully housed hospital and dispensary and also an Ayurvedic dispensary. The town gets its water supply from Pathari Tank situated at a distance of about

13 miles. *Rest Houses*:—One of the Rest Houses is owned by the town Municipality and the other by the P.W.D. *Public Conveyance*:—Tongas. *Hotels*:—(1) Saraswati Boarding House. (2) Gujrat Hindu Lodge. Both are in Somwar Peth. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Temples of Bhagwant, Malikarjun and Uttareshwar. (2) Municipal Sankeshwar Garden, situated at the west end of the town. (3) Madhuvan Garden at the south end of the town. (4) A huge mud wall which is the remains of an old fort. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Chitra Talkies. (2) Udaya Chitra Mandir. (3) Asha Talkies. (4) Recreation Club.

BARAMATI: The headquarters of the taluka, is noted for its export of jaggery and import of oil cakes. The Nira Canal, on the north-east, has greatly helped the town in its sugarcane plantations. The 1951 census gave the population of the town as 17,085. The average rainfall is 15.21 inches and the minimum and maximum temperatures are 70° and 93° respectively. Baramati town is situated on the eastern bank of the river Karna. The major portion of the town is surrounded by a circular road. A diagonal road bisects it at right angles. The roads are asphalted and are lighted by electric lamps. The town gets its water supply from Nira Canal and draw wells. The child welfare centre, the Silver Jubilee Hospital and the veterinary dispensary in the town, are run by the Municipality. All the amenities of a city life are to be found in Baramati and a few days' stay will be greatly relished by the traveller. Baramati is the terminus of a 27-mile narrow gauge railway from Dhond junction, which is on the Bombay-Raichur section of the Central Railway. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas only. *Dak Bungalow*:—One near the station. *Hotels*:—Boarding and Lodging Houses: (1) Maharashtra Bhuwan, Karha Bridge Road. (2) Kathiawar Lodge, Marwad Peth. (3) Gentleman Guest House, Main Road. (4) Dharap Lodging and Boarding, Sidheshwar Road. (5) Barodkar's Lodging and Boarding, Marwad Peth. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Fort, built by Babujirao Naik in 1743. The Government Taluka Offices are now situated in the fort. (2) Remains of the house of Moropant, the great poet of Maharashtra. (3) Temple of Sidheshwar built by Babujirao Naik. (4) Kashiraj Temple, where Sidheshwar Swami, a great poet of Maharashtra, completed the great Hindu religious book "Shiv Lilamrut." *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Shyam Talkies. (2) Municipal Garden. (3) Sankar Kendra, where indoor and outdoor games are available.

AMALNER: An important commercial centre. It is situated on the Bori river, which is crossed by the railway about two miles from the town, over a masonry bridge of 13 spans and iron girders. Amalner is a junction of the Central Railway with Tapti-Valley Railway (worked by the Western Railway). Through trains run between Bhusawal and Surat via Jalgaon and Amalner without change. It is the biggest cotton centre in the East Khandesh District. There are two spinning and weaving mills besides four ginning and pressing mills and five oil mills. Groundnut, cotton and other agricultural products are bought and sold at the office of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee. There is also a good trade in plantains which are grown in the plantations around the town. Offices of the Amalner Borough Municipality are situated in a building, on the Station Road. An annual fair is held at Parola, 12 miles from the station, during Dassera, which is largely attended. During May, Sakharam Maharaja's Fair is held on the bed of the Bori river, which attracts a large number of pilgrims. *Dak Bungalow*:—Is near Mamlatdar's Kutcheri, 1½ furlongs from the railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, bullock carts and buses, near Municipal Garden for journey to Dhulia, Parola, Chopada and Dharangaon. *Hotels*:—(1) Maharashtra Hindu Lodge, Station Road. (2) Ganesh Hindu Lodge, Bazar Road. (3) Ramniwas Hindu Lodge, Bazar Road. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Municipal Garden. (2) Ram Mandir. (3) Pratap Charitable Hospital. (4) Institute of Indian Philosophy. (5) Pratap High School and College. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Tamboli Talkies. (2) Laxmi Talkies. (3) Bombay Talkies.

MANMAD: Is on the main line of the Central Railway and is the junction with the Dhond-Manmad branch of the railway, which forms a chord line between the north-east and south-east sections. The railway workshop is situated near the station. A metre gauge line, which joins the Central Railway at Secunderabad, passes through Daulatabad (10 miles from Ellora Caves), Aurangabad and Jalna also joins the Central Railway at Manmad. The road connecting Malegaon and Ahmednagar passes through Manmad. The climate of the town is healthful. *Dak Bungalow*:—Is situated one mile away from the railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas. (2) Bullock carts. (3) Taxis. *Hotels*:—(1) Guest House. (2) Tufan Bhuwan. Good meals can also be had at the railway station. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Sikh Gurudwar. (2) Ankai Fort, situated on a hill, 800 feet above the plain, is five miles from the town. On the way to the fort some very remarkable old Hindu caves and temples can be seen. (3) Ram Ghulni, a curious natural obelisk of trap rock, on an isolated hill to the south of the station. (4) Chandor, 18 miles from Manmad station, where an old fort and mint and a palace built by the celebrated Ahilyabai Holkar can be seen with great interest. *Places of Entertainment*:—Jai Hind Talkies.

DHULIA: Headquarters of the West Khandesh District and one of the most important trading centres of cotton and groundnut seed oil. Dhulia has several spinning and weaving mills, ginning factories, cotton presses and oil mills. The town is laid out in rectangular blocks and has broad and straight roads. River side roads are provided with benches for the use of persons who go out in the mornings and evenings for fresh air. Dhulia Agricultural School gives practical training in agriculture, poultry, dairy and other cottage industries. A cattle farm where best kind of cattle are bred and the Government poultry farm are also situated here. Dhulia is 35 miles from Chalisgaon and is the terminus of the Chalisgaon-Dhulia standard gauge section of the Central Railway. Chalisgaon junction is on the main line of the Central Railway, 204 miles from Bombay. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas. (2) Taxis by special arrangement. *Hotels*:—(1) Mazi Khanawal. (2) Bombay Restaurant. (3) Yeshwant Lodge. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Municipal Tower Garden. (2) Technical School. (3) Rajwade Samshodhan Mandir. (4) Samarth Vagdevata Mandir. (5) Training College. (6) Shivaji Road. (7) Mahatma Gandhi's statue. (8) Dhondo Shamrao Garud Library. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Rajkamal Talkies. (2) Prabhakar Talkies. (3) Bombay Talkies. (4) Rajprabha Talkies. (5) Swastik Talkies.

BULSAR: Is 121 miles from Bombay. It is a railway station on the main line of the Western Railway from Bombay to Ahmedabad. Bulsar is situated at a distance of ten miles from the sea. The Aurange river, which flows from the east of the town, takes a turn on the north of the town and flows westwards to meet the sea near Kosamba, a village three miles distant from the town. There is a big harbour on the bank of this river. The Vanki river flows on the south of Bulsar. Many bunds have been constructed across this river in order to supply water to the railway colony. The climate of the town is moderate. Bulsar is known for its hand-woven cloth and has a good amount of trade in rice and pulses. *Dak Bungalows*:—There is one Dak Bungalow and one rest house for railway officers. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis and tongas. *Hotels*:—(1) Laxmi Vilas. (2) Surya Prakash. (3) Surti Hindu Hotel. (4) Gajanand. All are situated in Mahatma Gandhi Road. Besides the hotels there are three lodges: (1) Shree Vishrantee Hindu Bhojan Gruha. (2) Anand Sagar Bhojan Gruha. (3) A Lodging and Boarding House for Mahomedans at the junction of Nathubhai Road and Azad Road. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Parnira Hill, three miles from the town. (2) Teethal, a sea-side village and summer resort, two miles from town. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are two cinemas one of which—the Picture Palace—is used by dramatic companies occasionally.

BILIMORA: Once a small fishing town in a lonely wilderness, Bilimora has risen to a town of convenience and an industrial place of Surat District. It is situated at the southernmost extremity of the Navsari Prant. Bilimora railway station lies on the main line of the Western Railway from Bombay to Ahmedabad, 132 miles from Bombay. The town enjoys the facility of quick transport of her commodities due to the situation of its railway station at one end and its harbour at the other end, on the site of river Ambica. Bilimora ranks among the commercial and industrial towns of the Bombay State. Besides the Gaekwar Cloth Mills there are several factories for the manufacture of bobbins, tiles, bricks, starch, etc. Bilimora is noted for the high quality of rice it grows. A great deal of trade in timber and oils also passes through it. Due to the manifold activities and trade the population of the town has greatly increased. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas. (2) Buses. *Hotels*:—(1) Shakri Vijay Hindu Hotel. (2) Ambica Vijay Hotel. *Places of Interest*:—Harbour on the site of the Ambica river. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are two cinemas in the town.

SURAT: A commercial town, was once the capital of the Presidency under the East India Company and contains many interesting memoirs of their time. Surat is the headquarters of the District and is situated 14 miles from the mouth of the Tapti river which is negotiable by small country crafts only. It is about 163 miles from Bombay. The railway station is on the Bombay-Ahmedabad section of the Western Railway. The Tapti

Valley Railway runs from Surat to Amalner, through Nandurbar. Through trains run between Bhusaval and Surat via Jalgaon and Amalner without change. Surat is the headquarters of the Collectorate. It is surrounded by a wall on the land side, and has 12 massive gates. Surat is a large and important city, with many cotton mills and cotton ginning and pressing factories and manufactures fine cotton and silk brocades. Surat is well known in India and abroad for its handicrafts such as jari work, laces, ivory bangles, etc. It has an area of about 3.75 square miles and a population of 2,22,908 according to the Census of 1951. There are Art, Science, Commerce and Law colleges besides technical institutes and schools for primary and commercial education. *Dak Bungalow* and a Rest House, both at Nanpura Road. *Public Conveyances*:—Available are tongas, hackney carriages, cars, buses, rickshaws and bullock carts. *Hotels*:—(1) Savoy Hotel and Restaurant, opposite railway station. (2) Jaya Bharat Lodging and Boarding House, Chowk Bazar. (3) Sardar Bhuvan Hotel, Station Road. (4) Supreme Hotel, Nanpura Road. *Clubs*:—(1) Rotary Club, Nanpura. (2) City Gymkhana Club, Station Road. (3) Officers' Club, Rander Road. (4) Maharashtra Mandal, Khapatia Chakla. *Places of Interest*:—(*a*) *Monuments*:—(1) English Factory at Muglisara Road. (2) English Town, Katargam Road. (3) Old Castle, Chowk Bazar. (4) Hope Bridge on the Tapti. (5) Zampa Clock Tower on Station Road. (*b*) *Gardens*:—(1) Victoria Garden on Nanpura Road. (2) Prince of Wales Garden, Nanpura, opposite the Head Post Office. (3) Hope Circle Garden, near railway station. (*c*) *Museum*:—Winchester Museum in Gandhi Garden towards Maccai Bridge. Swimming Pool at Dutch Road. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Vasant Talkies. (2) New Super Talkies. (3) Laxmi Talkies. (4) Chitra Talkies. (5) Victory Talkies. (6) New Prakash Talkies, all on Station Road. (7) Moti Talkies, Danapith. (8) Capitol Talkies. (9) Mohan Talkies on Station Road.

ANKLESWAR: Is a small town with a population of about 15,000. It is 194 miles from Bombay. Ankleswar is a railway junction on the main line of the Western Railway from Bombay to Ahmedabad. The narrow gauge line of the Western Railway proceeds from here to Rajpipla, 41 miles away. Ankleswar is a taluka town having a Mamlatdar Katcheri, Sub-Judge Court, Municipal office, Post and Telegraph office, telephone service, dispensary, maternity home, high schools, etc. The chief industry is handloom weaving. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is one Dak Bungalow and three caravanserai. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas. *Hotels*:—There is no good boarding house but there is one Hindu Lodge and six Muslim hotels. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are two cinema houses in the town.

BROACH: A very old town in Gujrat, situated on the Narbada river, about 30 miles above its mouth. It covers an area of 3 square miles and 6 acres and has a population of 62,729. It is the headquarters of the District with the Collectorate at Broach. All the judicial and revenue offices are situated in the town. Broach is well-known for its cotton and there are several spinning and weaving mills besides cotton pressing and ginning factories in the town. It is a railway junction on the Bombay-Ahmedabad section of the Western Railway. The narrow gauge section of the Western Railway runs from here to Jambusar and Kavi. The city and suburbs cover a narrow strip of land and the fort stands about 100 feet above the river. The Collector's office, Municipal office and other public buildings are inside the fort. Suklatirth, the well-known place of Hindu pilgrimage, is 10 miles from Broach. There is a famous banyan tree near this place. Broach is one of the oldest seaports in Western India and now it is a prominent port for country crafts. *Public Conveyances*:—Hackney carriages, tongas, taxis and buses. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Government Dak Bungalow, Nilkanth Road. (2) Batliwala's Dharamshala, Gandhi Road. *Hotels*:—(1) Thaker Nivas Hindu Lodge (boarding and lodging), near Katopore Police Chowki. (2) Ambika Vijaya Hindu Lodge, Lallubhai Chakla. *Clubs*:—(1) Officers' Club, Besant Gardens Road. (2) Ladies Club, Civil Lines. (3) Parsee Gymkhana, Civil Lines. (4) Dashasamedh Club, Dashasamedh Road. (5) Union Club, Nilkanth Mahadev Road. (6) Friends Club, Kothi Road. (7) Broach Gymkhana, situated in the Civil Lines. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Narbada River Fort Wall, River Bank. (2) Juma Masjid, Juma Masjid Road. (3) Narbada River Bridge. (4) Dadabhai Garden, opposite the railway station. (5) Sardar Garden, Gandhi Road. (6) Annie Besant Gardens, Besant Gardens Road. (7) J. D. Vakil Museum, near the Municipal Office. (8) Dutch tombs. (9) Tomb of Bawa Rahan. (10) Tower of Silence. (11) Town Hall. (12) Public Library. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Saraswati Talkies, Harris Platform. (2) Basant Talkies and (3) Prabhat Talkies on Station Road.

CHHOTA UDAIPUR: Since 10th June 1948, Chhota Udaipur State has been merged with the State of Bombay. The area of 89.34 square miles, now forms two Talukas of Chhota Udaipur and Jabugaum in Baroda District of Bombay State. The State of Gad Boriad, with an area of 128 square miles, has been attached to Chhota Udaipur. The chief industry of Chhota Udaipur is timber, charcoal, minor forest products and glass. The railway station of Chhota Udaipur is 66 miles from Miyagaum junction on the main line of the Western Railway from Bombay to Ahmedabad. From Miyagaum junction a narrow gauge line of the Western Railway proceeds to Chhota Udaipur. *Public Conveyances*:—Horse carriages and buses. *Hotels and Boarding Houses*:—(1) Traveller's Lodge managed by the Municipality. (2) Dak Bungalow for Government Officers. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Old Fort. (2) Kusum Vilas Palace. (3) Secretariat. (4) King Edward Memorial Park. (5) Darbar Hall.

BARODA: Headquarters of Baroda District, is a historic and ancient city. It was the capital of the ex-Baroda State, now merged with Bombay State. Baroda is fully modernised and is one of the most elegant and beautiful cities of India. It has handsome public buildings, gardens, hospitals, schools and Medical, Science, Engineering, Commerce, Fine Arts and B. T. Colleges. It is the seat of the newly founded Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda. It has up-to-date water supply and drainage schemes and broad paved roads. It is situated on the banks of the Vishwamitri river. It is also an important railway junction of the Western Railway. The Bombay-Delhi line of the railway turns from here via Rutlam and the Bombay-Ahmedabad line continues to Ahmedabad. A standard gauge line runs from Baroda to Kathanu. *Dak Bungalow*:—Shree Damajirao Dharamshala, opposite the railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, taxis and buses. *Hotels*:—(1) Baroda Hotel, Race Course Road. (2) Krishna Nivas Hotel and Lodge, behind Naya Mandir. (3) Coronation Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Shree Sayaji Vihar Club, Palace Road. (2) The Polo Club. (3) There is a private institution named Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, where tournaments in certain Indian games are held. (4) Rotary Club. (5) Masonic Lodge. (6) Y. M. C. A. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Walls round the city. (2) Lakshmi Vilas Palace, the residence of the Maharaja, is one of the most beautiful palaces in India. A pass to view the palace should be obtained. (3) Gold and silver guns of the State in the

L. F. Battery. (4) Old Nazar Bagh Palace. (5) Museum and public park. (6) Jubilee Garden, Raopura, Baroda. (7) Ajwa reservoir and Nimetta filtration works, which supply water to Baroda are situated 12 and 8 miles respectively from the town. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Mohan Talkies, Raopura Road. (2) Shanta Devi Talkies, Rajmahal Road. (3) Prince Cinema, Sursagar. (4) Pratap Vijaya Cinema, Sursagar.

ANAND: Well-known for its modern dairy farms. The supply of milk and milk products such as butter and ghee, etc., are branded and exported to several parts of India and are famous for their delicious quality. Anand is also famous for tobacco, snuff and tuwar dall, which are also exported in large quantities. There is a big Agricultural Institute besides a Municipal hospital, high schools, etc. In 1946-47, the Charatar Vidyamandal, in Vallabh Vidyanagar—named after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel—was started. It runs Arts, Science Colleges, along with Birla Vishvakarma Engineering College and Bhikabhai Patel Commerce College with varied activities. It is the centre of Rural University. Anand is a railway junction on the main line of the Western Railway, 266 miles from Bombay. Anand-Godhra standard gauge section of the Western Railway commences from here and terminates at Godhra, 49 miles away. Anand-Cambay standard gauge section also commences from here and terminates at Cambay, 33 miles away. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Horse carriages. (2) Buses. *Hotels*:—Vijay Hindu Lodge. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Rao Saheb P. B. Patel Municipal Garden. (2) Municipal Garden, behind Municipal office. (3) Dakor, 19 miles by rail from Anand, where there is a big lake and a temple where pilgrims assemble in October every year. Hot springs of Lasundra can be reached from Dakor. (4) Vadtal, the chief seat of the Swaminarayan Sect, with a temple of architectural beauty. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Gopal Krishna Theatre. (2) Satyanarayan Theatre.

CAMBAY: The former capital of the ex-Muslim State of Cambay now merged in Bombay State, 33 miles from Anand railway junction on the main line of the Western Railway. A standard gauge section of the railway connects Cambay with Anand junction. Cambay town and its port are famous in Indian history. The port, though unimportant now, was once one of the main seaports of India. The chief industry of Cambay is the manufacture of agate stone, for which the town is well known. Besides this the town is famous for its carpets and hand-woven sarees. There is also a cotton mill and three match factories in the town. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis and horse carriages. *Hotels*:—There are a few small hotels in the town. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Jumma Masjid, older than the one in Ahmedabad. (2) English Kothi, once an English factory. It was built in 1613. (3) Vadva Ashram of Shrimad Rajchandra. (4) Jain temples. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are two theatres in the town.

NADIAD: The chief town of Kaira District. The Collectorate and other Government offices are situated in Kaira, a village about 8 miles from Nadiad. Nadiad is an ancient town and had a ditch and fort walls around it but they are now no longer in existence. The town is noted for milk and milk products. The main business of the town is foodgrains, cereals, grocery, tobacco and metal utensils. The population of the town according to the Census of 1941 is 46,510 but has greatly increased since. The Municipality, since 18th April 1950, supplies water by tap, to the town from the Shedhi river at a distance of 2½ miles. The scheme for drainage will be put into force and when completed by the year 1954 will greatly increase the popularity of the town. There is an Electric Supply Company, which provides the city with lighting facilities. J. & J. College of Science and C. B. Patel Arts Institute are situated on the Nadiad-Anand Road. Nadiad is a railway junction of the Western Railway on its main line, 277 miles from Bombay. Nadiad-Kapadwanj narrow gauge section of the Western Railway proceeds from here to Kapadwanj, 28 miles away. Nadiad is also connected with Anand by a standard gauge section via Boriavi and Vadital. Nadiad is the headquarters of the State Transport for Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals. *Public Conveyances*:—Horse carriages. *Hotels*:—(1) Surti Lodge for Hindus. (2) Taj Mahal Hotel for Muslims. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Shree Santram Temple. (2) Narandev Temple. (3) Hindu Anath Ashram. (4) M. E. Mission Hospital. (5) Spinning and Weaving Mills. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are two cinemas in the town.

AHMEDABAD: The second largest city in the Bombay State and one of the finest towns in Western India stands on the river Sabarmati. In olden times it was the capital of the Mahommedan Kingdom of Gujarat and contains some of the most perfect specimens of Mahommedan architecture in India. Ahmedabad has many splendid mosques, tombs, palaces and buildings, some of which are quite up to the standard of the best of the Moghul capitals. The remains of an old wall with 12 gates surrounds the city. Ahmedabad is the headquarters of the Northern Division of the State. It is a great centre of cotton and textile trade and has large cotton mills, dyeing works, and manufactures of carpets, silk goods, brocade, etc. Since 1st July 1950, Ahmedabad Municipality came to be known as Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. The same year was marked with the off-spring of Gujrat University. With the establishment of the Gujrat University, Ahmedabad has become an important educational centre. Ahmedabad is also a railway junction of great importance on the Western Railway. The broad gauge section of the railway proceeds to Viramgam junction. A metre gauge line runs from Ahmedabad to Delhi. A metre gauge line from Ahmedabad runs to Khed-Brahma. A second metre gauge line runs from Ahmedabad to Dhanduka via Dholka. Ahmedabad is linked by air with Bombay, Jaipur, Delhi and Karachi (Pakistan). The population of the city according to the 1951 census is 788,310. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Shigrams, rates by mutual arrangement. (2) Taxis without meters, rates by mutual arrangement. (3) Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service Buses, fixed rates according to distance. (4) Auto-rickshaws. *Dak Bungalow*:—Circuit House, Shahibag (permission required). *Hotels*:—(1) Grand Hotel, Mirzapur Road. (2) Bombay Hotel, Shahibag Road. (3) Ritz Hotel, near Parsi Gymkhana, Lal Darwaja. (4) Anand Niwas, Zaveriwad. *Clubs*:—(1) Ahmedabad Gymkhana. (2) Reform Club, Bhadra, cosmopolitan. (3) Gujarat Club, Bhadra, cosmopolitan. (4) Orient Club, Ellis Bridge, cosmopolitan. (5) W.I.A.A., Ahmedabad branch. (6) The Ahmedabad Parsi Gymkhana, Khanpur Road, for Parsis only—but non-Parsi guests are allowed at times. General activities are sports, indoor and outdoor, entertainments, Pateti functions, etc. (7) Hindu Gymkhana. (8) Merchant's Club. (9) Rotary Club. (10) Baronet Gymkhana. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Surkhej, an old mosque, six miles from Ahmedabad on the Ahmedabad-Sanand Road. (2) Rani Sipri Masjid and Tomb, Astodia Road. An old mosque and tomb, the most beautiful monument in the city. The building was completed in 1514. (3) Bhadra, old fort. (4) Carved windows of Lal Darwaja. (5) Hathising's Wadi, Delhi Gate. An old Jain temple outside Ahmedabad, built of white marble in 1848. (6) Kankaria, near Raipur Gate, a famous tank with an old summer house attached. Boating is available at rates fixed by the Municipal Corporation. (7) Shahalam Roja, just beyond Kankaria, an old Mahommedan mosque. (8) Leaning Towers, outside Sarangpur Gate, resembling the Leaning Tower of Pisa. (9) Jumma Masjid, near Three Gates, a famous Mahommedan mosque built in 1424, one of the most beautiful mosques in India. (10) Gandhi's Ashram, Sabarmati Road, residence of Mahatma Gandhi, from where he started on his famous Dandi March. (11) Swaminarayan's temple, near Chora Naka Police Chowky. (12) Gita Mandir, outside Astodia Gate. (13) Danavijaya Gnanshala, opposite Tankshal. (14) Hill Garden, Kankaria. It has an Aquarium and an Aviary. (15) Azamkhan's Palace, near Bhadra. (16) New Jain temples in Khetarpal's Pole and Fatasha's Pole. (17) Harkore Shethane's Haveli (wooden building), opposite Fatasha's Pole. (18) Sheth Mohanlal Zaveri's old building, in Doshiwada's Pole. (19) Rani Rupamati's Masjid, on Mirzapur Road. (20) Muvafizkhan's Ghumat, outside Delhi Darwaja. (21) Dariakhan's Ghumat, outside Delhi Darwaja. (22) Dadaharini Vava, Asarva. (23) Sambhavanth's Jain Temple, in Zaverivad. (24) Vadilal Sarabhai Hospital, Ellis Bridge. (25) The Electric Power House, Sabarmati. (26) Gandhi Hall and Mahadev's temple in the Municipal compound. (27) Dudheshwar Water Works. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Model Talkies, Gandhi Road. (2) Central Talkies, Fuvara. (3) Regal Talkies, Gheekanta Road. (4) Novelty Talkies, Gheekanta Road. (5) Prakash Talkies, Gheekanta Road. (6) Krishna Talkies, near Zaverivad. (7) Advance Talkies, near Lal Darwaja. (8) Saraswati Talkies, opposite railway station, Kalupur. (9) Dipak Talkies, Gheekanta Road. (10) Vasan Talkies, near Idga Gate. (11) L. N. Talkies and (12) Laxmi Talkies, both on Gheekanta Road. (13) Relief Talkies (air conditioned and push back seats) and (14) Rupam Talkies both on Relief Road.

DHOLKA: In Gujrat, is known as Vairatnagar of Mahabharat. Dholka pomegranates and guavas are famous throughout India and are largely exported, especially to Calcutta. It is also famous for ginger and chillies. On Kartik Purnima every year, one of the greatest fairs is held for four days at Vantha, 7 miles away. Dholka silk and cotton and Deccani sarees are in great demand especially in Maharashtra. Government Offices in Dholka include Headquarters of the District Deputy Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dholka Prant and Civil Judge and Revenue Offices. Dholka is 39 miles from Ahmedabad and can be reached by the Ahmedabad-Dhanduka-Bhavnagar-Saurashtra metre gauge line. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is one Government Dak Bungalow near Milhi Kui Naka and a P.W.D. Rest House near railway station. Liladhar Bhakti, Sheth Bhavanidas and Maffat Gagal's Dharamshalas. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, State Transport Services run between Nadiad, Malav, Cambay, Ahmedabad and Dholka. *Hotels*:—There are three boarding houses: (1) Shanti Bhuvan. (2) Manahar Lodge. (3) Harikrishna Hindu Lodge. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Malav Talav, constructed in 1000 A.D. by the great empress of Gujarat, Minaldevi. (2) Khan Masjid, with a beautiful lake adjoining it, situated on the west of Dholka. A rare specimen of building constructed of brick and lime. (3) Balol Khan Gazi Masjid, otherwise known as Pandava's School, on the north of the town, was constructed in 1340. (4) Nagnath Mahadev Temple, on the north of the town, was constructed by the Peshwas on the Chandna river 500 years ago. *Places of Entertainment*:—There is one cinema in the town.

HIMMATNAGAR: The capital of the former Idar State is now the headquarters of the Sabarkantha District after the merger of Idar and 26 other smaller states. Idar is an ancient historical place situated on the bank of the river Hathmati. It is a centre of commerce and has several beautiful palaces and buildings. In the city there are chemical works, glass and ceramic industries, a match factory and a ginning and pressing factory. Himmatnagar is 55 miles from Ahmedabad and can be reached by the Ahmedabad-Parantij-Khed Brahma metre gauge section of the Western Railway. *Dak Bungalows*:—There is a Guest House, a State hotel, and a Dharamshala. *Public Conveyances*:—Bullock carts and buses. *Hotels*:—(1) Joshi Hindu Lodge, Station Road. (2) Manoranjan Hindu Lodge, Station Road. *Places of Interest*:—There is a public garden, a museum and remains of an old fort. *Places of Entertainment*:—Himmatnagar Talkies. *Clubs*:—Town Club and Dolat Club.

THE STATE OF SAURASHTRA

In the last week of January 1948, the scheme for the formation of United State of Saurashtra was finalised and on the 15th April 1948, a covenant for the formation of the United State of Saurashtra was signed by the Rulers of the covenanting states and the new state came into existence. The total number of states comprising the United State of Saurashtra is 221. The most important Jurisdictional States are the following: Nawanagar, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Dhrangadhra, Morvi, Gondal, Wankaner, Palitana, Limbdi, Rajkot, Wadhwan. By a supplementary covenant the former State of Junagadh has also merged with the United State of Saurashtra which now becomes a well-knit unit extending to the whole of area formerly known as Kathiawar.

Saurashtra is full of ancient antiquities and places of historic interest and of religious importance. It is the place one should see if one wants to see India as it was. It has many natural and historical attractions which, combined with modern means of transport, make Saurashtra worth a visit.

JUNAGADH: Has numerous relics of historic and antiquarian interest. The city of Junagadh, situated below the celebrated Girnar Hill, is one of the most ancient cities of India and a modern town with handsome buildings and fine gardens. The sacred Mount Girnar stands to the east of the city and consists of fine peaks rising one above the other crowned by the temples of Neminath, Goumukhi Ganga, Ambaji, Goraknath, Guru Dattatraya and Kalika. A pathway of more than 300 steps leads up to the different temples. Goraknath, the culminating point of Girnar, is 3,666 feet above sea level. People mostly climb the hill on foot but *dolis* are also available. The temples on the hill are notable for their architecture and delicate carving. On the road to Girnar may be seen the stone inscribed over 2,000 years ago with Asoka's edicts, a remarkable relic of antiquity. The Mrighi Kund, the temple of Damodarji and the Damodar Kund held in great veneration by the Hindus are also close by. Another hill held in great veneration, due to its association with a Muslim saint, is Datar, 2,772 feet above sea level, also approached by a pathway with steps. On a rock plateau above the city is the old fort called Uparkot, the stronghold of the former rulers of Junagadh. This fort contains many relics of the past, and its surroundings are honey-combed with Buddhistic caves. It is worth visiting. The city is a flourishing trade centre and is famous for gold and silver embroidery, handicrafts, ornaments, enamelled works, perfumeries, copper and brassware vessels, wooden toys, buttons, etc. There is a good *Dak Bungalow* in Junagadh near the railway station. It is well furnished and equipped with electric lights and fans. Boarding and lodging rates are moderate. *Public Conveyances*:—In Junagadh are tongas and taxis. There are fixed rates for tongas but rates of the taxis are not settled. *Hotels*:—There are no noteworthy hotels in Junagadh, except a few Hindu and Mahommedan hotels providing boarding and lodging for travellers. *Places of Interest*:—Besides the places described above the following places will also be found worth visiting: (1) Willingdon Farm, where Gir cows are bred. (2) The Zoo in Sakkar Bagh, which contains Gir lions and panthers. (3) Willingdon Dam, near Datar Hill, a place of water supply and recreation to the public. (4) Moti Bagh and Sakkar Bagh gardens; the latter has also a museum known as Rasulkhanji Museum and contains specimens of ancient articles. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are two cinemas, the Royal Talkies and the Central Talkies, near Kalwa Gate.

VERAVAL: The Southern District of the United State of Saurashtra, is situated on the Arabian coast, 50 miles from Junagadh. It is a prominent port, a summer resort and a flourishing commercial town with a population of forty thousand people. The city has its own Municipality and is supplied with electric lights and water pipe connections. It is only two miles away from the historic Temple of Somnath Mahadeo, situated at Prabhas Patan on the seashore where the holy River Triveni joins the sea. Devotees perform their "shradha" ceremony on the coast of Triveni and then visit the sacred Ghat of Dehotswarga. Veraval is chiefly noted for its shipbuilding. The chief exports of Veraval are onions, castor-seeds, groundnut seeds, cotton and ghee. Six banks and several commercial associations exist in the town. The principal industries of Veraval are fisheries, cotton ginning and pressing. There are also saw mills, groundnut oil mills, band saw mills, textile mills, a bone mill and a match factory. *Dak Bungalows*:—Besides Dharamshalas and Musafarkhanas for accommodation of travellers, there is Rajendra Bhuvan and a Dak Bungalow just close to the railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas and taxis. *Hotels*:—There are several boarding and lodging houses in the town.

Places of Interest:—(1) Prabhas Patan of historic fame is three miles away by road. A railway bus service connects the two towns. (2) Close to Prabhas Patan and facing the sea are the remains of the once famous Somnath Temple. Round about Somnath there is a cluster of sacred places. (3) One mile from Veraval is Bhalka Tirtha, where Krishna was mortally wounded with an arrow. Here is an image of Krishna sitting with the wound in his foot. (4) Adjoining Prabhas Patan is the celebrated Triveni Sangam of the three rivers, Kapila, Saraswati and Hiran. (5) The cremation ground of Krishna Dehotswarga is close by. (6) Prachi Pipla, about 16 miles from Veraval and connected to it by a railway bus service, is an important place of pilgrimage for Hindus for the "Shradha" ceremonies performed here. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are two cinemas, two clubs and a public garden in the town.

UNA and DELWADA: Are twin towns noted for Jain Punch Tirthi, Ajara Parasnath, Chintamani Parasnath and other ancient Jain temples and were well-known even in ancient times as holy places. Hazrat Shah's tomb, on the outskirts of Una, is a shrine sacred to Muslims. Gupta Prayag, a mile from Delwada station, is a place of pilgrimage for Vaishnavite Hindus. Some distance from Una is Shana Hill, full of Buddhist caves. Four miles from Delwada is the island fortress of Diu, a Portuguese possession. The railway from Veraval to Delwada passes through part of the Gir forest, noted as the habitat of the only lions remaining in India. In the eastern part of the forest at Tulsi Shyam (reached from Una) there are seven hot springs and a temple dedicated to Shamji. Other places of interest in the State are Wanthali Sorath for the temples of Shitalnathji, Pamba Prabhu, and Chorvad, a pleasant resort on the coast, where people spend the hot weather months. A railway bus connects the town with Chorvad Road station. There are Dak Bungalows at Junagadh and Veraval. Suitable Dharamshalas and conveyances of every kind are available.

PORBANDAR: Capital of the former Porbandar State is an attractive summer resort with an ancient flourishing port. It is situated exactly half-way between Bombay and Karachi and has extensive trade with Africa, Arabia, etc. There is an open roadstead which is closed for steamship traffic during the monsoon. The wharf area covers more than one square mile. Ocean liners anchor 2 miles from the shore and discharge cargo into lighters at the open roadstead which are towed to the creek by Port tugs. There is a metre gauge railway line which connects the Porbandar port with various important business centres in Saurashtra and other parts of India. It is an important port of call for the B.I.S.N. Co. Ltd.'s steamers to embark and disembark passengers to and from Africa. The place known as "Sudampuri," after the name of Sudama, a friend and devotee of Lord Krishna, was recently improved owing to its being the birth-place of Mahatma Gandhi. There is also a famous old temple. Porbandar is humming with big industries and is famous for its ghee which it exports in large quantities to all places. There are spinning and weaving mills, oil and paint mills, match and tile works besides several rural and cottage industries. The Jambuvanti Caves are nine miles away from Porbandar town while the very old temples of Bileshwar and Singda are 18 miles away. There are salt and cement works in the town, which are being developed on modern lines. There are rows of buildings facing the open sea, relics of a once flourishing port. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Bhojeshwar Dak Bungalow, Bhojeshwar Plots. (2) Darbari Native Guest House. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas. (2) Victoria hackney carriages. (3) Taxis. *Hotels*:—(1) Krishnashrit Hindu Lodge, Manek Chowk. (2) Islami Restaurant and Modern Rest House, opposite the Secretariat. *Clubs*:—(1) Officers' Junior Club. (2) Friends' Jolly Club. (3) Porbandar Club. (4) Rotary Club. (5) A. C. C. Club. (6) Maconochie Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Darya Mahal. (2) Khambata Bungalow and Natvar Bag. (3) Bhavasinghji Park. (4) Sartansinghji Bag. (5) Sudama Temple. (6) Asmavati Ghat. (7) Harshadi Temple, at Miani. (8) Madhavraiji Temple at Madhavpur. (9) Mul-Dwarka at Visawada. (10) Cement Factory. (11) Maharana Weaving and Spinning Mills. (12) Willingdon Marina (Choupatty). (13) Nadir Salt Works. (14) Hanuman Chowk. (15) Bal Mandir. (16) Vanita Vishram. (17) Khapat Experimental Farm. (18) Rangvav Farm. (19) Arya Kanya Gurukul. (20) Ancient relics in Chhaya, Bileswar, Madhupur, Shingda, Visavada. (21) Digniwas at Khambala, overlooking the crystal lake with sylvan surroundings of Natwat Bag, a specimen of modern architecture. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Newton Talkie. (2) Picture Palace.

GONDAL: The former capital of the Gondal State is known for its network of beautiful and asphalted roads and electrification of its towns and big villages. The educational and charitable institutions in Gondal, and a temple constructed in the old Dravidian style at Supedi, a town and a railway station, which can be easily reached by car from Gondal, are worth a visit. Gondal has a Technical Institute, some important industries such as Chemical Works, Leather Factory, etc., where the traveller can see how far industries can be developed in India. Gondal town has underground electric lights, cement and asphalted roads and best town planning with huge trees on the roadside. The population of Gondal according to the 1951 census is 37,000. The town has its own Municipality with 21 elected members on the General Board. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Weri Lake, 2 miles from Gondal from where the city gets its water supply. (2) Weri Gate and Bhagwatsinghji Municipal Library. (3) Kailas Gardens with a big and first class park. (4) Swaminarayan Temple, in Nani Bazar, an ancient temple with best architecture. (5) Beautifully designed Akshar Temple, on Ashapura Road. (6) Ashapura Temple, on Cement Road. (7) Rajput Kanya Vidyalaya, for education of Rajput girls only. (8) Old Darbargadh and Tower in the heart of the town.

RAJKOT: Metropolis of the State of Saurashtra where the Secretariat of the State is situated and where all the Ministers reside. It has a population of about 1,31,515 people. It is a rising town and is now considered as an emporium of trade for the State. A drive through the town presents a picturesque sight, blending old with new and will repay the visit of a foreign traveller. It is a centre of social and political activities. The town has three railway stations on the Western Railway, viz., Rajkot City, Rajkot Junction and Rajkot Town. There is also an aerodrome for Air services. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is a Municipal Dak Bungalow opposite Rajkot Junction Station and Patel Dharamshala near Rajkot Town Station. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Tongas. *Hotels*:—(1) Satyavijaya Hindu Hotel, opposite Kapad Market. (2) Govindashram Hindu Hotel, opposite Shak Market. (3) Islami Lodge, opposite Junagadh Utara. (4) Palace Hotel on Aerodrome Road. (5) Green Lodge. (6) Railway Lodge both provide lodging and boarding for travellers. *Clubs*:—(1) Kathiawar Gymkhana, meant for Princes and European officers. (2) Kathiawar Native Gymkhana, open to the gentry of the State and the Civil Station. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Watson Museum, attached to Connaught Hall. (2) Queen

Victoria Jubilee Garden, both are within the Civil Station limits. (3) Sir Lakhaji Raj Memorial Public Hall. (4) Two lakes within two miles from the city and within the city limits. (5) Lang Library. (6) Jillah Park. (7) Pradyuman Park. *Places of Entertainment*:—Pralhad, Harischandra, Gaisford and Vinod Talkies.

JAMNAGAR: The capital of former Nawanagar State now merged in the State of Saurashtra. During his 25 years' rule, His Highness the late Jam Saheb, commonly called "Prince Ranji" of cricket fame, in countries overseas, changed the whole outlook of the town at a considerable cost. Ranjit Sagar Lake with its big water works augments water supplies to the populace in years of recurring famine. It is now a town of most modern type, with asphalted roads in and around the town and as once remarked by a European visitor it looks like a "Continental town". It has very broad roads, beautiful markets and large palaces built on modern style with tasteful decorations and beautiful equipment. Jamnagar is, therefore, called the "Jewel of Saurashtra". It has a picture gallery with marvellous and costly paintings. It has a most up-to-date hospital with 225 beds and a Solarium attached to it for sun-ray treatment, the only one in the East. It is a wonderful machine which every visitor to India must see. Jamnagar has a club built at a very large cost, providing for all games. Bedi and Rozi are two tidal ports which hum with foreign trade. At Rozi there is a naval training school for training young men in naval warfare. The airport in Jamnagar connects it with principal air routes. It has a big market and is a great centre of trade and is rising in industries. *Dak Bungalow*:—"Lal Bungalow", a rest house fully furnished, provides up-to-date boarding and lodging for the travellers. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis, Auto-rickshaws, tongas and City Bus Service. *Clubs*:—(1) Summers Sports Club. (2) Rotary Club. *Hotels*:—Most up-to-date retiring rooms with sanitary fittings are available at the railway station at a very cheap rate. Refreshment rooms both for vegetarians and non-vegetarians are available close by, so as to complete the requirements of a traveller visiting Jamnagar. There is a road to Cutch via Jamnagar which is used by almost all the Cutchi passengers and by the Postal Department for mails to and from Cutch. (1) Imperial Rest House. (2) Anupam Lodge. (3) Jai Hind Boarding and Lodging House. (4) Bharati Lodge. (5) Vishram Lodge. (6) Mehta Lodge. All are situated on Station Road to Bedi Gate Road.

Places of Interest:—(1) Lakhota. (2) Jumma Masjid. (3) Kotha. (4) Ratanbai Masjid. (5) Janbai Tower. (6) Jain Temple. (7) Tulsidas Garden. (8) Cambridge House Garden. (9) Lakhota Garden. (10) Jubilee Garden. (11) Lal Bungalow Garden. (12) Jam Bungalow Garden. (13) Palace Stores. (14) Zoo. (15) S. R. Sanatorium, situated at Dholi Vav, five miles from Jamnagar where T.B. patients go for a change. (16) Textile and Woollen Mills. (17) Pottery Works. (18) Digvijay, Halar and Jayalaxmi, three big salt works. (18) Button Works. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Sanjay Talkies, Bedi Road. (2) Digvijay Talkies, Bedi Gate. (3) Ranjit Talkies, Ranjit Road. (4) Shatneshala Talkies, near Vegetable Market.

KHAMBALIA: Onward from Jamnagar one goes on to Khambalia, the old capital of the former State, which retains marks of its former prosperity. Nawanagar is said to abound in mineral products which has yet to be explored and a visit will be of immense value to the traveller who comes for research.

DWARKA: One of the most important places of pilgrimage for Hindu society. The town of Dwarka is situated on an open sea and is the seat of Krishna. It has a very picturesque temple of a very old design, the period of which has not yet been located. The large temple is surrounded by smaller ones of ancient design and held in very high esteem by Hindus all over India. It is a common belief that every Hindu must visit Dwarka at least once in his life. Dwarka is one of the best summer resorts, the temperature being 60 to 80 degrees during the hottest part of the day. It is on the open sea and has all modern amenities. It is an ideal place for those wishing to spend a summer holiday cheaply. Dwarka is situated below Port Okha and it is on account of this new port that Dwarka has lost its importance as a port. Steamers lie off some distance from the shore and the traffic is mainly local. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Horse carriages. A regular bus service runs between Dwarka and Port Okha via Mithapur to Bet Dwarka. *Hotels*:—(1) State Guest House Hotel. (2) Sindhu Sadan. (3) Dwarka Villa, a well-furnished place available on daily rental. Besides there are 10 more hotels and 3 lodges. *Clubs*:—(1) Dwarka Rotary Club. (2) Okha Cement Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Ranchodraiji's Temple. (2) A garden near the station and one near Sindhu Sadan. (3) There is a big cement factory, capable of turning out 250 tons per day. *Places of Entertainment*:—Mohan Talkies.

OKHA: A port under Bombay State in Amreli District. It is situated at the mouth of the Gulf of Kutch at the north-west corner of the Saurashtra Peninsula and is the only port in Saurashtra endowed with a natural harbour. Being well protected from south-west winds, it provides shelter throughout the year to steamers anchoring at the port. It is on the direct route between Bombay and Karachi and steamers from the United Kingdom and the continent to Bombay and Karachi can call at this port with very little deviation in the route or loss of time. The port is, moreover, provided with a reinforced cement concrete pier capable of berthing at all times steamers upto 27 ft. draft and having 30 feet of water at L. W.O. S. T. It is the only port in Saurashtra suitable for safe and speedy handling of big machinery, trucks and other vehicle, big or breakable cargo, as the cargo can be directly discharged from steamers into the railway wagons. Okha port was completed in 1925 and was constructed at a cost Rs. 10 lakhs. The port charges being very low, it is widely used by industrialists and importers of Saurashtra, Rajasthan State and Madhya Pradesh. Port Okha is directly connected by rail with Delhi and other States. Okha town is small but spotlessly clean and designed on modern lines. It is a healthful developing sanatorium. *Rest Houses*:—There are good and convenient Rest Houses with Khansama which supply meals on European and Indian style at schedule rate. There is also a Dharamshala for Hindus where a Brahmin supplies food to visitors. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Cement factory at Dwarka. (2) Chemical factory at Milhupur. (3) Oil installation. (4) Motor assembly plant. (5) Temples at Beyt Shankodhar which can be reached by country craft from Okha. Their peculiar design stamps them as of ancient origin. (6) Large salt works seven miles from Okha. *Places of Entertainment*:—The town has clubs, library and reading rooms and a gymnasium. There is also a good foreshore for sea-bathing and boats are available for cruising.

MORVI: The former capital of Morvi State now merged in the State of Saurashtra, is a beautiful ancient city, situated on the river Machhu. As one approaches the town, the view from the river bridge arrests one's attention with its picturesqueness, the suspension bridge, the river promenade, the city palaces, the Willingdon Secretariat and the Wagh Mandir. The last two are excellent specimens of Hindu architectural beauty. A drive round the town of Morvi will compensate the visitor for the trouble he has taken. The Lloyd Gate, the Watson Club (which are also pieces of fine architecture), the Wodehouse Tower in the heart of the city, the Bazar with its straight rows of shops on either side, the old palaces with their imposing gates, hospitals, Bal Mandir, and Customs House, will certainly be found interesting. The Purshuram Pottery Works and Mahendra Glass Works are also well worth a visit. The town of Morvi is linked up with the district by a network of steam tramways radiating from Morvi railway station. The railway station has a magnificent building provided with all modern conveniences for the travelling public. Morvi has also a rest house for Hindus close to the station, which is provided with catering arrangement for them. There is also a good Dharamshala nearby. *Public Conveyances*:—Available are tongas, hack victorias and taxis. *Places of Interest*:—There is a big garden called Lukhdhir Garden in which the up-to-date Watson Club is situated. There are small public parks all over the town. There is also a pavilion built for sportsmen where cricket, hockey, football, badminton, etc., can be played. Other places of interest are the suspension bridge, the Wagh Mandir, Anathashram and the Rafaleswar Temple. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are three cinemas, the Royal, the Globe and the Lucky Talkies.

PORT NAVLAKHI: It is a flourishing and one of the chief seaports under Saurashtra Government. It is situated about 30 miles from Morvi. It is an ideal all-weather port, absolutely safe in all seasons of the year, and is situated in the Hansthal creek in the inner Gulf of Kutch. Ships anchor from about 1 to 3 miles from pier. A regular daily ferry service which carries passengers and mail runs between Navlakhi and Kandla, in Kutch. It is the shortest and most comfortable route to Kutch through Saurashtra, taking about 2½ hours to cross the creek and serves as a main link between Kutch and the outer world. Through trains run from Wankaner to Navlakhi in connection with the Saurashtra Mail and Saurashtra Express from Bombay. Ocean liners from the continent call at this port as it is the nearest port to Saurashtra, Gujrat, Rajasthan State, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Goods landed at port Navlakhi are despatched to Delhi without any transhipment as there is a direct metre gauge railway line. The port has extensive warehouses and is equipped with modern arrangements.

TANKARA: It is a big village 14 miles from Morvi and is approached from Morvi by a steam tramway. It is the birthplace of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj cult.

WANKANER: The headquarters of the Taluka of the same name in the State of Saurashtra. Wankaner is a railway junction where lines from Morvi, Wadhwan and Rajkot meet. Wankaner city station is two miles away. It is on the Morvi Railway, 50 miles from Wadhwan junction. The Taluka has an area of about 445 square miles and a population of 60,845. Wankaner is noted for its hand-woven silk cloth, pottery and cotton textiles. There are a number of quarries of limestone and sandstone. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is a Dak Bungalow in the town and permission for occupation has to be obtained from the P.W.D. Office, Wankaner. There is also a Dharamshala for Hindus. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, taxis and buses. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Shri Jadeshwar Temple, 7 miles from Wankaner. It is a very fine temple on the top of a hill, which is noted as a health resort. (2) Shri Holmataji Temple, 14 miles from town. (3) Public Garden. (4) Cotton Mill. (5) Pottery Works. *Places of Entertainment*:—There is one theatre which is used for cinema shows and plays.

RAFALESHWAR: A flag station near Morvi and a sacred place for pilgrims. There is a temple of Shiva close to the railway station. The places surrounding the temple are noted for their antiquity, as Rafaleshwar was a city of King Mayurdhvaj at the time of the Pandavas. Two fairs are held every year.

THANGADH: The place is surrounded by hills and lakes and has a famous temple to the god "Sun" about half a mile from the station. It is of mythological interest, reputed to have been the capital of Raja Drupad. There is also a temple of Mahadev in the jungle of Trinetar, about six miles from Thangadh, where fairs are held every year. Thangadh is considered as a holy place in Panchal. The railway station of this place is known as Than junction and is on the Morvi Railway which passes through the middle of the town. Due to rich deposits of clay the main industry of the town is pottery. There are also many stone quarries.

MULI ROAD: The town is situated three miles from the railway station. There is a very fine temple of Swami Narayan, where two fairs are held every year.

BHAVNAGAR: The administrative headquarters of Gohilwad Division of the Union of Saurashtra lies near the head of the Gulf of Cambay. It has recently developed itself into a town of great commercial importance and the port at Bhavnagar and its surroundings are well worth a visit. Steamers of all kinds call at the port, which has helped the Saurashtra State in developing trade and commerce. A concrete jetty at Ghogo has a deep water anchorage and is capable of berthing two ocean liners. It has warehouse accommodation and is connected direct by rail with the metre gauge system in Saurashtra. There is also a fully equipped steel jetty, 8 miles further up the Bhavnagar creek, for the small coasting vessels. It has a big college and an excellent hostel for students attached to it and its water-works will repay a visit. There is an old fort at Sihor, a few miles away from Bhavnagar, with beautiful old hand-drawn paintings to which many visitors are attracted. There are Jain temples on the Shatrunjay Hill, near Palitana, which is a place of Jain pilgrimage, and Jains from all parts of India come to Palitana. There are temples right on the top of the hills, the construction of which must have cost many lakhs of rupees. The carving, paintings and the layout of the temples present a very beautiful appearance. It is a marvellous piece of architectural work and should be seen by foreign travellers. For those who cannot climb up the hill, dholis—chairs carried by men on their shoulders—are available at a moderate rate. *Gadhoval*, on the Western Railway, is another place with a huge building dedicated to another branch of Hindu religion that might also be seen by tourists.

AMRELI: Headquarters of Amreli District. Amreli was formerly part of Baroda State, but is now part of the Bombay State though it lies inside the geographical limits of the Union of Saurashtra. Amreli District does not form one block of territory but is composed of a number of separate parts intersected by territory belonging to the Saurashtra Union. It has a library containing very old coins, stones engraved with very old literature, some of which cannot be deciphered, and other antiquities. Amreli town is situated just near the centre of the Saurashtra State. It has a population of 3,000. Amreli has a big grain trade and 12 oil expellers to extract oil from groundnut. The climate of the town is dry and healthful. There is an aerodrome but it is not in use at present. Amreli is a railway station on the Khijadiya-Veraval metre gauge section of the Western Railway, 11 miles from Khijadiya junction. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas. *Rest Houses*:—There is one Guest House and one owned by the District Local Board. *Hotels*:—There are four boarding and lodging houses in the town. *Places of Interest*:—Sayaji Harak Bag, open for ladies and children only.

PALITANA: Former capital of the State of Palitana now merged in the State of Saurashtra. A large number of pilgrims come to Palitana to visit the holy mountain of Shetranjaya and its famous Jain temples. The chief industries of the town are harmonium reeds, bobbins, leather tanning, wood carving and silverware. There is also a match factory and an ice factory in the town. Palitana is 18 miles by rail from Sihor junction which is on the Surendranagar-Bhavnagar metre gauge section of the Western Railway. Sihor junction is 91 miles from Surendranagar junction of the Western Railway and Palitana can be reached by the Palitana-Sihor branch metre gauge line. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is a Dak Bungalow in Palitana but previous intimation has to be given if accommodation is required there. There is also a Sarvajanik Hindu Dharamshala and several Dharamshalas for Jains only. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, bullock carts and taxis. *Hotels*:—There are no hotels. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Jain temple on the Shetranjaya hills. (2) Public garden. (3) State Paddock at Mohadka—a village seven miles from town—one of the oldest studs in India. (4) Hava Mahal Palace. (5) Old Darbargadh. (6) Temples of Bhairavnathji. (7) Ancient mosques, relics of the past, at Mandvi, a village 20 miles away. *Places of Entertainment*:—There is one cinema and one club for members only.

LIMDI: The former capital of Limdi State now merged in the State of Saurashtra. The total area of 343.96 square miles formerly belonging to the Limdi State is now included in Limdi Taluka, in the district of Zalabada in the State of Saurashtra. The total population of Limdi town according to the 1951 census is 18,273. Limdi Taluka is well known for the Bhal wheat it produces and is also famous for the manufacture of betelnut cutters. Wheat and gram are the main crops. Limdi railway station is on the Bhavnagar-Wadhwan (now known as Surendranagar) metre gauge section of the Western Zone metre gauge railway and is 17 miles from Surendranagar junction of the Western Railway. *Dak Bungalows*:—There is no Dak Bungalow but there is one Guest House, which can be occupied by previous permission of the Deputy Engineer, Limdi Taluka. There is also a furnished Dharamshala opposite the railway station. It is a magnificent stone building built in memory of the mother of the late Thakore Saheb. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas and Municipal Bus Service from the railway station to the town. *Hotels*:—There are no hotels but a few restaurants where light refreshments and meals can be had. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Ramsagar Lake, 3 miles from the town. (2) Nalkantha Lake, 20 miles away, has a large number of ducks and is worth a visit. *Places of Entertainment*:—There is one cinema in the town and an officers' club.

DHRANGADHRA: Near Surendranagar which has places of interest to see and big alkali works constructed at great cost.

SURENDRANAGAR: Formerly known as Wadhwan. A railway junction in the State of Saurashtra from where three railways run to principal towns in Saurashtra. The civil station and the city are connected by rail as well as good metalled road. Surendranagar city station is three miles from the junction, on the B. S. Railway. The city is fortified. There are no hotels, clubs, or Dak Bungalows in the town but there are two Dharamshalas, the Joravarsinhji Dharamshala and the Lalchandji Dharamshala. Meals can be had in any lodge in the town. Tongas and motor trams are available in the town. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The Palace in the centre of the town. (2) Ranak Devi, an ancient temple, near the north Town Hall. (3) Balchandra Vilas, a palace of the Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan. (4) Madha Vav (step well) constructed in 1200 A.D.

KUTCH STATE

On 1st June 1948, Kutch was integrated with the Indian Republic as a Chief Commissioner's State. The capital of the State is Bhuj, founded in 1549. Kutch is situated on a belt of land cut off from the main land by the great Rann of Kutch on the north and east. It is separated from Saurashtra on the south by the Gulf of Kutch. To its west lies the Arabian Sea. Kutch is difficult of access. A Gulf of Kutch line steamer of the B.S.N. Company sails from Bombay every Wednesday and calls at important ports in the Gulf of Kutch. *Bhuj*, the capital of Kutch State, is in the centre of the State. A network of buses connects the principal towns of Kutch. Bhuj is an important airport connecting Karachi, Jamnagar and Bombay by a daily service. A narrow gauge railway connects the capital with Kandla, Anjar, Tuna and Bhachau, the other important towns in the State.

KUTCH-MANDVI is the most important port of the State. It is connected by road with Bhuj. On the voyage to Karachi steamers call at Kutch-Mandvi. The harbour is situated in the Gulf of Kutch and being exposed to the blast of the south-west monsoon gales, is closed from May to August every year. The harbour is protected against westerly winds by the breakwater. The country craft which discharge passengers and cargo alongside the steamers and shore remain secured at the pier and pitched slope. The Lighthouse is situated on the south-west bastion of Mandvi Fort. There is a Match Factory, Oil Mills and Metal Works in Kutch.

KANDLA: On account of its nearness to Saurashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Kandla has developed into an important port. Kandla Creek forms a natural harbour with sufficient depth of water and good anchorage for ocean liners. This port was opened for traffic in 1931 and has a fine concrete jetty which takes a steamer upto 500 feet, alongside. The cargo from ships which anchor in deep water in the creek is landed by lighters. The timber jetty is used by ferry launches which ply to and from Navlakhi for embarking and disembarking passengers. A daily regular service between Kandla and Navlakhi is run which provides the shortest, safest and cheapest route between Kutch and Saurashtra. Kandla Port is in charge of the Government of India, Ministry of Transport. The newly constructed 177 miles Kandla-Deesa railway line enables passengers from Gujrat and Bombay to reach Kandla by this new metre gauge system of the Western Railway. Gandhidham is a new refugee town and a newly constructed railway station near Kandla. A narrow gauge line connects Kandla to Bhuj, the capital of Kutch State.

MADRAS STATE

Madras State, or the State of Fort St. George, is the southernmost province of the Indian Republic and with the merger of Banganapalle and Pudukothi and Sandur has an area of 127,668 square miles. It is the most senior of the three great states and is under a Governor, assisted by a Cabinet. It was the earliest Indian territory acquired by the East India Company and at the time was an important trading centre and military stronghold. It has on the east, on the Bay of Bengal, a coast line of 1,250 miles, on the south, on the Arabian Sea, a coast line of about 450 miles. The State has 1,700 miles of coast but no good harbour for large vessels at all seasons of the year, except an artificial harbour built at Madras. (Detailed information of the Madras Harbour appears separately in this Guide under the heading " Main Indian Ports.") Within recent years, however, great new harbours have been built at Cochin and Visakhapatnam. A plateau varying in height above sea level from about 1,000 to about 3,000 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central area of the State; on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats which meet in the Nilgiris. There are 24 districts in the State excluding Madras City. The climate varies considerably in different parts of the State.

MADRAS: The third largest city in India, is the capital of the State. It is the oldest presidency city and contains many buildings of great architectural beauty, places of historical interest and several hospitals and colleges. The climate is always warm but equable and healthy. The Buckingham Canal runs through the city from the south to the north. The Southern Railway's principal terminus at Madras is the Central Station. This is situated in a central position within easy reach of Mount Road, with its shops and stores, and George Town and its business premises, the High Court, and Fort St. George. The mail trains from Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore terminate at this station. Egmore station is the terminus of the Southern Railway, which runs southward to Tuticorin.

Fort St. George is close to the sea. To the north lies George Town, the commercial centre of the city, opposite the harbour. George Town is a densely populated block about a mile square and contains banks, the Customs House and the mercantile offices, many of the latter being handsome structures. Behind them is a very thickly populated tract. To the south of George Town are the law courts, and the lighthouse, forming a fine collection of buildings.

The chief road of Madras, Mount Road, stretches from the Fort to St. Thomas' Mount, where there is a military cantonment. The road passes through the main residential quarters of Madras, with stately buildings on either side, and has heavy traffic throughout the day. Most of the principal shops are situated along this road. Government House is also on Mount Road, about a mile from the Fort. Mowbray's Road in Adyar is the most beautiful road in Madras. First Line Beach is also an important commercial thoroughfare which begins from Parry's Corner. Vepery is the quarter occupied by Anglo-Indians. Poonamalee Road skirts Vepery and leads to Egmore. The river Cooum, flowing past Chintadripetta, makes an "S" shaped curve as it runs into Madras. The island was formed by the bend of the Cooum river. It lies between Government House and the Fort and has a parade and recreation ground. There are three bridges joining the island. On North Beach Road there are two fine buildings; one is the General Post Office building and the other the Imperial Bank of India building. Other commercial buildings are also situated on the same road, including Beach station, the place where the two railways meet.

Triplicane is famous on account of the Parthasarathy shrine. Triplicane was the first place acquired by the English after Madras. Mylapore and San Thome are two very ancient but interesting places. Kapalishwara's temple is in Mylapore, and contains an ancient shrine. Madras is connected by three trunk roads with Bangalore, Bombay (via Hospet) and Cape Comorin. Choultry Plain constitutes the three suburbs: Royapet, Teynampet and Nungambakam. Madras harbour: It is an artificial harbour constructed at great cost. It can hold nine steamers, and vessels of the P. & O., B. I. and other lines call at this port. Passengers embark and land direct at the quays. The trains enter the harbour area and there is ample space for transit of goods. *Public Conveyances*:—The public conveyances in Madras are (1) Horse carriages. (2) Rickshaws. (3) Motor cabs. (4) Jutka or single or double bullock carriages. (5) Trams. (6) Auto-rickshaws. (7) Buses. Madras Electric Tramways Ltd.: The routes covered by the above Tramways are as follows:—(1) Egmore to Royapuram. (2) Barber's Bridge to Washermanpet. (3) Mount Road to Parry's Corner. (4) Mylapore to Royapuram. (5) Central Station to

Purasawalkam. (6) Parry's Corner to Purasawalkam. Monthly season tickets are issued by the Company from any date in a month till the corresponding date in the following month. Transferable and non-transferable tickets are issued. *Hotels*:—(1) Hotel Ambassador, Mount Road. (2) Connemara Hotel, Mount Road. (3) Udipi Hotel, Mount Road. (4) Modern Cafe (boarding and lodging), Thambu Chetty Street. (5) Ambi's Cafe, Broadway. (6) Woodlands (boarding and lodging), Edward Elliots Road. (7) Hotel Everest (boarding and lodging), Periamet. *Clubs*:—(1) Adyar Club, Adyar. (2) Madras Gymkhana Club, Island. (3) Madras Club, Mount Road. (4) Madras Race Club, Guindy. (5) Madras Boat Club, Adyar. (6) Madras Cricket Club, Chepauk. (7) Madras Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road. (8) Ladies Recreation Club, Egmore. (9) St. Thomas Club, Mylapore. (10) Young Men's Christian Association, Esplanade, Madras. Branches, at Central, Royapettah and Vepery. The object of the Association is to promote the highest welfare of all young men both by direct spiritual means and through social, intellectual and physical agencies. Activities include indoor and outdoor games, lectures, entertainments, etc. Hostel: The two top flats on the Esplanade are reserved for permanent boarders, one flat being for the exclusive use of students. Eight guest rooms for the convenience of travellers are provided. (11) The Theosophical Society, International Headquarters, Adyar. The Society has more than 30,000 members scattered in every part of the world and is a world-wide international organization. Places of interest on the estate are the great Banyan tree, a museum, Oriental Manuscript library, etc., which are worth a visit. (12) Madras Flying Club, Meenambakam. (13) Madras United Club, Esplanade. (14) Mount Golf, St. Thomas Mount. (15) Madras Rotary Club. (16) Royal Madras Yacht Club, Beach. (17) South Indian Athletic Association, Park Town. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's General Hospital Road. (2) Siddique Sarai Mahomedan Choultry, General Hospital Road. (3) Cannan Chetti's Choultry, Egmore. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Broadway Talkies, Broadway. (2) Paragon Talkies, Walajah Road. (3) Wellington Talkies, General Patters Road. (4) Maharani Talkies, Thiruvottiyar High Road. (5) Roxy Talkies, Purasawalkam. (6) Krishna Talkies, Mint Street. (7) New Elphinstone Talkies, Mount Road. (8) Gaiety Talkies, Mount Road. (9) Regal Talkies, Wall Tax Road. (10) Minerva Talkies, Davidson Street. (11) Brighton Talkies, Royapuram. (12) Select Talkies, George Town. (13) Star

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Talkies, Triplicane. (14) Sagar, Royapettah. (15) Saraswati Talkies, Perambur. (16) Chitra Talkies, Langs Garden Road. (17) Crown Talkies. (18) Prabhat Talkies. (19) Lakshmi Talkies, Perambur. (20) Venus Talkies, Sembiam. (21) Sayani Talkies, Ayanavaram. (22) Kapali Talkies, Mylapore. (23) Midland Talkies, General Patters Road. (24) Casino, Blacker's Road, Mount Road. (25) New Globe, Mount Road. (26) Seen Theatre, Teynampet. (27) Rajkumari Talkies, T. Nagar. (28) Thirumagul Talkies, Saidapet. (29) Thangam, Thiruvottiyar High Road. (30) Lakshmi Talkies, Aminjikarai. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Fort St. George. The fort was founded in 1644 and originally consisted of a factory and other buildings. In the centre is the old sea-gate. The fort is close to the sea and its guns command the roadstead. It now contains European barracks, military head-quarters, an arsenal, Government offices and St. Mary's Church, the oldest Protestant Church in India. Robert Clive, the founder of the British Empire in India, was married in this church. This very interesting ancient relic of the British was built in 1680. Within it lie the remains of some of the men who helped in building the British Indian Empire. The other buildings of interest in the fort are the Accountant-General's office or Admiralty House, the Town Hall and the Exchange. (2) Lighthouse. To the south of George Town is the old lighthouse with a tower 160 feet high. One gets a panoramic view of the city, harbour and other places from the lighthouse and visitors are allowed to go up the tower. (3) High Court. This huge building with a number of domes crowned by a cupola is to the south of George Town. It is an example of Indo-Saracenic art and was opened in 1892. (4) Government House. It is situated on Mount Road and stands in an extensive park. Governor lives in the Government House in Guindy near the Race Course and the Government House in Mount Road is being occupied by legislators and one of the Bungalow called "Cooum House" is being used as a State Guest House. A new building for housing the State legislature is built in this compound. Near Government House, forming a separate building, is the Banqueting Hall. Government House contains a most interesting collection of pictures of historical personages. Chepauk Park and other Government and public buildings are to the east. (5) Marina or South Beach is approached from the fort by Napier Bridge across the river Cooum. Marina is a broad road along the sea front. Good sea-bathing can be had at Elliot Beach, which can be reached from the end of

Marina, through San Thomas and over Elphinstone Bridge across the river Adyar. This fashionable drive and promenade is the pride of Madras. The Marina Aquarium on the Marina, is the most interesting and popular resort in Madras. (6) Museum. It is situated on Pantheon Road. The museum is largely visited by the public and contains several objects of historical interest, including a collection of arms, armour, antiquities and coins of various Indian dynasties. (7) Victoria Technical Institute is to the west of the Museum. It is a graceful building, containing beautiful objects of Indian workmanship. It was opened in 1909 with the object of encouraging Indian arts and crafts. (8) The Zoo. It is situated in the People's Park grounds and contains species of various birds and beasts. Adjoining the Zoo are the Royal Swimming Bath, My Ladies Garden and a Sports' Stadium. All of them are maintained by the Municipality. The People's Park ground has an athletic ground, a band-stand and artificial lakes. (9) The Victoria Public Hall is alongside the market and was built in 1887. It is used for exhibitions, meetings, balls, etc. The Ripon Buildings occupied by the Corporation of Madras are to the west and have a high Clock Tower. (10) Observatory. The building was built in 1792. It is used as a meteorological station and in connection with the observatory at Kodaikanal, it daily transmits throughout India the standard time at 4 P.M. A gun is also fired from the fort at this time to indicate the correct time to the residents. (11) Tyagaraja Temple. It is in Thiruvottiyar which is an important place of pilgrimage, about five miles to the north of Madras. There are a number of inscriptions on the wall of this famous Siva temple. Other places of interest in Madras:—(1) Kandaswami Temple, Rattan Bazar. (2) Puzhal Jain Temple. (3) Tomb of Shaik-ul-Aulaiya. (4) Triplicane Parthasarathy Temple, and the Triplicane Mosques. (5) Mylapore Tank and Kapaleswar Temple. (6) St. George's Cathedral. (7) St. Thomas' Mount or Faranghi Mahal. (8) St. Andrew's Church. (9) Little Mount. (10) Robinson Park. (11) Connemara Public Library, Egmore, one of the famous libraries in the East. (12) Race Course. (13) Swimming Pool at Marina. (14) Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. (15) Madras Pencil Factory. (16) Moor Market, Park Town.

TRIPS FROM MADRAS

CHINGLEPUT: The headquarters of the Chingleput District. Within the town are offices of the Sub-Collector, District

Court, Sub-Court, Taluk Office, District Munsiff's Court, District Forest Office, etc. Chingleput is a junction on the main line of the Southern Railway, 35 miles south of Madras. It is midway between Kancheepuram, Tirukalikundram and Mahabalipuram, being situated 22 miles to the south and 9 miles and 18 miles to the east respectively. There are five high schools in Chingleput, one for girls and four for boys, run by the Missions. The remains of an old fort of the Pallava Kings now contain a Senior Certified School and other Government offices. Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, maintained by Government, is 3 miles from the station. The Municipal Free Reading Room and Library is located in the Municipal Choultry near the station. *Dak Bungalows*:—A first class traveller's bungalow maintained by the Municipality is 2 furlongs from the station. It provides accommodation for a charge. There is also a Municipal Hindu Choultry, near to the Municipal office. *Public Conveyances*:—Jutkas and buses. *Hotels*:—Besides the European and Indian refreshment rooms at the station there are many hotels in the town near the station, one of them Laxmi Vilas Hotel, Big Chetty Street. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Old fort of Pallava Kings in the town. (2) Temple of Anjaneya. (3) Pallava caves a mile away. (4) Radio station situated on a hill in the heart of the town near the Municipal water reservoir. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are two cinemas one situated to the south of the town and the other situated in Murugesa Mudaliar Street.

KANCHEEPURAM: This ancient and historic city is 57 miles from Madras and can be reached by bus and rail via Chingleput and Arkonam junctions. Kancheepuram may rightly be called a city of temples, as there are 18 Vishnu and 108 Siva temples, out of which the temples of Shri Kamakshi Varadaraja and Ekambaranadhar are the biggest. The imposing towers of the two were built by Krishna Devraya II, the ruler of the Vijayanagar Kingdom. Kancheepuram is one of the seven sacred cities of India and an important place of pilgrimage. It was once a capital of the Pallava Kings. Kancheepuram is divided into four Municipal divisions and is a big silk and cloth weaving centre. The town is provided with electricity and has protected water supply. The Municipality maintains four parks and two markets. *Dak Bungalows*:—The Municipal Rest House, Municipal Travellers Bungalow, at the water works pumping station; Rest House near west stand, P.W.D. Bungalow and a number of public choultries. *Public Conveyances*:—Town bus service, bullock carts, jutkas and rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(1) Mysore Cafe in Big Kancheepuram. (2) Shri Mohan Lodge, on Railway Road. (3) Ananda Lodge, on Kosa Street. (4) Mohon Lodge, on Gandhi Road, provide boarding and lodging facilities. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Pallava temples of Kailasanadhar and Vaikuntaperumal are famous for their ancient architecture. (2) An ancient Jain temple, a mile away from the town. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Kannan Talkies. (2) Murugan Talkies. (3) Raja Talkies.

MAHABALIPURAM: Known for its Seven Pagodas, is a remarkable place and should be visited by tourists, as it is also of great architectural interest. It can be reached from Madras by car by the Chingleput-Tirukkalikunram Road. It is 20 miles to the south-east of Chingleput railway junction and occupies a narrow strip of land between Buckingham Canal and the sea. The important monuments to be observed are (1) Structural buildings and temples. (2) Rathas or rock-cut shrines. (3) Rock caves on the hillsides. The Rathas are the most interesting and are situated to the south of the rock caves. Tirukkalikunram, a place of pilgrimage of the Saivas, is 10 miles to the west of Mahabalipuram. At this place there is a rock-cut temple, sacred tanks and two fine temples of the Pallava period, one on the hill and the other at the foot of the hill.

GINGEE FORT: This famous Vijayanagar fort is in the Carnatic and can be reached from the Tindivanam railway station on the Southern Railway. Tindivanam is 76 miles from Madras and the Gingee Fort is 18 miles to the west of this station. The ruins of the fort extend for several miles and include three strongly fortified hills connected by walls. The hill on the west is called Rojagiri and has a great gun on the top. It is considered the most impregnable hill of the fort. Several ruins of fine buildings inside the fort are now being preserved by Government. There are several objects of interest in the fort and should not be omitted by travellers.

HEALTH RESORTS OF THE MADRAS STATE

COONOOR: Known as the Queen of the Nilgiris is the second largest town in the Nilgiri Hills. The town has a population of over 24,000 and is provided with a protected water supply, with Ralliah as its source. The town is also provided with natural drainage facilities and has electric supply. It has good tar macadamised roads and is reputed to be one of the cleanliest towns in South India. Coonoor is 6,000 feet above the level of the sea and has a mild and genial climate which is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. The maximum temperature of the town during summer does not exceed 80 degrees. Coonoor is an ideal health resort, providing a break from the hot sultry weather of the plains. It is an enjoyable place and the hills provide picturesque scenery. The chief industries of Coonoor are tea, coffee and potato plantations, and manufacture of eucalyptus oil. Coonoor is a railway station on the Nilgiri Railway on the Mettupalayam-Ootacamund metre gauge line. It is connected by road with Ootacamund and Kotagiri, two other hill stations. Travellers from Madras change at Mettupalayam junction on the Southern Railway. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) P.W.D. bungalows near P.W.D. office. (2) Local Fund travellers' bungalows in Sim's Park. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Nilgiri Mountain Railway. (2) Bus services, M.C.S., U.N.S., U.B. and N.M.T. and taxis. (3) Bus service in town. *Hotels*:—European:—(1) Hampton Hotel. (2) Hillgrove Hotel. (3) Gandhigiri Hotel. (4) Hanson Lodge. (5) Clovely House. (6) Davis Hotel. Hindu:—(1) Mysore Lodge. (2) Ganesh Bhavan. (3) Ramchandra Lunch Home. (4) Sitarama Vilas. (5) Bharat Cafe. (6) Royal Cafe. *Clubs*:—(1) Coonoor Club. (2) Cosmopolitan Club. (3) Gymkhana Club. (4) Malayalee Samajam. (5) Y.M.C.A. (6) Y.W.C.A. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Ralliah Dam. (2) Pasteur Institute. (3) Lady Canning Seat. (4) Katery Waterfalls. (5) Pithapuram Palace and Cochin Palaces. (6) Droog, Lamb's Rock. (7) Dolphin Nose. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Ganesh Talkies. (2) Bedford Talkies.

KOTAGIRI: Is the third largest and the oldest hill station in the Nilgiris. Ootacamund and Coonoor ranking first and second. Its climate is however claimed to be superior to those of both Ootacamund and Coonoor. It is 6,500 feet above sea level and has a population of roughly 8,000 people. Kotagiri is 21 miles from Mettupalayam junction, 22 miles from Ootacamund and 14 miles from Coonoor. Between all these places there are good motor roads and regular bus services. There is a narrow, winding motor road 18 miles long from Ootacamund to Kotagiri over Dodabetta, the highest peak on the Nilgiris. Kotagiri lies to the north-east of Coonoor, off the railway, and is in consequence cheaper than the other places named. Again Kotagiri has no Municipality and taxes are considerably less. It has many shops and all the necessities of life are easily procurable. It boasts of electricity and has a nice club called the Kotagiri Club. An Indian club called "The Recreation Club" has been recently started. There is a hotel called the Blue Mountain Hotel. There are numerous boarding houses, churches and a Government hospital in charge of a Civil Assistant Surgeon. There is also a golf course.

OOTACAMUND: The chief sanatorium in Southern India and the Queen of Hill Stations, is situated on the Nilgiri plateau, 7,500 ft. above the level of the sea. Whether for sport or for a quiet holiday, this hill station always attracts a large number of visitors from all parts of India, who find delight and health in the Nilgiri air. During the hot season it is the headquarters of the Madras Government. Many Maharajas and Zamindars have their summer residences at this hill station. The climate and scenery of the Nilgiris are acknowledged to be the finest in the tropics. Good roads exist throughout, providing amenities to the motorist. No other hill station offers natural sceneries in such abundance. The Municipal Council of Ootacamund has provided good water supply and drainage system, tar roads, electric supply, dhobi khana and a market for the convenience of the residents. There are also schools, an observatory, a dairy farm, a hospital and a Poor Home. The Nilgiri Meter Gauge Railway runs from Mettupalayam to Ootacamund, via Coonoor and Wellington. Visitors from Madras travel by the Southern Railway to Mettupalayam and change to the Nilgiri Railway. It can also be reached by car from Mysore, which is 100 miles by road. Big game shooting, fishing, etc., can be had but game is strictly preserved, so that those who are interested should apply to the Nilgiri Game Association for particulars. Races and polo tournaments are arranged during the season, which lasts from April to October every year. Golf, tennis, etc., can also be had at the clubs. A Tourists Bureau has been opened at the premises of the Municipal Office for helping the tourists and travellers. *Public Conveyances*:—Available are taxis, buses, rickshaws and jutkas. For long distances, taxis are used in preference to other vehicles. *Hotels*:—(1) Savoy Hotel. (2) Hotel Cecil. (3) Modern Hindu

Hotel. (4) Modern Lodge. (5) Willingdon House. (6) Hotel Dominian. (7) Taj Mahal Hotel. In addition to the hotels, there are a number of boarding houses run by European and Anglo-Indians. *Clubs*:—(1) Ootacamund Club. (2) Ootacamund Gymkhana Club. (3) Hunt Club. (4) Race Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Government Botanical Gardens. (2) Government House. (3) Palaces of Indian Princes. (4) Dodabetta, the highest peak. (5) Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme. (6) Mukurti Dam. (7) Assembly Rooms. (8) Kalhatty Waterfalls. (9) Avalanchee Fishing Lake. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Coronation Talkies. (2) Blue Mountain Theatre. (3) Regal Talkies. (4) Assembly Rooms.

KODAIKANAL: This beautiful health resort lies amongst the Palni Hills and is about 50 miles west of Kodaikanal Road railway station. It can be reached from Madras by the Southern Railway, via Tiruchirapalli junction. The journey from the station to Kodaikanal is over a good motor road, and taxis and buses meet all trains. It is situated over 7,000 feet above sea level and has a wonderful climate. Permission for shooting and fishing must be obtained from the Palni Hills Game Association, which will give particulars to all interested in the matter. The visitor to Kodaikanal gets the advantage of delightful walks and drives in and around the place. The town is electrified. The following are the most popular places in Kodaikanal to interest the visitor:—(1) Pillar Rocks. (2) Silver Cascade. (3) Glen Falls. (4) Fairy Falls and bathing pool. (5) Pamber Falls. (6) Bear Shola Falls. (7) Dolphin Nose. (8) Perumal Mountain. (9) Prospect Point. (10) Vembadi Shola Peak. (11) Kodaikanal Observatory, standing on a hill 7,700 feet above sea level. It was removed from Madras in 1889 and is situated amongst pinewoods on Observatory Road. (12) The Lake, is located in the middle of the station. The area of the lake is about 65 acres. There is a tar road around the lake, about 3½ miles long which is used by visitors for delightful walks. There are several hotels and boarding establishments in Kodaikanal and good furnished bungalows can be rented for the season. *Hotels*:—(1) Carlton Hotel. (2) Holiday Home. (3) Modern Cafe. (4) Madras Cafe. (5) Everest Hotel. (6) Tourist Home. (7) Shunmugavilas. *Clubs*:—(1) Kodaikanal Club. (2) Golf Club. (3) Ladies Club. (4) Indian Club. (5) Kodaikanal Boat Club. The Club has two boat houses, namely, Central Boat House and the other at Tappi's Corner. It has a fleet of 45 single boats, 6 double boats, 20 punts and 2 jolly boats and is much patronized by visitors. Fishing is permitted from all painted boats. Visitors are admitted as temporary members. The member is entitled to use the club boats for himself and his family. A pavilion is attached to the boat house which caters during the season. (6) Indian Boat Club. The club has 8 single boats, 2 double boats and one punt. Visitors are allowed as temporary members.

YERCAUD: This hill station is in the Shevaroy Hill of the Salem District and can be reached from Madras, from Salem junction of the Southern Railway. It is 21 miles from the station by the Ghat Road and buses run to and from Yercaud to this place. Yercaud is about 4,500 feet M.S.L. and the highest peak is 4,700 feet M.S.L. It is well-known for its picturesque scenery and for its coffee estates. It is an ideal place for a quiet holiday on account of its very agreeable climate throughout the year. Boating arrangements have been made at the big lake situated near the entrance of Yercaud. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Honey Rock. (2) Bear's Hills. (3) Lady Seat. (4) Prospect Point. (5) Shevaroyan. (6) Pagoda Point. (7) Arthur Seat. (8) Kiliyur Waterfalls. (9) Bear's Cave. (10) Bauxite mines in Shevaroyan Peak. *Clubs*:—Yercaud Club (European), Victoria Assembly Rooms and Library. *Hotels*:—(1) Hill-side Hotel, boarding and lodging. (2) Panchayat Board Chatram (lodging only).

RAMANDRUG: A hill station in Madras State. It is 18 miles from Hospet, a railway station on the Guntakal-Hubli section of the Southern Railway. Ramandrug can conveniently be reached by car from the station. It is situated 3,200 ft. above sea level and is exceedingly popular in summer. The hill station is well-known for its mineral waters. Amongst its principal attractions are delightful drives and walks in all directions. There is a hotel with provision stores. Every effort is being made to make this hill station more attractive every year.

MADANAPALLE: Is a popular health resort, eight miles from Madanapalle Road station on the Dharmavaram-Katpadi section of the Southern Railway. Madanapalle is situated 2,500 ft. above sea level and is the sanatorium of the Ceded and Chittor Districts. There is an Indian refreshment room at the station and a P.W.D. rest house is available. A motor bus service runs between the station and the town. The well-known "Arogyavaram" Tuberculosis Sanatorium is situated on the road to Madanapalle. The climate of Madanapalle is delightful. It is a summer resort which has been styled as the "Poor Man's Ooty". There is an Arts College in the town managed by the Theosophical Society. *Dak Bungalows*:—There is a P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow and a District Board Rest House. *Hotels*:—(1) Mysore Lodge. (2) Chintamani Lodge. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are three cinemas in town.

WALTAIR: This health resort is used by a number of people of the Northern Circars as their summer headquarters. The temperature is markedly uniform, which makes it a desirable residence for invalids. Waltair is the headquarters of the Visakhapatnam District. It is a railway junction on the Madras-Waltair section of the Southern Railway and also a junction of the Eastern Railway. It is also accessible by sea from Visakhapatnam. Carriages, taxis and jutkas are available and there are hotels overlooking the sea. The town is close to the station. *Hotels*:—(1) Sea View (Private) Hotel. (2) Beach Hotel. (3) Grand Hotel.

CHIEF TOWNS OF THE MADRAS STATE

VELLORE: The town is situated on the right bank of the Palar river and is the headquarters of the North Arcot District. Vellore is noted for "bidi" manufacture and is an important centre for grains. It is four miles from Katpadi railway junction of the Southern Railway and about 85 miles from Madras. From Katpadi a branch of the Southern Railway runs past Vellore cantonment and town to Villupuram. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Municipal Dak Bungalow, Neeli Godown Street. (2) Masilamani Mudaliar's Choultry, Cantonment Railway Station Road. (3) Y.M.C.A., Officers' Line for the use of the travellers. (4) Aziz Mansion, with 50 rooms. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis, jutkas, rickshaws, buses and bullock carts. *Hotels*:—(1) Ambi's Cafe, Barracks Maidan Road. (2) Mani's Cafe, Long Bazar. (3) Palace Cafe, Katpadi Road. (4) India Cafe, Long Bazar. (5) Marina Cafe, Officers' Line. (6) Madras Cafe. *Clubs*:—(1) Vellore Club (for Europeans only), Arni Road. (2) Officers' Club, Officers' Line. (3) George Union Club, Officers' Line. (4) P.W.D. Club, Fort. (5) Collectorate Club, Fort. (6) Ladies Club, Officers' Line.

(7) Cosmopolitan Club, Town Hall. (8) Y.M.C.A. Officers' Line. (9) Municipal Club, Municipal Office. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Vellore has a strong well-built fort, with a temple in it which boasts of very fine old carvings in stone. The fort is said to have been built in 1274 A.D. and is a perfect specimen of South Indian military architecture of those days. It contains the tombs of Tippu Sultan's family. The temple in the fort, which contains no image, is a most interesting structure. (2) Central Jail. (3) Presidency Jail for women. (4) Medical College. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Roxy Talkies, Officers' Line. (2) Tajmahal Talkies, Officers' Line. (3) Crown Talkies. (4) Dinakaran Talkies in Nallampattadai.

KUMBAKONAM: One of the oldest cities in Southern India. It is situated on the river Cauveri. It is a great educational centre having a Government College, seven High Schools and is known as the "Cambridge of Southern India." It is in the Tanjore District and is about 200 miles from Madras. Kumbakonam is a railway station on the Madras-Dhanuskodi-Colombo main line of the Southern Railway. The Mahamakham Tank in Kumbakonam is famous, where the Mahamakham festival takes place once in twelve years and a bath in the tank on the occasion is considered sacred. *Public Conveyances*:—Available are (1) taxis, (2) jutkas, (3) bullock carts. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Municipal Travellers' Bungalow, Thiruvidamarudur Road. (2) Aramanai Krishna Baghavathar Choultry, opposite the railway station. (3) Aramanai Rama Ayyar's Choultry, Mahamakham Tank, West Street. *Important Coffee and Messing Houses*:—(1) Udipi Lodge, Big Bazar Street. (2) Lakshmi Vilas, Kumbeswarar, South Street. (3) Arya Bhavan Hotel, Big Street. (4) Ranga Vilas, Railway Road. (5) Gopala Vilas, Railway Road. (6) Ganapathy Lodge, Nageswaran Tirumanjana Street. (7) Venkata Lodge, Mutt Street. (8) Ganpathi Vilas, Chakrapani South Street. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Kumbeswaran Temple, Kumbeswaran East Street. (2) Sarangapany Temple, Sarangapany East Street. (3) Nageswaran Temple, Nageswaran East Street. (4) Ramasamy Temple, Ramasamy Sannadhy Street. (5) Mahamakham Tank. (6) Government College. (7) Porter Town Hall. (8) Gandhi Park. (9) Municipal School of Arts and Crafts. (10) Municipal Water Works, in Hope Nagar. (11) Pothamarai Tank. (12) Sankarachariyar Swami Math. (13) Chakrapani Temple. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Diamond

Talkies, Nageswaran North Street. (2) Rajah Talkies, Pothamarai South Street. (3) Vijayalakshmi Talkies, Dr. Besant Road.

TANJORE: An ancient town in the delta of the Cauveri river. It is a junction on the main Southern Railway route, about 218 miles south-west of Madras. Tanjore City is the capital of the district of that name. It has a dense population and ranks as the eighth town in the State in population. Tanjore was the successive capital of the Chola, Nayak and Mahratta kings. Its chief interest to the tourists lies in its palace and temples. It is famous for its beautiful brass manufactures, silk weaving and jewellery making. Musical instruments are also made here and Tanjore musicians occupy a premier position in the State. The city is full of temples and its monuments of Hindu art are of great importance. There are two fortresses, the smaller one containing the temple of Brihadeswara and the larger the palace, etc. There are retiring rooms at the railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Single bullock bandies. (3) Jutkas. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Raja's Chattram, Station Road. (2) P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow, Srinivasan Pillai Road. *Hotels*:—(1) Ananda Lodge, near railway station. (2) Mangalambika Lodge (boarding and lodging), opposite Clock Tower. *Clubs*:—(1) Cosmopolitan Club, Road No. 1. (2) Union Club. (3) Sri Sudarsana Sabha, Gandhi Road. (4) Kumaraganga Sabha, West Main Street. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The big temple, known as the Brihadeswara Temple. (2) The Old Palace, Durbar Hall, Jirat Khana Zenana, etc. (3) Sivaganga Tank. (4) The Mammoth Bull Nandi, facing the Great Siva Temple. (5) Sivaganga Fort. (6) Sivaganga Gardens. (7) Saraswati Mahal Library. (8) Clock Tower. (9) Schwartz Church. (10) Abraham Pandither's Gardens. (11) Nadar's Gardens. (12) Arsenal. The temple of Tiruvalur in the neighbouring town is worth a visit. (13) T.B. Sanatorium with modern equipments, situated at Sengipatti village at a distance of about 10 miles west of Tanjore town. (14) The Art Gallery in Palace Buildings. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Kamakshiambal Theatre, known as Tower Talkies, Clock Tower Road. (2) Krishna Talkies, Kodimaram Moolai. (3) New Tower Talkies, Market Road. (4) Yagappa Talkies, Gandhiji Road.

TIRUCHIRAPALLI: A very ancient Tamilian town, formerly known as Trichinopoly. It is situated on the river Cauveri, 252 miles south-west of Madras. It is the third largest city of the State. Tiruchirapalli is the headquarters of the Southern Railway and is a big railway junction. It was the capital of the Chola Kings and the Naik Kings subsequently. It is now a station of the National Cadet Corps and an important educational, religious and commercial centre. Tiruchirapalli cigars are well-known all over and are in great demand. The famous "Rock of Tiruchirapalli" rises 260 feet above the town and on it stands the Rock Temple. This quarter is also called the Fort to distinguish it from the cantonment. The old fort here has been dismantled. Most of the places of interest are situated near the Fort. Tiruchirapalli is chiefly famous for its three great Hindu temples and for its Nathervalli Durga Mosque but it also possesses several other objects of interest. In the plain there are the two historic masses of granite known as the Golden Rock and the Fakir's Rock. There are retiring rooms at the Southern Railway junction. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Municipal Travellers' Bungalow. (2) Municipal Choultry. *Public Conveyances*:—T.S.T.; T.V.S.; S.M.S.; M.S.N.S.; N.T. and Southern Roadways bus services. The rates are fixed. *Clubs*:—(1) Tiruchirapalli Club, a social and sporting club, at Tiruchi Junction. (2) City Club on Western Boulevard Road. *Hotels*:—Robert's Hotel, Cantonment. (2) Modern Hindu Hotel, Cantonment and W. B. Road. (3) Mayavaram Lodge, Vanapattara Street. (4) Ranganatha Bhavan, Big Kammala Street. (5) Ashok Bhavan, Cantonment. (6) United India Lodge, W. B. Road. (7) Ramalinga Bhavan, Old Goods Shed Road. *Places of Interest*:—Besides the places described above the following will also be found of interest to the visitor:—(1) Great Temple of Srirangam Town, which is three miles north of Tiruchirapalli. (2) Jambukeswara Temple, a mile from the Great Temple. (3) Uraiyur, near Tiruchirapalli. (4) Rock Fort Temple of Thayumanaswami with rock-cut Pallava caves and inscriptions. (5) Upper Anicut and Lower Anicut, the two ancient dams built across Cauveri river, 12 miles from the town on the west and east respectively. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Wellington Talkies, Big Bazar. (2) Roxy Talkies, Big Bazar. (3) Prabhat Talkies, Palakarai. (4) Central Talkies, Palakarai. (5) Murugan Talkies, East Boulevard Road. (6) Raja Talkies, Madura Road. (7) Ramkrishna Talkies, Madura Road. (8) Plaza, Cantonment. (9) Gaity Talkies, W. B. Road. (10) Star Talkies, Madura Road.

MADURAI: The second largest city of the State, is situated on the south bank of the river Vaigai. It is the headquarters of Madurai and Ramnad Districts. Madurai is a very ancient city and was the capital of the Pandya Kings. It lies on the main line of the Southern Railway, about 345 miles from Madras. The river is crossed by a bridge. There are spinning mills and power loom factories in the city and the chief industry is silk weaving. Madurai is a centre of religious, industrial and educational activities. The city is full of temples, the most famous of which is Shree Meenakshi Temple, situated in the centre of the city. It contains a stone hall of 1000 pillars, a tank and musical pillars. These and the New Mandapam opposite the temple are excellent specimens of architecture. *Rest Houses*:—(1) Municipal Travellers' Bungalow, near station. (2) Mangamal Choultry, opposite station. (3) Municipal Kunnathur and Sambian Chatram, near Meenakshi Temple. (4) Government Circuit House at Sokkekulam. *Public Conveyances*:—Jutkas, auto-rickshaws, taxis and city bus service. *Hotels*:—(1) Udipi Hotel, West Tower Street. (2) Mani's Cafe, Town Hall Road. *Clubs*:—(1) The English Club. (2) The Cosmopolitan Club. (3) The Union Club. (4) Saurashtra Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Mariamman Teppakulam, a big tank situated 3 miles from the railway station. (2) Tirumalai Naick's Palace, with its gigantic pillars and courtyard. (3) The famous temple of Shree Meenakshi. (4) Kochadai Water Works. (5) Race Course. (6) Rajaji Park. (7) Compost Depot. (8) Sewage Farm. (9) Poor Home. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Devi Talkies. (2) Regal Talkies. (3) Chandra Talkies. (4) Chintamani Talkies. (5) Dinamani Talkies. (6) Central Cinema. (7) New Cinema. (8) City Cinema. (9) Imperial Cinema. (10) Jothi Cinema. (11) Meenakshi Talkies.

RAMESWARAM: This sacred island in the Bay of Bengal is a favourite place of pilgrimage for Hindus of all sects. The island lies south-east of the Indian Peninsula, from which it is separated by the Pamban Channel. Rameswaram is connected by the Madras-Dhanuskodi section of the Southern Railway. At Pamban junction a short branch line runs to Rameswaram. In addition to the sea water there are holy water tanks or wells, within the town, where pilgrims bathe to wash off their sins. Rameswaram is a first class panchayat town with a population of 7,000 as per 1951 census. It has its own protected water supply and electric lighting. The whole island being sandy there is no agriculture or industry. It is conventionally held that each particle of sand on the island represents the Lord Sivalinga and it is prohibitory within the island to plough for agricultural purpose, to extract oil and to make any pottery. Fishing is the main industry. *Rest Houses*:—(1) Five rest houses of the Rameswaram Devasthana. (2) Mahabir Dharamshala of the Ramnathapuram District Board. (3) Bansilal Abirchand Rai Bahadur Dharamshala. (4) Bhagavandas Bagala Dharamshala and a number of choultries for travellers. Free food is given to the Brahmins in Venkatrayar's Choultry. *Hotels*:—(1) Shri Meenakshi Boarding and Lodging House. (2) Udipi Boarding and Lodging House. *Public Conveyances*:—Jutkas and bullock carts. *Places of Interest*:—Near the Rameswaram railway station are two strange tombs lying side by side, known as the tombs of Cain and Abel. At Dhanuskodi, where the waters of the Bay of Bengal meet those of the Arabian Sea, is a sacred bathing-ghat. Here lakhs of pilgrims come to bathe and wash off their sins. There is a curious stone structure, near the beach at Dhanuskodi, known as Noah's Ark. The temples of Rameswaram are all huge and fine specimens of art. The temple of Ramanathaswamy, which stands in the northern part of the island, is said to be the richest in India. Tradition has it that this sacred shrine was founded by Rama himself when he crossed to Ceylon in search of his kidnapped wife Sita. The Ramanathaswamy temple is illustrative of Dravidian architecture, with its majestic towers, carved bulls and vast colonnades, but, of all, the corridors are the most striking. In the Island of Rameswaram, about a mile to the north of Rameswaram Temple, there is a small sand hill known as "Gandanmadhana Parvatham". From there one can survey the entire island of Rameswaram from Pamban to Dhanuskodi and the beautiful scenery surrounding the island. There is a temple above the hill wherein two stone carved footprints, said to be of Rama, are preserved. According to tradition, Shri Rama before his invasion of Lanka, stood here before Sage Agastiyar and learnt the Mantras for Ravanavadha. Pilgrims to Rameswaram visit this hill.

TUTICORIN: The southern terminus of the Southern Railway and a seaport. The port is situated near the southern edge of the Coromandel Coast and has the largest trade in South India next to Madras and Cochin. It is open all through the year and ships anchor five miles off the shore. Hare Island where one light house is situated affords considerable protection to lighters used for landing cargo and passengers. The Southern Railway runs alongside the landing and shipping wharf. From Tuticorin steamers leave for Colombo to connect with the great ocean liners to Europe and the other continents. Tuticorin is an industrial town and has two cotton spinning mills and several cotton ginning and pressing factories, senna and fibre factories and salt works. About one lakh tons of salt is exported to Calcutta and overseas. Cement produced at Talaiyuthu, 35 miles away from Tuticorin, is also exported through this port to other parts of India and abroad. Tuticorin handles the bulk of the sea-borne trade of South India with Ceylon, Burma, the continent, Australia and America. There are several steamer agencies, banks, large commercial houses and two Chambers of Commerce, one Indian and one foreign. Tuticorin is connected by good roads with Madurai on the north, Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, Nagercoil and Trivandrum on the west and Sri Vaikuntam and Trichendur on the south. The town of Tuticorin is situated on the shores of the Gulf of Mannar and comprises a total area of nearly 3.09 square miles. There is one college for men and one for women in addition to a number of schools. Tuticorin also has one fishing Technological Institute. The population of the town, according to the Census of 1951, is 98,452. *Dak Bungalows*:—Government Travellers' Bungalow and Municipal Rest House (Chatram) in Sivan Koil Street. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis and jutkas. Buses run on the three routes and connect important centres of the town. *Hotels*:—(1) Medai Hotel, opposite railway station. (2) Sri Dhara Vilas, in East Car Street. (3) Railway Retiring Rooms. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Old Dutch cemetery in Kerakope Street. (2) Portuguese church in Penakoil Street. (3) English church on Beach Road. This church was built in 1750 by the Dutch. (4) Hare Island, about 4 miles off the coast. The sea between this island and the town is shallow and calm and affords opportunities for sea-bathing and boating. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are three permanent theatres in the town.

COIMBATORE: A large town at the foot of the Nilgiri Hills, with a population of about 200,000. It is the headquarters of the district of the same name and all important Government Offices are situated in the town. Coimbatore is a railway junction on the Madras-Mettupalayam section of the Southern Railway, where trains from Madras to Mangalore, Madras to Mettupalayam and Mettupalayam to Mangalore arrive and depart. There is an air-port in Peelamedu. The climate of Coimbatore is healthful and the place is therefore a favourite station. It is a commercial town and has several spinning and weaving mills and is rightly called "The Manchester of South India". There are also coffee-curing works to handle the coffee that grows on the Nilgiri Hills. Besides these there are several other workshops and industrial institutes where various types of wooden and iron articles are made. There is a cement factory at Maddukarai, about 7 miles from Coimbatore, which produces one of the best cement available in India. The well-known temple of "Mela Chidambaram" at Perur, 3 miles to the west of Coimbatore, attracts many devotees from several towns of the State on important festival days. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Municipal Travellers' Bungalow, Collector's Office Road. (2) Government Circuit House, Red Fields. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis, buses, auto-rickshaws and jutkas. *Hotels*:—(1) Hotel Davey, opposite railway junction. (2) Royal Hindu Restaurant, boarding and lodging, opposite railway junction. (3) Venkatesa Lodge. (4) C. S. Grand Coffee Hotel, boarding and lodging. (5) Jaya Cafe, boarding and lodging, Big Bazar Street. (6) Hotel Majestic, College Road. (7) The Woodlands Hotel, College Road. (8) Seetharama Vilas, Rangai Garden Street. Besides these there are several restaurants in the town providing light refreshments. *Clubs*:—(1) English Club, West Club Road. (2) Kerala Club, near Chidambaram Pillai Park. (3) Coimbatore Club, a private club for Europeans only. It has residential quarters for members. (4) Cosmopolitan Club, Race Course. (5) Indian Officers' Club, Chidambaram Pillai Park. (6) Ladies Club, Chidambaram Pillai Park. (7) St. Thomas Club, Collector's Office compound. There are reading and library rooms and six residential rooms attached to this club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Bharathi Park. (2) Chidambaram Park. (3) Perur Temple, two miles from the city. (4) Nilgiri Cement Works, Maddukarai, about eight miles from Coimbatore city. (5) Agricultural College. (6) Forest College. (7) Museum, Forest College. (8) Spinning and Weaving Mills. (9) Central Jail. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Variety Hall Talkies, Variety Hall Road. (2) Edison's Theatre, Variety Hall Road. (3) Palace Theatre, Nawab Hakim Road. (4) Rajah Talkies, Nawab Hakim Road. (5) Radha Theatre (Diamond Talkies), Avanashi Road. (6) Carnatic Talkies (New Theatre), Big Bazar Street. (7) Ashok Theatre, Dewan Bahadur Road. (8) Theatre Royal, Big Bazar Street. (9) Srinivas Theatre, Krishnaswami Mudaliar Road.

KOZHIKODE: Formerly known as Calicut is the capital of the Malabar District. It is situated about 90 miles north of Cochin and 413 miles by rail from Madras. It is a seaport town on the Malabar coast, with no harbour of its own, and steamers that call at this port anchor three miles from the shore and connection is maintained by lighters. The port is closed during monsoon period. The wharf of Kozhikode Port is at Beypore, seven miles to the south of the mouth of Beypore river. It is a commercial town and has a large trade in coffee, tea, pepper, dried ginger and copra; there are textile, plywood, soap, ice and tile factories and oil mills. Kozhikode is the largest timber centre in India and one of the largest in the world. It is also a fishing centre and is famous for smoked, iced and salted fish. Coffee-curing is carried on at Karaparamba, a place one mile from the centre of the town. The climate is damp and hot. Kozhikode is connected by the Ghat Road to Ootacamund and also to Mysore city. It is a railway station on the Madras-Mangalore section of the Southern Railway. There is a detachment of Indian troops stationed here. The Mopla quarters are to the south. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Municipal Travellers' Bungalow, Traveller's Bungalow Road. (2) Municipal 2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Sweet Meat Bazar Road. (3) Prince of Wales Chatram, Sweet Meat Bazar Road. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Jutkas. (2) Rickshaws. (3) Governess Cart. (4) Motor cars. (5) Buses. *Hotels*:—(1) Beach Hotel, Beach Road. (2) Arya Bhavan, Sweet Meat Bazar. (3) Victoria Hotel, near the railway station, 1st Gate. (4) Modern Hindu Hotel, Sweet Meat Bazar, (5) Coronation Hotel, near railway station. (6) Ram Vilas Hotel, Kallai Road. (7) South Indian Lodge. *Clubs*:—(1) Malabar European Club, Beach Road. (2) Calicut Club. (3) The Calicut Cosmopolitan Club, open to persons of over 20 years of age. The club affords to its members conveniences of a first class club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Ansari Park and its surroundings. (2) Silver Hill Bungalow and its surroundings. (3) Tagore Memorial Park. (4) Municipal Public Library and Reading Room. (5) Malabar District Museum. (6) Beach. (7) The suburbs are interesting in point of natural beauty. (8) Special Sub Jail. (9) Mental Hospital. (10) The New Government Headquarters Hospital, Beach Road, one of the biggest district hospital in the State. (11) The New Government Kerala Polytechnic, West Hill. (12) The New Government Hydrogenation Factory. (13) All India Radio Station, Beach Road. (14) Government Oil Factory, Beach Road. (15) Kerala Soap Institute, Gandhi Road. (16) Government B. T. College, at Mananchira, (17) The Beach Road, an attractive promenade on the sea front. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Radha Picture Palace. (2) Crown Talkies. (3) Coronation Talkies.

MANGALORE: The headquarters of the South Kanara District, and the terminus on the north-western coast of the Southern Railway. It is also a seaport which has coasting trade with Karwar, Honawar and Bhatkal. It lies 120 miles to the south of Goa and is situated at the junction of the Gurpur and Netravati rivers. It is an important commercial and educational town. Steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and of other steamship companies call at this port. Mangalore has a tidal port served chiefly by backwater communications with the hinter land. It is an open roadstead and steamers anchor 9 miles off the shore and vessels of low tonnage berth at the wharves. The cargo to the steamers which anchor in backwater is conveyed by lighters. The rail-cum-sea traffic is accommodated in the wharves opposite the railway goods shed. Mangalore is the biggest centre for the manufacture of tiles and these are in great demand everywhere. There are over 90 tile factories, all lined up on the bank of the river. It is also a centre of the coffee-curing and cashewnut roasting industry. South Kanara was a famous centre during the supremacy of the Vijayanagar kingdom. Some of the Jain Temples at Moodabidri, Venoor and Karkala are masterpieces of ancient architecture. They are built with granite stones and contain stupendous walls with various frescoes. The 50 feet solid cut image of Shri Gomteshwara is indeed a marvel to observe. There is a bus service connecting Mangalore with Moodabidri, Karkala and Venoor. Ootacamund, Cochin and Tiruchirapalli are accessible by rail from Mangalore. Mangalore is known by the Catholics as the Rome of the East, on account of its being an important centre of the Diocese, which controls hundreds of churches, schools, seminaries and other institutions. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow. (2) Municipal Travellers' Bungalow. (3) Railway Travellers' Bungalow. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis, buses, at Central Bus Stand, Hampankatta, and jutkas. *Hotels*:—(1) Minerva Hotel. (2) Bombay Lucky Restaurant (boarding and lodging). (3) Madras Hotel. (4) Krishna Bhavan (boarding and lodging). (5) Vishwabhavan. (6) Laxmi Nivas. *Clubs*:—(1) Mangalore Club. (2) Cosmopolitan Club. (3) Canara Club. (4) Ladies Club. (5) Catholic Club. (6) Railway Pension Club. *Places* *of Interest*:—(1) Sulthan Battery. (2) Coronation Garden. (3) Municipal Garden. (4) Kadri Hills with caves. (5) Light House Hill Park. (6) Commonwealth Tile Factory at Jeppu.

BELLARY: A railway junction on the Hubli-Masulipatam section of the Southern Railway, which connects with Madras. It is the headquarters of the District and is 1,400 ft. above sea level. Bellary is noted for its dry and healthful climate. There are cotton presses and mills in the town. Bellary is noted for the manufacture of "kamblies". The town is situated at the foot of a strong ancient fort on a rock, and most of the public offices are located in the fort. A metre gauge railway line runs from Bellary junction to Rayadrug about 30 miles away, where there is a hill fortress containing Jain antiquities. One can proceed from here by road to Ramandrug Hill Station in Sandur State. *Dak Bungalows*:—The city Municipality maintains a Travellers' Bungalow with 2 sets of rooms, provided with electric lights and fans. Two motor garages are also available. *Public Conveyances*:—Jutkas, buses and taxis. *Hotels*:—(1) Meenakshi Bhavan, Brahmin Street. (2) Amba Bhavan, Bangalore Road. (3) Vasuvamba Bhavan, Bangalore Road. (4) Muhammadia Hotel, Bangalore Road. (5) Meenakshi Garden Hotel, Bangalore Road. (6) City Lodge, Brahmin Street. *Clubs*:—(1) Cosmopolitan Club. (2) English Club. (3) Gazetted Officers Club. (4) Municipal Officers Club. (5) Ladies Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Goshen Park. (2) Lala Garden. Radio sets are installed in the park and the garden. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are four cinemas in Bellary.

HAMPI: (Ruins of Vijayanagar.) Hospet railway junction, on the Masulipatam-Hubli section of the Southern Railway, is situated on the Tungabhadra river. Metre gauge lines run from this junction to Kottur and to Samchalli, via Ramandrug. The ruins of Hampi, the ancient capital of the Vijayanagar Kings, are situated eight miles from the station. The Southern Railway provide convenient train service for travellers to Hospet. There are refreshment and waiting rooms at the station, and a well-furnished travellers' bungalow for the use of both Indian and European visitors is situated within half-a-mile of the ruins. Visitors should make their own arrangements for provisions. These ancient ruins of Hampi are of great interest and hundreds of travellers visit this city of historical and archaeological interest.

Under the Vijayanagar Kings this city was extended and, with its fine temples and palaces, attained a reputation for beauty and splendour. Among the ruins are Vittala Temple, the Palace and other structures which speak of the skill of ancient craftsmen. The visitor can wander for hours amidst this city of ruins, which cover a great area.

GOOTY: Famous for its fortifications, the principal among them being Gooty Rock, an impregnable fortress standing above the town. Gooty is a railway station on the Madras-Raichur section of the Southern Railway. The town is two miles from the railway station. The 1951 census gave the population of Gooty as 17,000. The town comprises Gooty proper, railway colony and hamlet villages of Chatnapali and Surasinga. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) P.W.D. Travellers' Bungalow. (2) Municipal Choultry. *Public Conveyances*:—Jutkas and buses. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Gooty Rock, an impregnable fortress, completed in 1530 at the time of Krishna Raya which has sustained many sieges. Its height above the plain is 989 feet. On the summit of the hill are wells and water reservoirs and buildings where prisoners were confined. Morari Rao's Seat, a small building, is situated on a bastion. At the foot of the rock is the fort. (2) Sri Mahadevi Park. (3) Ancient temples of Rathama Ashramam and Sai Baba Mandir. *Places of Entertainment*:—There is one cinema situated near the bus stand.

CHENDRAGIRI: A railway station on the Katpadi-Gudur section of the Southern Railway. About two miles from the station and easily accessible by carts is the Raja Mahal, now used as a rest house, built by the Telugu Kings of Chendragiri. It is entirely of granite, no wood having been employed in the construction. Adjoining it is a smaller building, the Ram Mahal. There is an old fort on the summit of the hill above the two Mahals.

VIJAYAWADA: Formerly known as Bezwada. An important railway junction of the Southern Railway and terminus of the Central Railway from Warangal. There is a second railway station on the eastern side of the town known as Satyanarayanapuram railway station. There are many ancient monuments in and near Vijayawada. A three-storeyed rock-cut temple near *Vundavalli*, two miles south-west of Vijayawada, is a noteworthy specimen of ancient art. There are two temples on Indra-Kiladri Hill, where Arjuna, the great Mahabharata hero, it is said, performed penance for the Pasupathy. These temples are called the Viziaswaralayam and Srikanaka Durga temples. In one of the temples a Telugu inscription, dating back to the 8th century A.D., was discovered. About 10 miles from Vijayawada there is a formidable hill fort called *Kondapalli Fort*, the possession of which was much coveted in olden times. It was considered a key fort to Andhra Desa. The area of Vijayawada is 9.25 sq. miles and has a population 1,25,000. The chief exports of Vijayawada are hides and skins, refined oil, gingilee oil and cake, castor oil cake, groundnut oil cake, distempers, colours and varnish. It is also one of the largest business centres of cloth, sugar, rice and fruit-canning. A beautiful subway connects the old and new towns. All the main roads in the town are tarred and cemented. *Places of Interest*:—(1) *Amaravati*, renowned for its sculpture, lies on the right bank of the Krishna river, 18 miles south-west of Vijayawada. (2) The railway bridge on the Krishna river. (3) Steel rolling mills are worth a visit. (4) A Government Thermal Station. (5) Museum in the eastern part of the town, opposite the Municipal Travellers' Bungalow. (6) Gandhi Park in the western part of the town. (7) Dowley Park in the central part of the town. (8) Ansari Park on the eastern side. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Municipal Travellers' Bungalow, Masulipatam Road. (2) P.W.D. Travellers' Bungalow, Masulipatam Road. *Public Conveyances*:—Jutkas drawn by horses and rickshaws. There is no regular taxi service but cars for pleasure trips, etc., can be hired. *Hotels*:—(1) Welcome Hotel, Gandhinagar. (2) Morris Hotel, Poornandampet. (3) Modern Hindu Hotel, Gandhi Park Road. (4) Brundavan, Hanumanpet. (5) Kekini Mahal, Gandhinagar. (6) Nehru Cafe, Besant Road. (7) Rajah Hotel, Gandhinagar. (8) Bhanu Restaurant, Gandhinagar. *Clubs*:—(1) Bezwada Club. (2) Andhra Gymkhana Club. (3) Railway Anglo-Indian Institute Club. (4) The Railway Indian Institute Club. (5) Masonic Lodge Club. (6) C. R. Das Memorial Club. (7) Viziavada Literary and Social Recreation Club. (8) South Indian Association Club. (9) Officers' Club. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Sri Durga Talkies, Gandhinagar. (2) Maruti Cinema, Old Town (3) Saraswati Picture Palace, Old Town. (4) Leela Mahal, Governorpet. (5) Laxmi Talkies, Governorpet.

RAJAHMUNDRY: Situated above the delta of the Godavari river on the east coast of the Deccan Peninsula, about 40 miles from the sea and 360 miles north of Madras. The railway crosses the river over a bridge nearly two miles long. Rajahmundry railway station is on the Madras-Waltair section of the Southern

Railway connecting Madras and Calcutta. Rajahmundry is the biggest of the two railway stations, the other is the Godaveri station, situated in the heart of the town. The works of the Godaveri Delta irrigation system are a few miles from the city down the river. The town is very ancient and Hindus are constantly visiting the place to bathe in the sacred river Godaveri. A Pushkaram is held here once in 12 years, when thousands of people from distant parts visit the place. Rajahmundry is situated in the centre of the Andhra country and is one of the largest towns in these parts. It is well worth a visit. There is one spinning mill in the town. *Dak Bungalow*:—The Municipal Travellers' Bungalow near the Godaveri railway station. There are also four choultries which provide accommodation for travellers. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. Only a few are available. (2) Buses; start from the Innispeta and Aryapuram bus stands and proceed to Samalket, Draksharam, Kotipalli, Yanam, Yeleswaram and Gokavaram towns. (3) Jutkas. (4) Rickshaws. (5) Single bullock carts. (6) Boat and steam launches, which ply up and down the river to Polavaram, Bhadrachalam and Bobbar-Lankaj, etc. *Hotels*:—(1) Modern Hindu Hotel, or Varadaro's Hotel, Main Bazar Road. (2) Welcome Hotel, near the Godaveri railway station. (3) Santhi Nivasan, Main Road. *Clubs*:—(1) Cosmopolitan Club. (2) Railway Institute, near the Rajahmundry railway station. (3) Masonic Lodge. (4) Theosophical Lodge, Olcott's Garden. (5) Hindu Samaj, Innispeta. (6) Congress Bhavan, near the Central Vegetable Market. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Vireswalingam Garden. (2) The Museum, near the Godaveri railway station. It is maintained by the Municipality and has an extensive garden. (3) Sarangadhar's Hill, a place of ancient historical importance. (4) Central Jail, G. N. T. Road. (5) Andhra Paper Mills, a large factory near Kotilingalu. (6) Commercial Museum. (7) Damerlee Art Gallery. (8) Municipal water works. (9) Visrantipuram T. B. Sanatorium. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Sri Krishna Picture Palace, near the Government Training College. (2) Hanuman Cinema Hall, near the Municipal Office. (3) Ashoka Talkies. (4) Jaya Talkies. (5) Minerva Talkies. (6) Sri Rama Talkies. (7) Syamala Talkies.

KAKINADA: The town formerly known as Cocanada, is 8 miles and the port 10 miles from Samalkot junction on the Madras-Waltair section of the Southern Railway. A standard gauge line runs from the junction to these two places. Kakinada port is one of the chief seaports on the Coromandel Coast 270 miles north of Madras and is situated near the mouth of the Godaveri river 80 miles south of Visakhapatnam. The jetties, wharves and business houses are on the banks of a canal. The town and the port are connected by navigable canals of the river. The port ranks third in importance among the minor ports of the Madras State. Numerous small wharves and jetties constructed on the banks of the Kakinada Canal store the cargo which is carried by lighters alongside large steamers, which anchor five miles from landing. Kakinada is the headquarters of the Godaveri District. The town is provided with electricity and a protected water supply. The chief articles of trade are fibre, groundnut, oil and oil cake, salt, cotton and leather. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Municipal Travellers' Bungalow. (2) Prince of Wales' Choultry. *Public Conveyances*:—Jutkas, single bullock carts, rickshaws and taxis are available and their rates are fixed. *Hotels*:—(1) New Ramakrishna Lunch Home (boarding and lodging), Main Road. (2) Dwarka Lunch Home. *Clubs*:—(1) Cosmopolitan Club. (2) English Club. (3) Literary Association. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Brahmo Mandir. (2) Municipal Library. (3) Gandhinagram Park. (4) Netaji Park. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Crown Talkies. (2) Minerva Talkies. (3) Cinema Majestic. (4) Elphin Talkies.

VISAKHAPATNAM: The headquarters of the Visakhapatnam District and a first class sanatorium was formerly known as Vizagapatam. It is a sea-port which lies in a bay formed by a headland known as the Dolphin's Nose. It is connected by a standard gauge line of the Eastern Railway with Waltair junction, the suburb of the town. Visakhapatnam Harbour was recently built to supply an outlet to the considerable mineral resources of the country adjacent to the east coast of India. The harbour was opened in 1933 for sea-going vessels and has special railway connections linking it with Madhya Pradesh. Storage sheds for import and export cargo are provided with water frontage and rail service in the rear. Lighters carry the cargo from the sheds alongside the vessels. Visakhapatnam harbour has been growing in popularity as a seaport. Andhra University, Naval Base and a shipbuilding yard are located in Visakhapatnam. *Dak Bungalows*:—Travellers' Bungalow and Turner Choultry, maintained by the Municipality. Besides these there are two other buildings, namely, Phiroj Mansions and Beach Mansions, where lodgings are available. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis, jutkas, rickshaws and bullock bandies. *Hotels*:—(European) (1) Beach Hotel. (2) Sea View Hotel, Waltair Uplands, Waltair. (3) City Restaurant (boarding and lodging), Godaveri Street. (4) Komala Vilas, Main Road. *Clubs*:—(1) Century Club, Maharanipeta. (2) European Club, Waltair. (3) Visakhapatnam Club, near the beach. *Place of Interest*:—Valley Gardens. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Poorna Theatre, Main Road. (2) Select Talkies, opposite Visakhapatnam railway station. (3) Lighthouse Cinema, near the East Coast Battalion headquarters.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN UNION

The Travancore-Cochin State or The Union of Travancore-Cochin, was inaugurated on July 1, 1949. The Maharaja of Travancore is the Rajpramukh.

The State is industrially well advanced, having many big and small industries within its boundaries. In the matter of education, the Travancore-Cochin Union occupies a front rank among Indian States. It has the same kind of constitution as the other States in the Union of India.

COCHIN: Is situated on the south-west coast of India. To its west lies the Arabian Sea and to the east are the Sahyadri Hills. Travancore is to the south while Malabar is to the north. The coastal plain is watered by numerous mountain streams and forms a highly cultivated area. The hills are covered with forests of teak and timber trees and the Nelliampathis Hills have many coffee and cardamom plantations. The principal products of the plains are cocoanuts, rice and cereals. A long line of lagoons or backwaters, united by canals, connect Cochin with Travancore and Malabar. These lagoons, communicating with the sea, also aid transport in Cochin. Cochin possesses a safe and sheltered harbour and is connected with the interior by rail, roads and canals. A broad gauge line connects Cochin harbour (Wellington Island) via Ernacolam, and Trichur, with Shoranpur junction of the Southern Railway. (Detailed information of Cochin Port appears separately in this Guide under the heading " Main Indian Ports.") Cochin has many beauty spots and places of historical interest and is worth a visit. The town of Cochin is divided into two sections, Cochin and Mattancheri. *Dak Bungalow*:—A travellers' bungalow is situated on River Road. *Public Conveyances*: —Rickshaws, with rubber tyres and cushion seats are the only con-

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veyances available in Cochin. A few taxis from the adjoining Municipality of Mattancheri are also available. *Hotels*:—(1) Harbour Hotel, Tower Road. (2) X. L. Hotel, Rose Street. *Clubs*:—(1) The Cochin Club. It also provides boarding and lodging and is intended exclusively for Europeans. (2) United Club, Richdale Road. (3) Cochin Sports Club, Princess Street. (4) Cosmopolitan Club. (5) The Nilgiri, Malabar Battalion Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Santa Cruz Cathedral. (2) Dutch Cemetery. (3) St. Francis Church. (4) Municipal Free Reading Room and Library, River Road.

MATTANCHERI: It is also known as Native Cochin and was the commercial capital of former Cochin State. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Rickshaws. (2) Taxis. (3) Buses, run by the West Coast Motor Syndicate Service between Mattancheri and Edacochin and by the Pioneer Motor Service and P. S. N. Motor Service run between Mattancheri and Ernacolam via Cochin harbour area. (4) Ferry boat services run by the Ferry and Transport Services Ltd., between Mattancheri and Ernacolam and the railway ferry service between Mattancheri and the Cochin harbour terminus. There are numerous steam and motor launches running from Mattancheri and Alleppey in the south and Mattancheri and Cranganore in the north. *Dak Bungalow*:—Travellers' Bungalow. *Hotels*:—(1) Bombay Hotel. (2) Durbar Hotel. (3) Taj Mahal Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Coronation Club. (2) Youth Club. (3) The Boy Scout's Association. (4) Ladies' Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Cochin Palace, built by the Dutch. (2) The White Jews' Synagogue, built in 1568 and rebuilt in 1664. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Select Talkies. (2) Prabhat Talkies.

ERNACOLAM: It is situated in the backwaters of Cochin, two miles east of Mattancheri. The chief industries are oil crushing, soap making and fishing. A broad gauge line connects Ernacolam with Wellington Island and with Shoranpur junction of the Southern Railway. It has many public buildings facing the backwaters, beautiful parks, hospitals, schools and colleges. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Guest House. (2) Indian Guest House. (3) Travellers' Bungalow. (4) Municipal Sathram. *Public Conveyances*:—Rickshaws and taxis. *Hotels*:—(1) Hotel Terminus, Hospital Road. (2) Hotel National, Cannon Shed Road. (3) Kent Hotel, Banerji Road. (4) Hotel Atlantis, Thevara Road (5) Sea View Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Ramavarma Club, Club Road. (2) Lotus

Club, Warriam Road. (3) Archdiocesan Club, Broadway. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Cochin Harbour. (2) Ernacolam Temple. (3) Palaces. *Places of Entertainment*:—Menaka Talkies.

WELLINGTON ISLAND: The main area of the port of Cochin is in course of development and at present populated only by the port and railway staff. It is one of the finest natural harbours in India. The Southern Railway line has been extended to the Island over a bridge which connects it with Cochin. *Hotel*: —Malabar Hotel.

TRICHUR: An important town and a railway station of the same name situated to the south of Shornur junction. It is an ancient town founded by Saktan Thampuran. It is a busy trade centre and has many attractive buildings, palaces, temples, a travellers' bungalow, theatres, public library and the biggest market in the State, the Havelock Market. *Hotel*:—Central Hotel. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Museum. (2) Zoo. (3) Vadakunnathan temple, which is considered to be the oldest temple founded by Shri Parasurama. (4) The fort, constructed at the time of Tippu Sultan's invasion and the place where Tippu planted his flag staff. (5) Peechi Irrigation Project, under construction. (6) Cranganore, a flourishing port in olden times, about 30 miles from Trichur. Tradition has it that St. Thomas first landed here.

TRAVANCORE: The southernmost division of Kerala, occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. It forms an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comorin, the Land's End of India. Travancore is one of the most picturesque portions of India. It is separated from the rest of the Madras State by the towering mass of the Western Ghats. Her shores are washed by the Arabian Sea. It is interlaced with innumerable lagoons or backwaters, rivers and canals of rare charm and beauty. The succession of lagoons, connected by navigable canals, extend along the coast almost throughout its length, forming a most important means of communication. This system of communication extends from Tirur, in Malabar, to about 20 miles south of Trivandrum. One line of the Southern Railway about a hundred miles in length cuts across Travancore from east to west and thence runs along the coast from north to south. The belt of Travancore, to an average width of 10 miles inland from the sea, is covered with dense plantations of cocoanut palms which in a great measure con-

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stitute the wealth of Travancore. Numerous rivers rise in the Ghats and flow by tortuous courses through high banks and rocky beds into the backwaters and the sea. Most of these are navigable for some distance inland. Travancore is essentially an agricultural country. The chief food-grain of Travancore is rice; millet, pulses, oil seeds, tea, coffee, rubber, condiments and spices are also produced. It is par excellence the land of holy shrines and the visitor will find temples, palaces, colleges and parks against a background of palms and mountains. Travancore can be reached by air, sea or rail. Tata's air service connects Trivandrum with Bombay and Madras. A metre gauge line of the Southern Railway runs from Trivandrum Central to Virudhunagar junction, via Quillon, and proceeds to Madras via Madurai. Passengers travelling by the steamer embark at one of the three ports of—Trivandrum, Quillon or Alleppey—or proceed by car or launch to Travancore, embarking at Cochin. There are well-equipped travellers' bungalows all over Travancore. Red-letter days for the State subjects are the birthday celebrations of H. H. the Maharaja who is now the Rajpramukh which is marked by scenes of pomp and splendour, and the Arat festival in Trivandrum, celebrated at more or less the same time, which concludes with a magnificent procession.

At Neyyattinka, on the road from Trivandrum to Cape Comorin, there is the jack tree known as the "Ammachi Plavu" and further down the road is the Udayagiri Fort. About two miles from the fort is Padmanabhapuram, the ancient capital of Travancore, where there is the centuries old palace of the former Maharajas of Travancore, containing rare mural paintings.

The Royal Game Sanctuary, Edapalayam, situated on Periyar Lake, is worth a visit. A motor launch is provided to conduct the visitors round and special arrangement for their accommodation is made.

Travancore is no longer isolated from other parts of India. Its beautiful natural scenery, its historic interest and its modern developments, draw increasing number of visitors. *Public Conveyances*:—Available in Trivandrum are (1) Horse-drawn vehicles. (2) Taxis. (3) Buses, operating in the city.

TRIVANDRUM: The capital of the State of Travancore-Cochin. It forms the southern terminus of the Travancore-Virudhunagar branch of the Southern Railway. The aerodrome at Sankhunukham brings Trivandrum within easy reach of the important towns of India. It is located close to the seashore about

3 miles from the town and is provided with adequate hangar accommodation. The seaport is at Valiaturai, about one mile from the town. A pier has been erected for the landing and shipment of cargo. Ivory works of art and laced cloth, for the production of which Travancore workmen have been famous, are available for sale in large quantities. The beach with its magnificent white sands makes a delightful evening resort. There are facilities for safe bathing in the sea. The fort and its neighbourhood constitute the most crowded part of the town. Sri Padmanabha Swami Temple, famous as Ananthasayanam throughout India, which attracts a large number of pilgrims every year, is situated within the fort. The Kawdiyar Palace, the military cantonment, the Government offices and other public buildings, are picturesquely situated on small eminences. The town has an efficient electric supply from the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric System. The Wellingdon Water Works supplies protected water to the town. Avenue Road, one of the best in South India, with Kawdiyar Square and Vallayampatam Square, is one of the attractive drives in the town. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Government Rest House. (2) Satram. *Hotels*:—(1) The Mascot Hotel near the Museum. It is centrally situated with its own garden and is run on modern lines affording comfortable stay to the travellers. (2) Hotel Palmlands. (3) Hotel Aristo. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Kawdiyar Palace, in which H. H. the Maharaja who is now the Rajpramukh lives, is a blending of art and architecture of the East and West. (2) Ranga Vilas Palace Art Gallery, one of the attractions of Trivandrum. (3) Palaces of former rulers inside the fort. (4) Museum, one of the finest in the East. (5) Public Park and Sri Chitralayam. (6) Zoo. (7) Kovalam, ten miles away where fine sea bathing can be had. (8) The Aquarium. (9) The Secretariat Buildings. (10) Travancore Rubber Factory. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) The New Theatres, Thampanur. (2) Shri Kumar Theatre, Thampanur. (3) Central Theatre, Payshavangadi. (4) Shri Chitra Theatre, Aryasala. (5) Shri Padmanabha Theatre. (6) Karthikya Theatre. (7) Salim Talkies, Pattam.

QUILON: The fourth seaport town in Travancore-Cochin State, 37 miles north of Trivandrum. It is connected with Alleppey by backwater. Vessels anchor about ½ mile from the shore. It stands on the bank of Astamuthi Lake. The town enjoys a temperate climate in summer season. The Astamuthi Lake with its outlet into the Arabian Sea, its shores thick with vegetation and cocoanut plantation and the innumerable canoes with sprit-sails plying the azure lake in tune with ripples caused by the cool evening breeze, offers a natural scenery which excels that of Bali Islands. It is one of the oldest towns on the coast celebrated in history for its sale of spices and for its trade with Arabia long before Vasco da Gama landed in India. Quilon is today an industrial and commercial centre and has tile, cashewnut and mineral factories besides a spinning and weaving mill and an engineering workshop. There are two colleges for men and one for women in Quilon. The population of the town is 661,126 according to the 1951 census. The aerodrome at Quilon is located not very far from the town and is maintained in serviceable state as an emergency landing ground. There is no hangar. The Southern Railway passes through Quilon. *Dak Bungalow*:—Government Rest House, provides boarding and lodging for travellers. *Hotel*:—Ananda Bhavan opposite the railway station. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Thivally Palace. (2) Government House. (3) Janardanam, containing mineral springs, is a famous place of Hindu pilgrimage near Quilon. (4) Tangassery Light House. (5) Kochupilamood beach comparable to the Madras Marina. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Sri Mulan Picture Palace. (2) Lakshmi Talkies. (3) Venus Talkies.

ALLEPPEY: The chief seaport in Travancore, 50 miles north of Quilon. It is the commercial metropolis of the State and the supplier of coir matting and coir yarn throughout the world. It also exports cocoanuts, oil, pepper, ginger, rubber and cashewnuts in large quantities. Alleppey has been called "the Venice of Travancore" on account of its being wholly surrounded by sea backwaters and many canals that intersect the town. It connects Trivandrum by a canal. The harbour is close to the coast and has large godown accommodation for landing of cargo. It is the second port and commercial centre in the Union of Travancore-Cochin. The harbour is open and is situated about 50 miles north of Quilon and 35 miles to the south of Cochin. A canal connects it with interior backwaters. Its roadstead affords safe anchorage and its warehouses offer storage for all goods for export such as copra, cocoanuts, coir, fibre, etc. *Dak Bungalows*:—Travellers' Bungalow and Municipal Satram. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Rickshaws. (2) Taxis. *Hotels*:—(1) Anandamandiram Hotel, Mullakkal. (2) Wayside Inn, Beach. (3) Shree Krishna Bhavan, Bout Jetty. (4) Ramkrishna Lunch Home, near

Iron Bridge. (5) Dilkush Hotel. *Clubs*:—Alleppey Club. (2) United Club. (3) Rama Varma Club. (4) Y.M.C.A. (5) Poor Home. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Municipal Park. (2) Lighthouse. (3) Pier. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Bhagavathivilasam Theatre. (2) Shri Krishna Talkies. (3) Seemati Talkies.

CAPE COMORIN: Also known as Kanyakumari, is the Land's End of the Indian Peninsula. It is one of the ancient places of pilgrimage in India and a health resort. The confluence of the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean presents a rich spectacle. The sun can here be seen apparently rising from and setting into the vast expanse of water. Visitors may enjoy all the pleasures of sea bathing, without risk, at a natural swimming pool constructed on the sea front. *Rest Houses*:—Good accommodation can be had at Government and private Satrams. *Public Conveyances*:—A regular bus service connects the Cape with Nagercoil, Pavanasam, Tinnevely and Palgam Kottah. *Hotels*:—(1) Cape Hotel meets all the requirements of the visitors. (2) Sea View Hotel. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Vattakotta Fort, 5 miles away. (2) Temple of Kanyakumari, which stands on the edge of the ocean. (3) Government Fruit Farm, on the main Road. (4) Model Fish Curing Yard, ½ mile from Cape. (5) Mahatma Gandhi Ghat.

COORG

A State in South India under the administrative control of a Chief Commissioner and the Government of India with a Legislature of its own. Coorg is bounded along its entire western frontier by the mountain chain of the Western Ghats which separate it from the Madras Districts of Malabar and South Kanara. The Western Ghats also serve as the northern and southern boundaries. On the east the State merges into the table land of Mysore State, the boundaries being marked by the river Cauveri, popularly known as the Ganges of South India and a famous place of pilgrimage. Coorg is a hilly country with evergreen forests. This little State has many peaks over 5,000 ft. high. The river Cauveri has its source in Coorg. There are rice fields in the villages and coffee gardens on the hills.

MERCARA: The capital of Coorg is 75 miles from Mysore and is connected by a road with that town. Mercara is situated

on the summit of the Western Ghats and commands beautiful scenery. October to June is the best time to visit this town. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Buses, which connect Mercara with Mysore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Mangalore and Hassan. *Dak Bungalow*:—The Travellers' Bungalow, Mercara. *Hotels*:—No decent hotels, except a few petty ones run by Hindus and Mahomedans. *Clubs*:—(1) North Coorg Club. (2) Cosmopolitan Club. (3) Fort Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The Fort. (2) The Palace. (3) Raja's Gaddige. (4) Omkareshwara Temple. (5) Stewart's Hill. (6) Raja's Seat. *Places of Entertainment*:—Cauveri Mahal Cinema.

MYSORE STATE

Mysore State is surrounded on all sides by the Madras State except on the north and the north-west, where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Kanara respectively and towards the south-west by Coorg. The administrative headquarters are at Bangalore. The general elevation of this plateau rises from about 2,000 ft. above sea level. The rivers, with the exception of the Cauveri, flow northwards. Great isolated blocks of granite, which are known as Droogs, form a prominent feature of the topography and several low ranges of hills in the north and south divide the tableland into numerous valleys. The majority of the population are Hindus and about three-fourths of the people are agriculturists. The chief crops of Mysore are rice, sugarcane, ragi, cotton and hemp. Mysore is also rich in minerals, such as gold, iron, manganese and copper. There are very rich gold mines in Kolar, in the east of Mysore. The chief industries are weaving of silk, cotton and wool. The State is well served by railways. The Southern Railway with Bangalore as their centre, connect the State with Madras and Bombay. Mysore has the distinction of having an independent University of its own. Its industrial education and development are receiving special attention. The State provides many places of interest for the tourists.

MYSORE: The capital of the State, is a large and well designed city, situated about 86 miles to the south-west of Bangalore. There is a good motor road connecting the two cities. The city consists of Old City as one part and its surroundings as the other part. In the capital is the residence of H.H. the

Mysore Throne is an object of great interest, being made of gold

on the summit of the Western Ghats and commands beautiful scenery. October to June is the best time to visit this town. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Buses, which connect Mercara with Mysore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Mangalore and Hassan. *Dak Bungalow*:—The Travellers' Bungalow, Mercara. *Hotels*:—No decent hotels, except a few petty ones run by Hindus and Mahomedans. *Clubs*:—(1) North Coorg Club. (2) Cosmopolitan Club. (3) Fort Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The Fort. (2) The Palace. (3) Raja's Gaddige. (4) Omkareshwara Temple. (5) Stewart's Hill. (6) Raja's Seat. *Places of Entertainment*:—Cauveri Mahal Cinema.

MYSORE STATE

Mysore State is surrounded on all sides by the Madras State except on the north and the north-west, where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Kanara respectively and towards the south-west by Coorg. The administrative headquarters are at Bangalore. The general elevation of this plateau rises from about 2,000 ft. above sea level. The rivers, with the exception of the Cauveri, flow northwards. Great isolated blocks of granite, which are known as Droogs, form a prominent feature of the topography and several low ranges of hills in the north and south divide the tableland into numerous valleys. The majority of the population are Hindus and about three-fourths of the people are agriculturists. The chief crops of Mysore are rice, sugarcane, ragi, cotton and hemp. Mysore is also rich in minerals, such as gold, iron, manganese and copper. There are very rich gold mines in Kolar, in the east of Mysore. The chief industries are weaving of silk, cotton and wool. The State is well served by railways. The Southern Railway with Bangalore as their centre, connect the State with Madras and Bombay. Mysore has the distinction of having an independent University of its own. Its industrial education and development are receiving special attention. The State provides many places of interest for the tourists.

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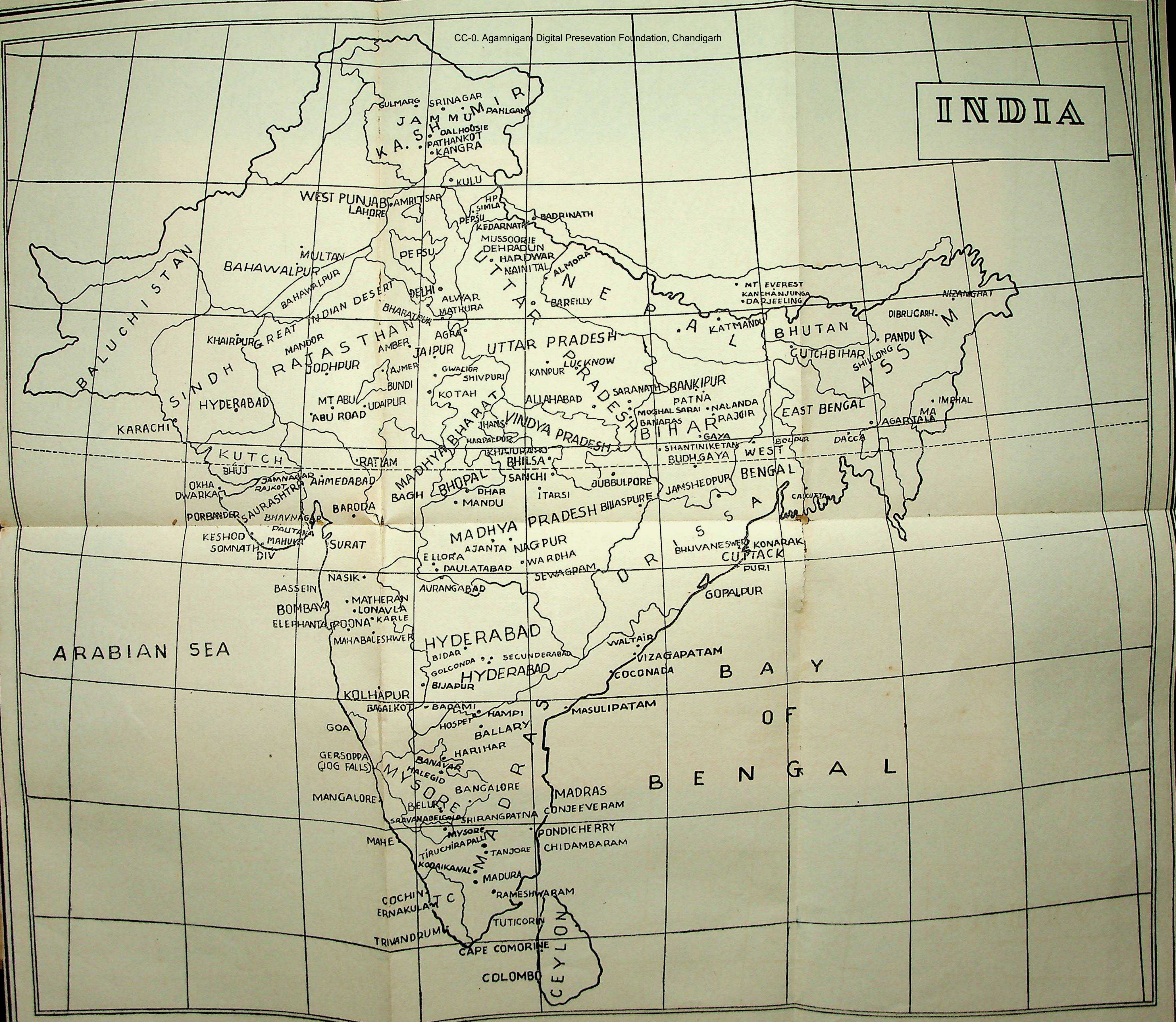
INDIA
JAMMU
KASHMIR
GULMARG
SRINAGAR
PAHLGAM
DALHOUSIE
PATHANKOT
KANGRA
KULU
WEST PUNJAB
AMRITSAR
LAHORE
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SIMLA
PEPSU
BADRINATH
KEDARNATH
MUSSOORIE
DEHRADUN
HARDWAR
NAINITAL
ALMORA
MULTAN
PEPSU
BAHAWALPUR
BAHAWALPUR
BALUCHISTAN
GREAT INDIAN DESERT
DELHI
ALWAR
MATHURA
BHARATPUR
AGRA
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NEPAL
BAREILLY
MT EVEREST
KANCHANJUNGA
DARJEELING
NIZANGHAT
DIBRUGARH
KATMANDU
BHUTAN
PANDU
ASSAM
KHAIRPUR
MANDOR
RAJASTHAN
AMBER
JAIPUR
UTTAR PRADESH
CUTCHBIHAR
SHILLONG
SINDH
JODHPUR
AJMER
GWALIOR
SHIVPURI
BUNDI
KANPUR
LUCKNOW
PRADESH
BANKIPUR
PATNA
HYDERABAD
KOTAH
MT ABU
UDAIPUR
ABU ROAD
ALLAHABAD
SARANATH
NALANDA
MOGHAL SARAI
RAJGIR
BANARAS
IMPHAL
EAST BENGAL
MA
AGARTALA
KARACHI
JHANSI
MADHYA BHARAT
VINDYA PRADESH
BIHAR
GAYA
HARPALPUR
SHANTINIKETAN
BOLPUR
DACCA
KUTCH
KHAJURAHO
BHILSA
BUDH GAYA
WEST
BHUJ
RATLAM
SANCHI
BENGAL
OKHA
DWARKA
JAMNAGAR
RAJKOT
AHMEDABAD
BHOPAL
JUBBULPORE
JAMSHEDPUR
SAURASHTRA
BAGH
DHAR
MANDU
ITARSI
BILASPURE
CALCUTTA
BARODA
PORBANDER
BHAVNAGAR
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
PALITANA
KESHOD
MAHUVA
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MADHYA PRADESH
AJANTA
NAGPUR
BHUVANESWER
KONARAK
CUTTACK
ELLORA
WARDHA
DAULATABAD
SEWAGRAM
PURI
NASIK
BASSEIN
AURANGABAD
GOPALPUR
BOMBAY
MATHERAN
LONAVLA
ELEPHANTA
POONA
KARLE
MAHABALESHWER
HYDERABAD
WALTAIR
ARABIAN SEA
BIDAR
SECUNDERABAD
VIZAGAPATAM
GOLCONDA
HYDERABAD
COCONADA
BAY
BIJAPUR
KOLHAPUR
BAGALKOT
BADAMI
HAMPI
MASULIPATAM
OF
GOA
HOSPET
BALLARY
GERSOPPA
(JOG FALLS)
HARIHAR
MADRAS
BANAVAR
HALEGID
MYSORE
BENGAL
BANGALORE
MANGALORE
MADRAS
BELUR
CONJEEVERAM
SARVANABELGOLA
SRIRANGPATNA
PONDICHERRY
MAHE
MYSORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
TANJORE
CHIDAMBARAM
KODAIKANAL
MADURA
COCHIN
ERNAKULAM
TC
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CEYLON
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Maharaja of Mysore, the ruler of the State, who has played a great part in its reform and progress. Mysore is also a railway junction of the Southern Railway, which connects it with Bangalore and other places. There is also an extensive bus transport system, linking up the important towns in the State. It is an attractive and well-planned city and has many fine public buildings. The annual Durbar is held in Mysore, but the chief Government offices are in Bangalore. The city wears a gala appearance twice a year when the two most important festivals are held, one the birthday celebrations of H.H. the Maharaja and the second on account of Dassara, when thousands of people from all over India are attracted to the city. The All-India Exhibition during Dassara is another attractive annual feature. The fort which surrounds the Mysore Palace is situated in the southern quarter and the buildings are in Gordon Park, on the high ground, near which are the Mysore University buildings. Farther south are the law courts, the race course and the polo ground, which are set in picturesque scenery. Mysore is amply supplied with electric power for illumination and industrial purposes. The power is supplied from Shimsha and Sivasamudram which are situated 50 miles from the city and from the Jog 290 miles away. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Nanjaraja Bahadur Choultry, Yelwal Road. (2) Amble Annaiah Pandit Dharamshala, Chamaraja Road. (3) Seethavilas Dharmashala, Chamaraja Road. (4) Thimmaiachar Choultry, Irwin Road. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas. (2) Coaches. (3) Taxis. (4) Buses, which run from one end of the city to the other starting from Devaraja Market. (5) Auto-rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(English): (1) Hotel Metropole (State Hotel), Viceroy Road. (2) Hotel Carlton, Dee's Road. (3) Hotel Savoy, Bangalore Nilgiri Road. (4) Hotel Krishnaraj Sagar (State Hotel), near Brindavan. (Indian): (1) Modern Hindu Hotel, Viceroy Road. (2) Chamundeswari Bhavan in Yelwal Road. (3) Bombay Indra Bhavan Restaurant (boarding and lodging), Dhanvanthry Road. (4) Modern Cafe (hotel and restaurant), Gandhi Square. (5) Gayathree Cafe. *Clubs*:—(1) The Mysore Club, Statue Square Road. (2) The Masonic Lodge, Curzon Park Road. (3) Mysore Sports Club, Narasimharaja Boulevard. (4) Cosmopolitan Club, Jubilee Road. (5) Ursu Club, Race Course. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The Palace, contains the Durbar Hall, the smaller Durbar Hall with a Museum, where the Mysore coat of arms can be seen, and Palace Armoury. The Mysore Throne is an object of great interest, being made of gold and adorned with jewels. (2) Jaganmohan Palace has an Art Gallery. (3) Lokaranjan Mahal, the summer palace. (4) Lalitha Mahal, with its gardens. (5) The Palace garage and stables. (6) Zoological Gardens. (7) Government House. (8) Oriental Library. (9) Mysore University Library. (10) Race Course. (11) Chamarajendra Technical Institute. (12) People's Park. (13) Hardinge Circle. (14) Nishat Bagh. (15) Curzon Park. (16) Meelad Bagh. (17) Silk and Sandal Oil Factories. (18) Lalithadri. (19) Nanjangud, 12 miles by rail to the south of Mysore, containing an ancient temple. (20) Chamundi Hill, a rock hill two miles south-east of the fort, containing the oldest temple in Mysore with a tower and a lake. On the way to the hill is a colossal figure of a bull called Nandi, cut out of solid rock. (21) Krishnaraj Sagar Dam, 12 miles north-west of Mysore, constructed across the river Cauveri. The dam is the third largest in the world. (22) Brindavan or the Terrace Gardens, situated below the dam, are artistically laid out and have gardens unequalled for beauty and splendour. At night the place is adorned with lights. The fountains play day and night and their coloured illumination present an enchanting appearance, making the gardens the finest in the world. There is a rest house for visitors with arrangements for food, a launch for use on the lake, a swimming pool and a platform for dances are also available. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Chamundeswari Talkies, Sayyaji Rao Road. (2) New Opera Talkies, Curzon Park Road. (3) Olympia Talkies, Sivarampet. (4) Rajkamal Talkies. (5) Ranjit Talkies, B. N. Road. (6) Motilal Talkies, near Vanivilas Market. (7) Woodland Talkies. (7) Prabhudeva Talkies. (8) Prabha Talkies. (9) Gayathree Talkies. (10) Lakshmi Talkies. (11) Ganesha Talkies.

BANGALORE: The administrative headquarters of the Mysore State Government, is a popular health resort. It is also the headquarters of the Bangalore District and Civil Station. It is situated at the centre of the table-land, 3,000 ft. above sea level. The municipal administrations of the city and Civil and Military Station have merged into the Corporation of Bangalore. After retrocession to the Mysore Durbar, the name Civil and Military Station does not exist for the civil area. Bangalore is a junction of the Southern Railway, broad and metre gauge lines. Bangalore Cantonment and Bangalore East are the two railway stations in the Civil and Military Station, while Bangalore City Station is the junction with the Southern Railway. Bangalore enjoys an equable climate throughout the year and is used as a sanatorium by a large number of Europeans. Bangalore city has three main divisions, the old city or Petta, the Northern Extensions and the Southern Extensions. The extensions of the city form its special feature, in the development of which the Government has assisted very largely. The extensions run from Malleswaram on the north to the Chamarajpet and Basavangudi in the south. They are located on high ground and are well laid out. The principal areas in the station are Fraser Town, Richards Town, Langford Town, Ulsoor and Tasher Towns, Cox Town, Richmond Town and Cleveland Town. Electric power for the city is generated at the Cauveri Falls at Sivasamudram. There are woollen, cotton and silk mills in addition to the many State-owned and private industries such as glassware, porcelain, soap, oil, leather, etc. *Public Conveyances*:—Available are taxis, buses, rickshaws and jutkas. *Hotels*:—(1) Central Hotel. (2) West End Hotel, near the Race Course. (3) Modern Hindu Hotel, Ananda Rao Circle. (4) Chamundeswari Bhavan, near Majestic Circle. (5) Greenland's Hotel, Tasker Town. (6) Bombay Anand Bhavana, Old Poor House Road. (7) New Mysore Coffee, Kempegowda Road. (8) Everest Hotel, Tank Bund Road. There are besides a number of boarding houses. *Clubs*:—(1) The Bourdillon Y.M.C.A., Infantry Road. It provides indoor and outdoor games, a reading room and library and a cosmopolitan hostel for 30 residents. (2) Ladies Club, Palace Road. (3) Bangalore United Service Club. (4) Bangalore Golf Club, near the Race Course. (5) The Century Club, Cubbon Park. (6) The Bangalore Race Club, Race Course. (7) The Bangalore Hunt Club. (8) Mysore Kennel Club. (9) Bowring Institute, St. Mark's Road. (10) Y.W.C.A., Tannery Road, has a hostel and institute and a guest house on Infantry Road. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The fort, is now practically a part of the city and has no military value. The original fort was erected in 1537 but it has now been demolished and only a small portion has been retained as a historical monument. (2) Kempegowda's Towers and Tank. (3) Tippu's Palace, within the fort, a part of which still remains. (4) The Cenotaph, in Sri Narasimharaja Square. (5) Meteorological Observatory, near the Central College. (6) Public Library, in the Seshadri Memorial Hall. (7) Venkataramanaswamy Temple in the fort. (8) Maharaja's Palace, near Cantonment Railway Station. (9) Cubbon Park, within which are the Public Offices, the Government Museum, the S.M. Hall, statues and a bandstand. (10) Lal Bagh, a beautiful garden for pleasure and picnic, about a mile to the east of the fort. (11) Municipal garden, with band-stand. (12) Race Course. (13) Stadium, Sampangi Tank. (14) Corporation Swimming Pool, in the compound of the Corporation Offices. (15) Sir C. V. Raman's Research Institute of Science. (16) Gavipur Temple. (17) Bull Temple. (18) Bugle Rock area and Mount Joy. (19) Hindustan Aircraft Factory and Indian Telephone Industries, on the outskirts of the former civil area. *Places of Entertainment*:—(In city): (1) Paramount Theatre, Doddana Hall. (2) Movieland. (3) Bharat Talkies. (4) Theatre Majestic. (5) Sasar Talkies. (6) Himalaya Talkies. (7) Prabhat Talkies. (8) Central Talkies. (9) Swastik Talkies. (10) City Talkies. (11) Shivaji Talkies. (12) Minerva Talkies. (13) Super Talkies. (14) Jaya Talkies. (15) Vijaya Talkies. (In C. and M. Stations): (1) B. R. V. Talkies. (2) New Globe. (3) New Imperial. (4) Opera Talkies. (5) Plaza Talkies. (6) Empire Talkies. (7) Lakshmi Talkies. (8) Palace Talkies. (9) Elgin Talkies. (10) Geetha Talkies. (11) Regal Talkies. (12) Rex Cinema. (13) Asoka Talkies. (14) Everest Talkies. (15) Roop Mahal. (16) States Talkies. (17) Shree Talkies.

NANDIDRUG: Or Nandi Hills, a delightful hill station 4,000 ft. above sea level and 36 miles north of Bangalore. It has a healthful climate and is a frequent resort for week-end trips from Bangalore. Nandidrug was once the summer resort of Tippu Sultan and is of historical importance. It can be reached by car, bus or train. Jutkas are available to cover the distance of three miles between the railway station and the motor sheds. There is an excellent motor road to the top of the hill. Chairs for carrying people up are also available. The hill commands a glorious view, and there are beautiful bungalows and vegetarian and non-vegetarian hotels to suit all. Amrita Sarovar in Nandidrug is known for its health-giving properties.

CAUVERI FALLS: These celebrated falls are on either side of an island in the Cauveri river at Sivasamudram. Sivasamudram is 30 miles by road from Maddur, a railway station on the Bangalore-Mysore section of the Southern Railway, and can be reached by bus from that station. At Sivasamudram the Cauveri branches into two streams, each of which makes a descent of about 320 ft. in a succession of rapids, and the two are known as the Gagan Chukki and the Bhar Chukki Falls. There is a power station here which supplies electricity to Mysore city, Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Fields. A perfect view of the Gagan Chukki Falls can be had from a point overlooking the river, which can be reached by crossing the river at Sivasamudram by a stone bridge and proceeding two miles in the direction of the power house. There is a traveller's bungalow close by. The Bhar Chukki Falls are on the eastern branch of the river and are more easily viewed.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS: Are situated about 62 miles from Bangalore and can be reached by the Southern Railway branch line from Bouringpet. The gold mines are well worth a visit. They are the chief gold producing mines in India and are worked by electricity. The climate of the Gold Fields is delightful. Gold mining is the chief industry of the area, all other trades are only secondary and dependent on gold mining. Kolar town is the headquarters of the Kolar District. The State Department maintains a woollen spinning centre here. Tanning of hides and skins, manufacture of sugar and jaggery are other industrial activities. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) There is a Traveller's Bungalow about a mile from Oorgaum railway station. (2) A Musafarkhana at Robertsonpet maintained by the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. (3) A Chattram, known as Maddiah's Chattram, at Robertsonpet. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxi-cabs and jutkas. There is also a local bus service which runs between Andersonpet and Robertsonpet. *Hotels*:—(Vegetarian) (1) Lakshmi Prasana, near bus stand, Robertsonpet. (2) Bhaskara Vilas, near Surajmal Square, Robertsonpet. (3) Lalitha Vihar. (4) New Darbar Cafe, Robertsonpet. *Places of Entertainment*:—Shri Krishna Talkies and three other cinemas.

BELUR: The Chenna Kesava Temple at Belur is well-known for its architectural beauty and is a masterpiece of the sculptor's art. Belur is a small town situated about 25 miles to the north-west of Hassan, a railway station on the Mysore-Arsikere branch of the Southern Railway. There is a bus service connecting the town with the railway station and there are traveller's bungalows at these two places. The temple was designed and completed in 1117 A.D. It has a large number of inscriptions and is full of sculptural work.

HALEBID: Ten miles away from Belur, is the famous temple of Halebid. It is 18 miles by road from Banavar railway station on the Bangalore-Poona line of the Southern Railway. The famous temple of Hoysaleswara is in Halebid and is a specimen of architecture of the Hoysala type. The temple is known for its infinite variety of figures and for its wealth of carvings.

SHRAVANABELGOLA: A visit to this place should be made by every tourist to Mysore State. It is 100 miles by car from Bangalore, 50 miles from Mysore and 36 miles from Hassan. The colossal statue of Gamateswara here will interest every visitor. This image of majestic and impressive grandeur is 60 ft. high and is carved out of solid rock. Shravanabelgola is the seat of the Jain sect in South India. Besides the statue, it has several Jain temples and a small rest house for travellers.

SOMNATHPUR: This village on the left bank of the Cauveri river can be reached from Mysore via Seringapatam and Bannur. The temple of Chenna Kesava, here, embodies Hoysala architecture and is an elaborately carved structure.

GERSOPPA FALLS: Also known as the Jog Falls, is the grandest natural beauty spot in Mysore. They can be conveniently reached by car from Shimoga town via Berar on the Southern Railway. The falls are 62 miles from Shimoga. Kumpta, a port of call of B. S. N. Co. steamers, is also a convenient place for the falls (for the visitor from Bombay) which are 73 miles by a good motor road and there is a bus service between the two places. Two travellers' bungalows at the falls provide suitable accommodation for the tourists. The falls are formed by the Saraswati river, which with a breadth of about 250 yards flows over a cliff 960 ft. high in four separate falls; the second takes it in two descents; the third in a succession of short falls and the fourth in a series of showers. The popular place to view the falls from is Watkins Platform, from where one can descend to the foot of the cliff. Though not in volume, in the altitude from which the Gersoppa Falls drop, they surpass the Niagara Falls.

SERINGAPATAM: A small town on an island at the western end in the Cauveri river, nine miles from Mysore and 11 miles from Bangalore city. It can be easily reached by rail and by car. There are a number of buses running between Seringapatam and Mysore and Bangalore. Seringapatam is a railway station on the Mysore-Bangalore section of the Southern Railway. The canals, which stretch on both banks of the Cauveri river, irrigate many rice fields and provide a good supply of water to the area around Seringapatam. Seringapatam is a great historic spot in Mysore State and is worth a visit. It was the capital of Mysore at the time of Tippu Sultan who fell here in 1799, when the British defeated him and took away the fort. The tombs of Tippu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, the great general of his time, are here. There are no decent hotels or clubs and places of entertainment in Seringapatam but there is a Travellers' Bungalow close to the Wellesley Bridge, where both vegetarian and non-vegetarian food can be had. Tongas are available but the rates should be mutually arranged. *Places of Interest*:—It being a town of historical importance there are many in Seringapatam, amongst which the following are prominent: (1) Darya-Daulat Bagh, to the east of the fort, was the summer palace of Tippu Sultan. It contains numerous archways and balconies and interesting mural paintings. (2) The Gumbay, or the royal burial ground, where Tippu and his family members lie. (3) Scott's Gardens, to the west of the fort, with a lovely garden and a bungalow. (4) Water Gate, the place of Tippu's death. (5) Ranganath Temple, one of the largest temples in the State, with a large gateway and a huge brick tower. (6) Jumma Masjid, with two beautiful minars from the top of which a panoramic view can be had. (7) Dungeons, to the east of Delhi Gate, where some of the British soldiers were kept as prisoners. (8) Swinging Arch. (9) The Raja's Palace. (10) Bathing Ghat. (11) Gangadhareswara Temple. (12) Narasimha Temple.

WEST BENGAL STATE

West Bengal consists of the whole of the Burdwan Division and part of the Presidency Division of old undivided Bengal. District-wise the whole of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, Calcutta, 24 Parganas, Murshidabad and Darjeeling Districts and parts of Nadia, Malda, Jalpaiguri and Dingipur districts are in West Bengal. The 24 Pargana District includes the two P. S. of Jessore, Bengaon, and Gaighata. Besides these there is the State of Cooch Behar merged on January 1, 1950.

West Bengal was one of the three great original Presidencies of the East India Company. It is the most populous province in India and includes the lower courses and the wide delta of the

Ganges and the Brahmaputra rivers. It is a great fertile plain and most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. The chief crop of Bengal is rice and it is the largest jute-growing area in the world. In the district of Darjeeling the finest Indian teas are grown. The chief mining industry of the State is coal, which comes from the coal fields situated about 200 miles from Calcutta. The State has vast tracts of swamps and forests known as Sunderbans, extending along the sea face of the Bay of Bengal. The annual rainfall is from 70 to over 100 inches. The Bengal State is under a Governor, who has his residence in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA: The commercial headquarters of the Union of India and the capital of the West Bengal State, is situated on the left bank of the Hooghly river, and about 86 miles from the sea. Calcutta is a port of immense river traffic and can be approached from the Bay of Bengal by a steamer, through the long channels of the Hooghly river, by rail or by air. Passengers arriving by steamer land at the Outram Landing Ghat. The airport is at Dum Dum, seven miles by road from Calcutta, and is connected with the inland and the Empire air services. There are two great railway stations, one at Howrah, the suburb of Calcutta, from where the Eastern Railway runs north and south, respectively, and the other at Sealdah in Calcutta, from where the Eastern Bengal Railway runs north. Thus Calcutta is not only the gateway of Bengal but of all the parts lying north in the valley of the Ganges.

The East India Company fixed on Calcutta as the best place for their trade in Bengal and founded the city in 1690. Fort William was completed by the Company in 1702. Until 1911, Calcutta was the capital of India and was regarded as the first British city in the East.

Calcutta is one of the greatest ports in the East. (Detailed information of the Port appears separately in this Guide under the heading " Main Indian Ports.") The famous bridge over the river Hooghly connects the city with Howrah on the left bank. Calcutta is a great business centre and people from all over India and abroad come to it for trade. Its foreign trade is larger than it is at any other Indian port. There are many factories, jute mills and presses, rice, paper and oil mills, iron foundries, tanneries and printing presses. Calcutta is also the headquarters of several European and Indian business firms. It has many splendid buildings, gardens, parks and squares, and is known as the city of palaces.

Fort William lies close to the Hooghly river, and opposite to it is the picturesque maidan containing the Eden Gardens. To its southern end lies the Victoria Memorial and adjacent to it is the Race Course. Government House and other business houses and shops lie to the north. The business quarter of the city is in the centre and surrounding it on all sides are the European and Indian quarters. To the south and east are the suburbs. Tokens of trade and commerce in the city are the palatial offices, magnificent shops, the docks and the river traffic. The Hooghly is always crowded with shipping of all classes from a liner to the smallest country boat. Calcutta is one of the most cosmopolitan of India's cities and has a delightful climate during the cold season, when there is intense activity in the realms of sport and amusements, making it the most desirable spot in the East. *Public Conveyances*:—Available in Calcutta are taxis, gharries, rickshaws and buses with fares according to distances. The Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, tramway routes:—

(1) Belgatchia-Chitpore section, between Belgatchia and Esplanade junction or High Court via Chitpore Road.
(2) Belgatchia-Shambazar section, between Belgatchia and Esplanade junction or High Court via Cornwallis Street.
(3) Baghbazar section, between Baghbazar and Esplanade junction, Dalhousie Square or High Court, via Chitpore Road.
(4) Circular Road-Harrison Road section between Park Circus and Dalhousie Square or High Court via Circular, Harrison and Strand Roads.
(5) Harrison Road section, between Sealdah Station and High Court or Esplanade junction, via Harrison Road, Strand Road and Dalhousie Square.
(6) Wellesley section, between Park Circus and Dalhousie Square or High Court, via Elliot Road and Wellesley Street.
(7) Park Circus section, between Park Circus and Howrah Station, via Park Street and Circular Road.
(8) Sealdah section, between Sealdah Station, and Dalhousie Square or High Court, via Baghbazar and Lall Bazar.
(9) Sham Bazar section, between Sham Bazar and Dalhousie Square or High Court via Cornwallis Street, Bow Bazar and Lall Bazar Street.
(10) Nimtollah section, between Nimtollah and High Court or Esplanade junction via Strand Road or Dalhousie Square.

(11) Kiderpore section, between Kiderpore and Esplanade junction via Dufferin Road.
(12) Behala section, between Behala and Esplanade junction.
(13) Ballygunge section, between Ballygunge and Dalhousie Square or High Court via Chowringhee.
(14) Tollygunge section, between Tollygunge and Dalhousie Square or High Court via Chowringhee and Russa Road.

HOTELS IN CALCUTTA

(1) Grand Hotel, Chowringhee Road.
(2) Great Eastern Hotel, Old Court House Street.
(3) Spence's Hotel, Wellesley Place, near Government House.
(4) Majestic Hotel, Madan Street.
(5) India Hotel, Mirzapore Street.
(6) Tower Hotel, 27, Upper Circular Road, opp. Sealdah Rly. Station.
(7) Continental Hotel, Chowringhee Road.
(8) Maharashtra Hindu Lodge, Beltala Road.
(9) Asian Hotel, Princep Street.
(10) New Central Hotel, Chittaranjan Avenue.
(11) Hotel Minerva and Restaurant, Ganesh Chandra Avenue.
(12) Krishna Hotel, Machua Bazar Street.
(13) Wedgwood Hotel, Sunder Street.
(14) Ideal Home, Mirzapore Street.
(15) Metropole Hotel, Ltd., Dacres Lane.
(16) Maharashtra Bhawan (Gujrati Management), Kansaripara Road.

CLUBS IN CALCUTTA

(1) Automobile Association of Bengal, Chowringhee.
(2) Bengal Club, Ltd., Chowringhee.
(3) Bengal Flying Club, Ltd., Dum Dum.
(4) Bengal United Service Club, Ltd., Chowringhee.
(5) Behala Sporting Club, Diamond Harbour Road.
(6) Calcutta Club, Ltd., Lower Circular Road.
(7) Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Russel Street.
(8) Rotary Club of Calcutta, Great Eastern Hotel.
(9) New Club, Ltd., Chowringhee.
(10) Ladies Golf Club, Calcutta.
(11) The Bengal Theosophical Society, 4-3A, College Street. The Society is cosmopolitan and open to the public. General acti-

vities include lectures and study classes in all religions, philosophies and sciences. The library is open to the public every evening.

(12) Young Men's Christian Association, 5, Russel Street, and branches at College Street, Chowringhee, and Bhawanipore. The general activities of the Association include athletic and reading room facilities for members, adult education, rural and industrial welfare work. The hostel at Chowringhee is cosmopolitan and has single as well as double rooms well furnished with modern facilities. Married couples taken. The terms, which are moderate, can be obtained from the Secretary.

(13) Behala Sporting Club, Satyen Roy Road, Behala. A cosmopolitan club open to all. The entrançe fee is equal to one month's subscription. General activities include cricket, tennis, football and other branches of sports. It is affiliated to the Indian Football Association, Calcutta, and the Bengal Gymkhana.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT IN CALCUTTA

(1) A. Firpos, Ltd., 18-2, Chowringhee.
(2) Tiger, Chowringhee.
(3) Metro Cinema, 5, Chowringhee.
(4) Globe Theatre, Lindse Street.
(5) New Empire Theatre, 1, Humayun Place.
(6) Bijoli, 6, Russa Road.
(7) Bina, 219, Cornwalis Street.
(8) Central, 5, Dharamtola Street.
(9) Chabighar, 10, Harison Road.
(10) Crown, 82, Wellesly Road.
(11) Elite, 136, Surendra Banerjee Road.
(12) Hindusthan Cinema, 22, Kesab Sen Street.
(13) Indira, 2, Indra Roy Road.
(14) Jyoti Cinema, Dharamtola Street.
(15) Krishna Cinema, 12, Tarachand Dutt Street.
(16) Minerva, Chowringhee Place.
(17) Orient Cinema, 27, Bentinck Street.
(18) Paradise Cinema, 39, Bentinck Street.
(19) Prabhat, 135, Chittaranjan Avenue.
(20) Purna Theatre, Russa Road, Bhawanipore.
(21) Regal Talkies, 4, Corporation Street.
(22) Roxy Talkies, 4, Chowringhee Place.
(23) Rupbani, 76, Cornwalis Street.
(24) Shree, 138, Cornwalis Street.
(25) Uttara, 138/1 Cornwalis Street.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN CALCUTTA

(1) *The Victoria Memorial*: Stands in its own ground in the middle of the Maidan dominating southern Calcutta, with a beautiful structure and the figure of Victory surmounting its dome. It is one of the great modern buildings of the city costing over Rs. 76,00,000 to build and was opened in 1921. In the grounds containing a well-laid-out garden, will be found the King Edward VII Memorial Arch, a bronze statue of Queen Victoria, a statue of Lord Curzon and a Turkish gun. It is a treasure-house displaying many objects of interest of Indian history and of Victorian times and also has several collections of paintings, statues, mural decorations and historic documents. There is a picture gallery on the first floor, where a fine collection of paintings is exhibited. The entrance to the Memorial is free during Sundays and weekdays excepting Fridays, when there is a charge of annas eight per head. On Mondays the Memorial remains closed.

(2) *The Marble Palace*: Belongs to the great Mullik family of Calcutta and is situated in Muktaram Babu Street, Chore Bagan. It is open daily to visitors and entrance to it is free. The Marble Palace contains unique art treasures, beautiful marble statues, rare and priceless pictures and also an aviary. There is a fine garden in the grounds of the palace, with archways and marble statues.

(3) *The Jain Temple*: Is worthy of the attention of every visitor to Calcutta. It is situated off Lower Circular Road and is daily open to the public. The Jain Temple was built in 1807 and is a fine specimen of Indian art. Intricate patterns, with pieces of glass and stone, adorn the walls. In the temple grounds stand a pillar and a building used as a drawing and reception room, a tank and a beautiful garden.

(4) *The Indian Museum*: Also known as 'Jadu Garh' is situated in Chowringhee in an impressive building facing the Maidan. The Museum is divided into various sections containing various curiosities and geological, archaeological and zoological collections. It also contains miscellaneous antiquities of all ages, inscriptions on stone and brass, collection of old coins and several other objects of great interest. A visit to the Museum should on no account be missed.

(5) *The Zoological Gardens*: Situated opposite the Race Course is the Zoo, and can be reached by crossing the bridge. Visitors are charged an anna per head as admission fee. The Zoo

has a large collection of various animals and birds housed in natural surroundings, some of which are not to be found elsewhere in India. The Reptile House has species of snakes and a King Cobra. The gardens are attractively laid out. A bandstand and a restaurant, where light refreshments can be had, stand in the gardens.

(6) *Belvedere House*: Stands next to the Zoological Gardens. It was formerly the residence of the Governors of Bengal but is now used by the President when he visits Calcutta, especially during the season. It is open to the public for inspection when the President is not in residence. A garden party is given here by the President to the distinguished citizens during his stay.

(7) *Government House*: The residence of the Governor of Bengal. Until 1919 when Calcutta was the capital of India it was the residence of the Viceroy. It is situated in the heart of the city near the Maidan and was built in 1802. Government House has several collections of art, the throne of Tippu Sultan in the Throne Room and spacious dining and ball rooms. There is a garden surrounding the House, where a few ancient specimens of brass guns are kept.

(8) *Kalighat Temple*: The temple of Kali is situated to the south-east of Alipore. The temple is very ancient and is always crowded with worshippers and pilgrims who come from all over India. During great festivals, buffaloes and goats are slaughtered as offerings to the goddess Kali.

(9) *Ancient Monuments*: Out of many monuments in Calcutta there are two which are very famous. They are situated in Dalhousie Square and are known as the Black Hole and Holwell's Monument. The monument is built as a tombstone over the 120 victims of the Black Hole outrage well-known in Indian history. The site of the famous Black Hole is marked by a space covered by iron railings opposite the monument. It is a question of debate among historians whether the Black Hole really did exist.

(10) *Fort William*: The fort is situated near the Hooghly river and was built in 1781. The Commander-in-Chief of the armies in India had formerly his residence in a building in the fort. The fort is now occupied by an Indian regiment and contains a military prison, an arsenal, an institute, a church and a garrison school. Amongst the ancient relics in the fort are guns captured in wars.

The other places of interest in Calcutta are (1) The Eden

Gardens, a magnificent garden containing a Burmese pagoda erected in 1856. (2) Dhakuria Lake, the principal rendezvous of the residents in the evening. (3) The Race Course. (4) Dalhousie Square, with a garden and a tank in the middle of it. (5) The Town Hall. (6) The Imperial Library.

PLEASURE TRIPS FROM CALCUTTA

(1) *The Indian Botanical Gardens*: A pleasure trip should be taken to the gardens, situated at Sibpur, opposite Garden Reach on the west bank of the Hooghly river. It is a popular week-end resort of Calcutta residents both in the hot weather and in winter. The gardens can be reached by a car or by the frequent ferry service maintained by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company. The motor road to the gardens passes over the bridge and through Howrah. The Indian Botanical Gardens from a great stretch of land filled with rare and beautiful trees, including the largest banyan tree known.

(2) *Diamond Harbour*: This pleasure resort is 37 miles by rail from Calcutta and can be reached from Sealdah South Station of the Eastern Railway in about two hours. Diamond Harbour is a station on the Calcutta-Diamond Harbour section of the railway. Diamond Harbour can also be reached by car from Calcutta by the Diamond Harbour Road. There is an old fort and a Customs House for the steamers that enter and leave Calcutta through the Hooghly river. A pleasant day may be spent here by the visitors in cool and pleasant surroundings but provision for the day should be taken.

(3) *Dum Dum*: The airport of Calcutta is situated seven miles from that city and can be conveniently reached by car. It is a railway junction, five miles from Sealdah station of the Eastern Railway. Dum Dum is the headquarters of the Bengal Flying Club, Ltd. There is a monument and a huge gun in the cantonment area.

(4) *Belur*: The road to Belur leads through Howrah and can be reached by car. It is a railway station of the Eastern Railway and is four miles from Howrah station. Belur is adjacent to the river and is the home of the Ramkrishna Mission. An annual fair is held near the mission.

(5) *Bally*: The most orthodox and holy town in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. It is two miles from Belur and is also a railway station of the Eastern Railway six miles from Howrah. Bally is

famous as the spot at which the Willingdon Bridge over the Hooghly river is built. This bridge is a fine modern structure, and in addition to roadways for vehicles and pathways in both directions, it carries a double rail-track. A toll has to be paid by vehicles and persons using this bridge in either direction.

PLEASURE CRUISES ON THE HOOGHLY RIVER

A fast and frequent ferry service is maintained by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Limited, between the station on the Calcutta side of the Hooghly and Howrah on the opposite bank. Besides the trip to the Indian Botanical Gardens described above, longer trips on the river may be taken to Rajgunge and back, the journey both ways occupying about 2½ hours. There is another service maintained by the Company by large and comfortable stern-wheel steamers running down the river to a point where the Rupnarayan river joins the Hooghly, some 43 miles below Calcutta. These vessels go up the Rupnarayan, past Kolaghat to Ravichuck, 89 miles from Calcutta. A convenient and pleasant whole-day journey may be had on this line, by leaving Calcutta at 7-30 a.m. and proceeding up to Kolaghat, where passengers may entrain for Calcutta arriving at 8 or 9 p.m. If it is so desired two or three days may be spent on the river in these steamers, but passengers take their own bedding and food. Fares for these prolonged trips may be had on application to the Company, Post Box No. 63, Calcutta.

HEALTH RESORTS OF THE WEST BENGAL STATE

KALIMPONG: Situated at an elevation of about 4,000 ft., this hill station has a milder climate than that of Darjeeling and the visitor has many opportunities for a pleasant holiday. Kalimpong is 12 miles from Gielle Khola station on the Tusta Valley branch of the North Eastern Railway running from Siliguri. The visitor from Calcutta has to change at Siliguri, the terminus of the Calcutta-Siliguri section of the Eastern Bengal Railway. From Gielle Khola the visitor has the option of travelling on horse-back, motor or by dandy. Parcels and baggage for Kalimpong are transported by aerial ropeway to Kalimpong Ropeway Station, reducing time and labour considerably. Kalimpong is the principal mart for wool that is brought on mule-back to the bazar by various hill tribes from Tibet, Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. On the east side of the Daclo Hill, about 4 miles from bazar, is a famous educational institution, the St. Andrew's Colonial Home, which was established in 1900, for European and Anglo-Indian destitute children. The Scotch Mission near the centre of the town comprises a boy's high school and college, a girl's high school, hospital and Kalimpong Arts and Crafts, an industrial school for teaching arts and crafts. To the south of the town, on the saddle hill lies the Development Area, a residential colony planned and administered by Government. Kalimpong lies along the top of a ridge and affords a change to those desirous of a restful holiday. It provides walks and drives and fine views both of the valleys and the snowy Himalayan Range. Treks to Sikkim and Tibet are easily arranged in Kalimpong, whence transport and servants are procurable. *Hotels*:—(European) (1) Himalayan Hotel. (2) Springburn. (Indian) (1) Hotel Hill View. (2) Central Hotel.

KURSEONG: This hill station is 19 miles from Darjeeling and is preferable to those who do not desire to stay at a very high altitude. It is situated 4,864 feet above sea level and has a mild climate. Kurseong is a railway station on the Siliguri-Darjeeling section of the North Eastern Railway, 32 miles from Siliguri. It is a sub-divisional town in the District of Darjeeling with a Municipality of its own. Besides two Government schools for European boys and girls there are several other schools affiliated to the Cambridge and the Calcutta universities. There is also a Forest School for training boys as Range Forest Officers. The town is well provided with electricity. Numerous visitors come to this hill station to recoup their health. Houses are available on rent provided previous arrangements are made with the owners. The visitors can have enjoyable walks, affording splendid views from different points. Kalimpong has a good trade in timber, tea, oranges, etc. *Dak Bungalows*:—There are two Dak Bungalows, one for inspecting officers and the other for the public. There is also one Dharamshala, well fitted with electricity, etc., for Hindus and one rest house for Mahomedans. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis, buses and ponies. *Hotel*:—Plain View Hotel. *Places of Interest*:—(1) A hill known as Eagles-Craigs, from where the sunrise can be observed early in the morning. (2) Himalayan Forest Museum. *Places of Entertainment*:—Plaza Cinema.

DARJEELING: An ideal hill station, situated at an altitude of 6,812 feet and amidst delightful surroundings on the southern slopes of the Himalayas. It can be reached in approximately sixteen hours from Calcutta, from where it is only 369 miles. Booking at Sealdah station of the Eastern Bengal Railway for Siliguri, the visitor changes into the Siliguri-Darjeeling section of the North Eastern Railway which terminates at Darjeeling after a tortuous uphill route. The journey, however, is pleasant as the visitor gets from the train picturesque views of mighty snow peaks, numerous tea gardens and beautiful tree ferns. From Siliguri the journey may be accomplished by rail motor, which reaches Darjeeling earlier than the train but seats must be booked in advance at Sealdah station. A number of cars now ply between the two stations and visitors travelling by car reach even earlier than by rail motor. Darjeeling commands a beautiful view of the gigantic Himalayan Mountains and it is delightful to watch the sun rise on Mount Everest in the early spring. This hill station has a most invigorating climate and affords many charms to make the visit an attractive one. The Government of Bengal transfers its seat to Darjeeling during the summer and the monsoon. Darjeeling is a land of fruits, vegetables and flowers. It has no magnificent buildings or places of historical interest but it is well known in Bengal as a sanatorium. The Eden Sanatorium is well known in Darjeeling. Numerous sports are available to the visitor including horse-riding, racing, shooting and fishing, not to mention the indoor and outdoor sports provided at the clubs. An ideal golf course is available at Senchal just six miles away from Darjeeling. The Race Course at Lebong is the smallest in the world and during seasons the local Gymkhana holds three meetings a week. *Public Conveyances*:—Rickshaws, ponies and dandies. *Hotels*:—(1) Hotel Mount Everest. (2) Belvue Hotel. (3) Windsor Hotel, Ltd. (4) Central Hotel, Robertson Road. *Clubs*:—(1) The Darjeeling Club, Ltd. (2) The Darjeeling Gymkhana Club, Ltd. (3) The Chowrasta Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The Lloyd Botanical Garden. (2) Government House. (3) The Town Hall. (4) The Museum. (5) Observatory Hill, containing a Bhutia shrine and a cave. It is a favourite place from which to view the Himalayan range. The great twin peaks of Kinchinjunga and many other peaks covered with perpetual snow are in full view from here. (6) Birch Hill Park. (7) Ghoom and Ghoom Rock. (8) Senchal Lakes. (9) Tiger Hill, seven miles from Darjeeling, a well known spot to view the sun rise on Mount Everest. (10) The

Mall, the chief promenade of the town. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Rink Cinema. (2) Capitol Cinema. (3) Darjeeling Club. (4) The Band-stand and Park in Chowrasta.

CHIEF TOWNS OF THE WEST BENGAL STATE

HOWRAH: The great suburb of Calcutta, is situated opposite to it and stretches for ten square miles along the right bank of the Hooghly river. According to the 1951 census Howrah has a population of 4.25 lakhs. It is the terminus of the Eastern Railway and Howrah station is used by the railway, which connects Calcutta with important towns in the south, west and north of India. Howrah is a big commercial town and has several factories, mills and foundries. The Engineering College in Sibpur is a well known institution in Bengal. The new Howrah Bridge connecting Howrah with Calcutta, is of cantilever type built at an enormous cost over the river Hooghly to replace the old pontoon bridge which has since been removed. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) The Calcutta Tramway Co., Ltd., has a separate system which connects important places in Howrah. (2) Taxis. (3) Hackney carriages. (4) Rickshaws. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Indian Botanical Gardens, Sibpur. (2) Belilious Park on Belilious Road, with very spacious lawns, flower beds, tanks and jheels. A first grade college is located within its compound. (3) Ramraja, at Santragachi is worshipped by devotees daily for about 4 months from 4th week of March till the 3rd week of July every year. Its Niranjan ceremony is performed with great pomp and show. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Howrah Cinema, near Howrah maidan. (2) Mayapuri Cinema, near Sibpur tram terminus. (3) Nava Rupam. (4) Shree Rupa, near Kadamtala station. (5) Piccadilly House, Salkia. (6) Alak Cinema, Grand Trunk Road, Sibpur.

SERAMPORE: Situated on the right bank of the Hooghly river, this town is 14 miles from Howrah. Serampore is a very old town and is thickly populated. It has an area of 2.27 square miles and a population of 73,550. It is a railway station of the Eastern Railway on its suburban and main lines. Serampore was sold to Great Britain by Denmark in 1845, when it was known as Fredericknagore and as such it is closely associated with the history of the British in India. It has a theological college and a church with interesting architecture, both founded during the Danish settlement in Serampore. The fine library of the college has several historic paintings. The Court House in the town was originally the Danish Government House. Jagannath's Temple at Serampore, where a large car festival is held annually, is two miles from the town. From commercial point of view, Serampore is very important. It has jute and cotton mills besides chemical and glass factories. Belting is the chief commodity of Serampore. The city boasts of civic aminities, for its very thick population, such as electricity, filter water supply, telephone system and modern sanitation. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is a Musafirkhana adjacent to the railway booking office. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Cycle rickshaws. (2) Hackney carriages. (3) Motor cars. (4) Carts drawn by bullock or buffaloes. (5) Omnibus service between Serampore and Bally and Serampore and Chinsura. *Hotels*:—(1) Hindu Hotel, High Street. (2) Mohamaya Hotel, Queen Street. (3) Biswanath Hotel, Queen Street. (4) Muslim Hotel, G. T. Road. *Clubs*:—(1) Serampore Sporting Club. (2) Mahesh Jagannath Sporting Club. (3) Town Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Jagannath Temple at Mahesh. (2) Serampore Public Library. (3) Serampore College Library. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Manashi Cinema, Queen Street. (2) Serampore Talkies, near station. (3) Sanker Cinema, G. T. Road, Mahesh.

HOOGHLY AND CHINSURA: Chinsura is an old town which once belonged to the Dutch and was ceded to the British in 1825. It is a railway station on the main and suburban lines of the Eastern Railway, 23 miles from Howrah, and Hooghly station is one mile away. Chinsura has been joined to Hooghly and is known as Hooghly Chinsura. Hooghly was founded by the Portuguese in 1527 and has many places of interest in its district including Chinsura. Bandel junction of the railway is one mile from Hooghly and is known for its oldest church. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Buses. (3) Hackney carriages, consisting of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. There are no suitable *hotels* for visitors except the hotels in the town of Chandernagore, two miles from Hooghly Mohsin College. *Clubs*:—(In Chinsura) (1) Station Club. (2) Duke Club. (3) Town Club. (4) Chinsura Sporting Association. (5) Woodburn Club. (6) Hooghly Central Association, Hooghly. *Places of Interest*:—(In Chinsura) (1) Hooghly Mohsin College. (2) Dutch Barracks. (3) Armenian Church. (In Hooghly) (4) Municipal Town Hall. (5) Hooghly

Immambarah built in 1876 by Haji Mahammad Mohsin. (6) In Bandel, the famous Bandel church built in 1660 by the Portuguese. The church is well preserved and is largely visited by Roman Catholics. (7) Jubilee Bridge. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Rupali Talkie House, Chinsura. (2) Bijoli Talkie House, Chinsura.

BURDWAN: Junction of the Eastern Railway, 67 miles from Howrah. It is the headquarters of the District of Burdwan and contains residence of the Maharaja. The palace of the Maharaja of Burdwan, with its collection of pictures and well-laid-out gardens in the palace enclosure, are worth a visit. The gateway at the entrance to the town forms the most conspicuous object. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Dak Bungalow, Sadhanpur Road. (2) Guest House, Sadhanpur Road. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Hackney carriages. (2) Rickshaws. (3) Cycle rickshaws. (4) Taxis. *Hotels*: —(1) Hindu Hotel, G. T. Road. (2) Burdwan Boarding, Police Club Compound. (3) Moslem Hotel, Sir B. C. Road. *Clubs*:— (1) Aftab Club, Katcheri compound. (2) Aungsagopal Club, Town Hall compound. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Sivalaya, consisting of 108 temples, at Nababhat. (2) Tomb of Sher Afghan, a historical place at Peerbaharam. (3) Dilkosa (Golap-bag), Dilkosa Road. (4) Burdwan Rajbati Palace, Sir B. C. Road. (5) Baroadowari, historical place at Kanchannagar. (6) Sarvamangala Temple, notable amongst several Hindu temples of the Burdwan Raj. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Burdwan Cinema, Sir B. C. Road. (2) Bichitra Talkie House, Sir B. C. Road.

MURSHIDABAD: Once the capital of Bengal, was founded in 1710, during the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb. It is on the Bhagirathi river (one of the deltaic mouths of the Ganges river), 122 miles north of Calcutta. Murshidabad is the last capital of the independent Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the descendants of the Nawab now reside in the splendid palace here. It is an interesting place to the visitor, especially to the student of history, who will find many places of historical importance. All the historical places are found within the Lalbagh Sub-Division, a sub-division of Murshidabad district. Murshidabad is also famous for the varieties of mangoes. Murshidabad is a railway station on the Calcutta-Lalgola Ghat section of the Eastern Railway. There is a *Dak Bungalow* at Murshidabad and the station waiting rooms accommodate all classes of passengers. The *Public Conveyances* available are hackney carriages, cars cycle-rickshaws and buses. *Hotels*:—There are many Hindu and Muslim hotels for boarding and lodging in the town. *Clubs*:—(1) Bandhab Samity. (2) Recreation Club. (3) Anjuman-Refa-hul-Muslimin. (4) Siraj-Smriti Sanga. (5) Nabagraha. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Killa Nizamat, where H. H. the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, Amir-ul-omarh, Mahabajung, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., and the members of the Nizamat family reside. (2) The Palace of "Hazar Duari" (because the building contains 1,000 doors) stands on the Bhagirathi river, a mile from the railway station. It was built in 1837 and is surmounted by a dome which is the loftiest in the district. The palace contains many artistic and rare treasures. In front of it is a large gun. (3) The Nizamat Imambara, which is the largest of its kind in Bengal, was built in 1849. With its stately pillars, its spacious marble floor, its innumerable large chandeliers and its other equipment it stands unrivalled. (4) Nizamat stable. (5) Khosbag cemetery, where the independent Nawab Ali Vardi Khan and his grand-son, Siraj-ud-daulah, the last Nawab, and their families lie. It is on the right bank of the river and is reached by ferry boat at Amaniganj Ghat. (6) Katra Mosque, the burial place of Murshid-kuli-Khan, the founder of Murshidabad during the Moghul reign of Aurangzeb. There is an inscription on the centre doorway. (7) Moti Jheel, or the "Pearl Lake," lies 1½ miles from the palace and is built in an old arm of the river in the shape of a horseshoe. In the grounds are other attractions but the mosque should be visited. (8) The Topkhana lies a mile and a half to the east of the palace. A great gun known as "Jahan Kosha," or the world subduer, lies partly embedded in a peepul tree. (9) Nashipore Rajbati, where the descendants of Debi Sing, a Collector under the East India Company, reside. (10) Jagatseth House, the house of the historical family of Jagatseth, treasurer and banker of the Nawabs and the richest man in India at the time. (11) Katgola Bagan, a fine garden founded by a Jain gentleman of Ziagunj named sripat Sing. (12) Humayun Manzil, a pleasure garden of Nawab Humayun Jah. A historical place where the supreme court of Bengal was situated. (13) Jafragunj, the burial place of the sister of Murshid-kuli-Khan, the founder of Murshidabad. *Places of Entertainment*:—There is one cinema in the town known as Chaya Bani.

BERHAMPORE: The headquarters of the district of Murshidabad is situated six miles to the south of Murshidabad. There are two railway stations. The Berhampore Court railway station is on the Calcutta-Lalgola Ghat section of the Eastern Railway, 116 miles from Calcutta, and is situated on the east side of the Bhagirathi river, and the Khagraghat Road railway station is on the Bandel-Burdwan section of the Eastern Railway, situated on the western side of the Bhagirathi river. There are two first-grade colleges, a big and well-equipped hospital and water-works here and electric supply is available. It is the centre of the silk, ivory and bell-metal industries for which the district is famous and has a Silk Technology College. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is a well-equipped Dak Bungalow in the Cantonment Ward. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Buses. (3) Hackney carriages, 1st class, 2nd class and 3rd class. (4) cycle-rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(1) Berhampore Boarding House, Balaknathtola, Berhampore, Munirdhar. (2) Annapurna Boarding House, Khagra. (3) Modern Restaurant and Boarding House. (4) Tripty Boarding House. (5) Basanta Bhaban Boarding House at Kadai. (6) Surjya Nabash at Khagra. *Clubs*:—(1) Sasi Bhusan Recreation Club, Saidabad. (2) Medical Association, Berhampore Ward. (3) Jogendra Milani, Berhampore Ward, is housed in a building built by the Maharaja of Lalgola. Membership is open to the gentlemen of the town and the club provides a big reading room and indoor and outdoor recreation. (4) Berhampore Club is open only to high officials, Europeans and aristocrats of this and the bordering districts of Nadia. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Gandhi Park, a Municipal park in the Cantonment Ward. (2) Netaji Park in Saidabad. (3) There are two private gardens, one in Kasimbazar Rajbari and the other in the house of Raja Kamala Rajan Roy. (4) The grave of Lady Hastings at Kasimbazar. (5) Sericultural Garden. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Mira Talkies. (2) Surjya Talkie House. (3) Kalpana Talkies. (4) Mohan Talkies.

PLASSEY: The site of the famous battle in the Indian history, in which Clive defeated Siraj-ud-daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, in June 1757, and laid the foundation of the British Empire in India. The camping sites of the respective armies can still be seen. A marble column, called "Victory Monument", erected by Lord Curzon in 1901, stands in front of the P.W.D. *Dak Bungalow*:—Plassey is situated on the Bhagirathi river to the north of Calcutta, and Plassey railway station on the Calcutta-Lalgola Ghat section of the Eastern Railway is 93 miles. In the adjoining village of Faridpore lies the grave of Mir Mardan, who along with Raja Mohanlal fought valiantly on the side of Siraj-ud-daulah and fell.

KRISHNAGAR: The headquarters of Nadia District. It is connected by the Eastern Railway with Nabadwip Ghat eight miles away and with Sontipur fourteen miles away. Ranaghat junction of the Eastern Railway is on its Calcutta-Lalgola Ghat section, 62 miles from Calcutta, and a branch line runs from this junction to Sontipur connecting it with Krishnagar Road and Nabadwip stations. Nadia is on the Bhagirathi river and was once the capital of Bengal under the Sena Kings. *Dak Bungalow*: There is a Dak Bungalow in Court Street, just opposite the Krishnagar College, belonging to the District Board, Nadia. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Rickshaws. (2) Taxis. (3) Hackney carriages. *Hotels*:—(1) Nadia Boarding, Kamala Bhandar. (2) Basasri, on R. N. Tagore Road, Goari. *Club*:—Krishnagar Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Ghurni, a mile from Krishnagar, is famous for its clay model works. (2) Nadia Raj Palace, which has been in existence since the time of Raja Krishna Chandra. (3) D. L. Roy's Birthplace, Manmohan Ghose's House. *Place of Entertainment*:—There is a cinema named Chhayabani, on Biswambhar Roy Road near the Bazar.

NABADWIP: Is the birthplace of Chaitanya, the great saint and has several Sanskrit schools. It is known as the Oxford of Bengal. Nabadwip is the most important place of pilgrimage for the Bengali Vaishnavites and is considered as sacred as Brindaban. The usual conveyance to the holy site is by boat from Nabadwip Ghat. *Clubs*:—Nabadwip Town Club, is a sporting club, affording its members facilities for all sports and games. It is a cosmopolitan club and is open to the public. (2) Nabadwip Athletic Club, is open to all classes of people. Its members consist of prominent persons in Bengal. The general activities of the club are indoor and outdoor games, wrestling, and swimming. It gives physical training at the club gymnasium and holds annual competitions which qualify the successful competitors for entering in the Bengal Olympic competitions. *Place of Entertainment*:—There is a cinema in the town.

RAJBARI: A railway station on the Calcutta-Goalundo section of the Eastern Bengal Railway, 146 miles from Calcutta and nine miles from Goalundo. On a plot of land in front of the palace an annual Mela, called "Buris Mela", is held in the Bengali month of Baisakh on Tuesdays and Saturdays. *Dak Bungalows*:—There are two, one maintained by the P.W.D. (Bakarganj Division) and the other maintained by the Faridpur District Board and both are situated about 10 minutes' walk from the railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—Carts and palanquins. *Hotels*:—There are decent Hindu and Mahommedan hotels and restaurants situated near the railway station. *Club*:—Rajbari Club, with a library. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Rajbari Ronaldshay Waterworks (under the management of the Rajbari Municipality). (2) Deyamayee Temple. (3) Kali Bari. (4) Gopal's Akra. (5) Town Mosque. (6) The Palace of Lakshmikele Raj. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are two theatres, one managed by the E. B. Railway and the other by the local public.

GOALUNDO: Is the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, situated close to the confluence of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra rivers. There is a daily service of steamers from Goalundo Ghat to Narayanganj, Chandpur and many other towns on the rivers. Owing to the changing of the river banks and floods the railway station is shifted twice every year and there are no good buildings in this place.

CHANDERNAGORE: The former French settlement in India which France transferred to India in full sovereignty. The territory of the free town of Chandernagore in West Bengal State is the first French India possession to become a part of the Indian Union after the treaty for its cession, signed in Paris. Chandernagore is a beautiful town with elegant houses on either side of large streets laid at right angles to one another. It is situated on the right bank of the Hooghly river, 22 miles from Calcutta. Chandernagore railway station lies on the main line of the Eastern Railway from Howrah to Delhi. The first French factory in Chandernagore was built in 1688 by permission of the Emperor Aurangzeb. There are hotels which cater for the tourists. Hooghly Mohsin College is two miles away and conveyances are available. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is one Rest House for travellers in Laldighidher. *Public Conveyances*:—Rickshaws, hackney carriages, buses and taxis. *Hotels*:—(1) Australia Hotel. (2) European Hotel, Boro Bazar. (3) Rue General Martin. (4) Coupole Restaurant, Boro Bazar. *Places of Interest*:—Beautiful strand for promenade near the river Ganges, Protestant and Parish Churches.

Places of Entertainment:—There are two cinema houses in Chandernagore.

PLACES OF VARIED INTEREST IN THE WEST BENGAL STATE

PAHARPUR: A very interesting ruin has been recently discovered at Paharpur, 192 miles from Calcutta. Excavation has revealed the existence of a remarkable temple of colossal dimensions. This and the other relics may be visited by all lovers of art and archæology. Paharpur is situated three miles off Jamalganj railway station on the main line to Siliguri. There is a rest house at Jamalganj and bullock carts are available. Passes for visiting the ruins can be had at Paharpur.

MAHASTHANGARH: 226 miles from Calcutta. It is reached from Sukhanpukar station and is 10 miles east of Bogra. There is a rest house nearby and bullock carts and buses are available at the station. The places of interest are mainly the old Fort, Buddhist Temple, Mosque, Ghat and Mankali Kunda.

PANDUA: Also known as Farozabad, a suburb to the north of Gaur. The ruins of Pandua attract many visitors every year. It can be reached from two different stations on the N. E. Railway, Adina and Eklakhi, both situated on the Singhabad-Katihar section. There is a furnished rest house at Pandua and bullock carts can be had by previous arrangement at the station.

GAUR: An ancient city, 194 miles from Calcutta and 14 miles from Maldah in northern Bengal. The ruins of Gaur attract hundreds of visitors on account of the splendid remains of the Mahommedan period. There is a *Dak Bungalow* at Maldah town, but visitors should arrange for food previously. Bullock carts, buses and taxis are available at Maldah Court station on the Singhabad-Katihar section of the North Eastern Railway.

SATGUMBAZ: Or the Mosque of Sixty Domes, reached from Satgumbaz Road station on the Khulna-Bagirhat Light Railway from Bagirhat, 129 miles from Calcutta. This building was erected in the 15th century out of chiselled bricks and possesses

77 domes. There are two large tanks and a Darga nearby. An annual fair is held here.

COOCH-BEHAR: The former State of Cooch-Behar was merged with the West Bengal State on January 1st, 1950. The railway station of Cooch-Behar is on the Raja Bhat Khawa-Gitaldaha Jn. section of the North Eastern Railway and is 326 miles from Calcutta. The town has many State buildings and tanks. The chief industry and trade are tobacco, jute, paddy and mustard seed. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) A Dak Bungalow near the railway station. (2) Circuit House, where visitors of position are accommodated. (3) A Panthashala in the neighbourhood of the railway station, provides accommodation for visitors. (4) Dharamshala conducted by the State. Boarding and lodging, usually for a day only, is provided to the visitors. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis, buses, hackney carriages and bullock carts. *Hotels*:—There are three Hindu and three Mahommedan hotels situated within a mile from the railway station, on the way to the Bazar. *Clubs*:—The Cooch-Behar Club, Maharaja Sree Jitendra Narayan Club, and several amateur theatrical clubs. *Places of Interest*:—The ruins of Gosanimari, the seat of the Khen Kings of Kamtapur, are 12 miles away. Within six miles there are a few other old temples and shrines of considerable popularity, including " Madhupur Dham " which is sacred to the Mahapurushiyas of Assam who make an annual pilgrimage there in great numbers. The Shiva Temple of Baneswara is of great antiquity. A big Mela is held here on the occasion of the Shivratri festival. In the town itself there is a big tank, a temple dedicated to Shiva and a bridge entirely of masonry work, all of them over a century old. There are some gardens laid out in modern style, including Narendra Narayan Park, the Keshab Ashram and the palace gardens. *Place of Entertainment*:—New Cinema.

ASSAM STATE

The State of Assam is composed of eleven districts. Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Navgong, Darrang, Kamrup Goalpara, K. and I. Hills, Naga Hills, Cachar, Lushai Hills and Garo Hills. The State of Assam falls into three natural divisions, the valley of the Surma in the south, the valley of the Brahmaputra in the north and the Assam Hills, lying between. It is the gateway of India on the north-east frontier. Assam is a land of villages and all along the frontier there are tribes of hill-men. The Naga Hills divide Assam from Manipur. The climate of Assam is damp and there is abundant rainfall throughout the province. Besides the railways, the rivers of Assam provide a means of communication in the province and a great deal of trade passes through them. Assam is one of the chief tea-growing areas of the world. Cotton, jute and rice are the chief crops and silk is largely produced. Coal, petroleum and limestone are the important minerals of the province.

SHILLONG: The capital of Assam State is situated on a tableland surrounded by pine woods in the heart of the Khasi and Jainti Hills, about 5,000 ft. above sea level. Owing to the whole region being subject to earthquakes, houses in Shillong are built of wood and not of masonry. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and was rebuilt with methods of construction more fitted to withstand the shocks of earthquake. The population has been growing for a number of years and is in places over-crowded. Shillong is a delightful hill station of Assam popular with visitors from all parts of India. The climate is mild and equable. Shillong is connected by motor road with Pandu via Gauhati and also with Cherrapunji and Sylhet (East Pakistan). The visitor from Calcutta travelling by the North Eastern Railway can reach Shillong in less than 24 hours. The last 60 miles of the journey is made by car through delightful mountain scenery. Arriving at Amingaon by the North Eastern Railway the river is crossed by railway steamer to Pandu, from where the road proceeds to Shillong via Gauhati. On the journey to Shillong the visitor meets with Government forests abounding in game and crosses rivers noted for the sport they afford. The chief features of Shillong are delightful walks and motor rides. The sports available are golf, polo, horse-racing, Khasi archery and Khasi dance. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Earle Indian Sanatorium, Inglesby Lane. (2) Moslem Guest House, Quinton Road. (3) Dak Bungalow. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis and buses. No fixed rate per mile. *Hotels*:—(1) Pinewood Hotel, Bivar Road. (2) Pine View Hotel. (3) Hill Top Hotel. (4) Happy Lodge, Jail Road. (5) The Hermitage Hotel. (6) Tip Top Hotel. (7) Ferndale Hotel. *Clubs*: (1) Shillong Club. (2) Kelsall Club, Kelsall Road. (3) Assam Club, Laban. (4) Lady Keane Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Ward's Lake. (2) Beedon and Bishop Waterfalls. (3) Mrs. Holders Fruit Garden. (4) Government Fruit Garden. (5)

Shillong Peak. (6) Upper Shillong Government Farm. (7) Dr. Robert's Hospital. (8) Pasteur Institute. (9) Burra Bazar of Shillong. (10) Crinoline Falls Swimming Pool. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Kelvin Cinema. (2) Bijou Cinema. (3) Opera Theatrical Hall. (4) Shinghania Talkies. (5) Khasi Theatrical Hall. (6) Garrison Theatre. (7) Hippodrome Cinema.

DIBRUGARH: The commercial centre and headquarters of the Lakhimpur District, has a large European population on account of its cool and pleasant climate. Dibrugarh is the terminus for river steamers from Calcutta and for the railway which joins the North Eastern Railway line at Tinsukhia. It is situated on the confluence of the Brahmaputra and the Dibru rivers, the tributary of the Brahmaputra river, and has tea gardens around it. There are four aerodromes situated on the outside of this town. The Civil Hospital and Marwari Oushadhalay are situated on the Trunk Road while the Medical College and Medical College Hospital are on the outskirts of the town. *Dak Bungalow*:—At Morton Road. *Public Conveyances*:—Motor cars, hackney carriages and cycle rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(1) Paradise Boarding, Rihabari Road. (2) Assam Hotel. (3) Bisram Bhawan. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Aurora Cinema, Marwari Road. (2) Talkie House, Thalukpara Road. (3) Amar Talkies, Trunk Road. (4) Rangghar, Marwari Road.

GAUHATI: The terminus of the North Eastern Railway, it lies on the banks of the Brahmaputra. It is connected by a good metalled road with Shillong and Cherrapunji on the south and with Pandu on the west, which is connected by railway Co.'s steamers with Amingaon of the North Eastern Railway. Gauhati is the chief centre of trade in lower Assam. The town is surrounded by hills and the Brahmaputra river runs through it, which adds to the natural beauty of the place. *Dak Bungalow*: There is one Dak Bungalow for travellers, situated behind the railway station. There is also a Marwari Dharamshala and Municipal Serai house within the town. *Public Conveyances*:—Motor lorries, taxis, pony carts and hackney carriages. *Hotels*:—Hindu Nivas. Besides, there are several Hindu and Mahommedan hotels throughout the town. *Places of Interest*:—Gauhati, the old capital of the ancient kingdom of Kamrup, contains many celebrated temples such as the temple of Kamakhya, Aswakranta, Nabagraha, Hasistasram and Umananda, on an island in the heart of Brahmaputra river. There are several big old tanks and a monument at the foot of the Sukleswar hillock, which presents a fine sight. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Kumar Bhaskar Theatre. (2) Arjyanaty Rangalay Theatre. (3) Kelvin Cinema. (4) Picture House.

SILCHAR: The headquarters of the Cachar District is situated on the left bank of the Barak river. Silchar is the terminus of the Maishassan-Silchar section of the North Eastern Railway. Passengers from Calcutta travel by train from Sealdah through Pakistan via Goalandu and Chandpur or through the Indian Union via North Eastern Railway line. It is connected by rail with Gauhati and also with Dibrugarh via Lumding junction. There is a motorable road through Sylhet in Pakistan which connects Silchar with Shillong, the capital of the State of Assam. Imphal in Manipur State and Aijal headquarters of Lushai Hills are also connected by roads with Silchar. Bharat Airways Ltd. run a daily air service from Silchar to Calcutta. This service is also run upto Imphal in Manipur State via Agartala. There are many tea gardens in the district and a vast area is occupied by rice and sugarcane fields. Silchar is famous for tea, rice, sugarcane and timber. Jute is also grown in large quantity. Silchar is an educational and industrial centre, having schools and a college for boys and girls and also teachers' training schools. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is a Dak Bungalow on Kutchery Road and a Circuit House for Government officials. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Rickshaws. (2) Taxis. (3) Buses. *Hotels*:—(1) Maya Hotel, Narshigtola. (2) Ideal Hotel, Premtola. (3) Santi Hotel, Narsingtola. *Clubs*:—(1) India Club, Tarapur. (2) Tennis Club, Magazine Road. (3) Town Club. (4) Retreat Club, Club Road. (5) Military Sporting Club. (6) R. D. I. Reading Room. (7) Arun Chanda Granthagar. (8) Ananda Parisad, Tarapur. (9) K. K. Chanda Smriti Bhawan. *Places of Interest*: (1) Serpentine Lake. (2) Gandhi Bagh. (3) Shower's Monument. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Oriental Talkies, Silchar Hailakandi Road. (2) Kalabati Talkies. (3) Gitasree, Silchar Hailakandi Road.

SIBSAGAR: A town situated on the Dikho, a tributary of the Brahmaputra river. It can be reached from Simaluguri junction on the Pandu-Gauhati-Tinsukhia section of the North Eastern Railway. Sibsagar Town is a railway station on the branch line of the railway, from Simaluguri to Moran Hat. It has a healthful climate. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is a Dak Bungalow situated on the northern side of Sibsagar Tank. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Buses, at consolidated rates. (3) Hackney carriages, rates according to distances. *Hotels*:—There are two hotels in the town. *Clubs*:—(1) Sibsagar Town Club. (2) Sibsagar Reading Club and Library. (3) Sibsagar Evening Club. (4) Sibsagar Durbar Union Club. (5) Sibsagar Dhaiali Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Sibsagar Tank. (2) Sibsagar Temples. (3) Ancient Cannons, near the Tank side. (4) Bridge over the Dikho river, constructed at a cost of over two lakhs of rupees. *Places of Entertainment*:—There is a theatrical club and a cinema.

SADIYA: The town can be reached from Saikhoa Ghat by crossing the Brahmaputra river on which it is situated. Saikhoa Ghat is a railway station on the Tinsukhia-Saikhoa Ghat branch of the North Eastern Railway. Sadiya is an important station on the north-east Indian frontier and an Indian army unit is stationed here to keep watch on the savage hill tribes beyond the frontier. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is one Inspection Bungalow having one room. Crockery is available but visitors will have to make their own arrangements for cooking. *Public Conveyances*: Taxis, buses, and bullock carts. *Clubs*:—(1) European Club. (2) Indian Club—Sadiya Union Club. *Places of Interest*:—There is a pillar of historical importance called the Ahom Pillar, which is in front of the Political Officer's residence at Sadiya.

MANIPUR

MANIPUR: On the 15th of October 1949, Manipur, a former tributary State ruled by a Raja, was proclaimed a Chief Commissioner's province of the Indian Union. It is bounded on the east and south by Burma and on the north and west by the Naga Hills and Cachar Districts of Assam. Two land-routes from Burma pass through its territory. Manipur is a highly strategic State on the eastern frontier of India. Imphal, the capital, is situated 2,000 ft. above sea level, where three rivers meet. It is a large town and has a cool and pleasant climate. Imphal is connected by road with Silchar, the terminus of the Maishassan-Silchar section of the North Eastern Railway. It can also be reached from Manipur Road station on the Pandu-

Gauhati-Tinsukhia section of the same railway. There is a motorable road connecting Manipur Road with Imphal via Kohima and buses are available at the station. *Dak Bungalow*: A State Dak Bungalow under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Imphal. *Public Conveyances*:—Rickshaws, cars and buses. *Hotel*:—A Hindu hotel of Babu N. K. Kar, Imphal. *Place of Entertainment*:—There are several cinemas and theatres in the town.

BIHAR STATE

Bihar State includes the former States of Bihar and Chota-Nagpur. On the north it is bounded by Nepal and the Darjeeling district of West Bengal; on the east by West Bengal; on the south by the State of Orissa and on the west by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The headquarters of Government are at Patna. The States of Seraikela and Kharswan have been incorporated into Bihar. The tract known as Chota Nagpur, of which the ancient name is Jharkhand and which is the home of the Adivasis, e.g., Santhals, Mundas, Oraons, Kols and Hoes, is also included in Bihar. It is a picturesque plateau rich in wood and minerals.

Bihar and Orissa were first separated from Bengal in 1912 by King George V. In 1935 Orissa was separated from Bihar and replaced under a Governor.

Bihar was once known as Magadha and Anga, south of the Ganges and Vaisali and Tirhoot in the north of the Ganges. The modern name of Bihar is traceable to "Vihara", meaning land of Buddhist and Jain temples and seats of learning. Gautama Buddha attained holy Viveka in Budhgaya when Bimbisara reigned as King in Magadha. Rajgir (Rajgriha, capital of Bimbisara) and Nalanda, the great residential university of the Buddhists over 1,000 years ago, are in South Bihar.

PATNA: Ancient Pataliputra where the Imperial capital of Magadha was located, whence Asoka, Samudragupta and Chandragupta reigned, was built at the confluence of rivers Sone and Ganges. The archæological excavations in Bulandibagh and Kunhrar have definitely proved these. Patliputra was founded by Ajatshatru. It was a city of monasteries during the Buddhist period and the centre from where Asoka propagated Buddhism. There is one Moholla named after Prince Mahendra son of Asoka known as Mahendru. This historical city was also the birth place of Guru Govind Singh, founder of Sikhism. The river Sone has now changed its course and meets the Ganges near Dinapur. The Gandak river which formerly used to meet the Ganges near Fatwa some 13 or 14 miles below Patna now meets the river in front of the town. The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old station of Bankipore is known as "Patna" the old being called "Patna City." The old town is about 14 miles long and 1 to 1½ miles broad. Patna has three railway stations, Patna Junction, Gulzarbagh and Patna City along the Eastern Railway line. Patna Junction is 338 miles from Howrah by the main line. There is an aerodrome in Patna used by air services which link the city with other parts of India. Patna, of which Bankipore is the western portion, is the headquarters of the Patna District. New Patna or the present capital of the State of Bihar is co-terminus with old Patna towards the west and was built in a planned way about 30 to 35 years ago. It is a city of nicely laid out offices and residential buildings with evergreen grass plots, parks and gardens. The Government House, the Secretariat, the Veterinary College buildings, the High Court, the Assembly and Council Chambers, situated to the west of the city, are some of the prominent buildings. This new capital was managed by a separate civic administration called the Patna Administration Committee, whereas the old town was looked after by the Patna City Municipality but both are now amalgamated and known as Patna Corporation from August 15, 1952. Patna City proper or Azimabad, the Muslim town, wherein 2,000 years ago lived Jagat Seth the banker and Raja Ram Narain, lies between Gulzarbagh and Maroofganj and had a city moat in the west as also in the east guarded by gateways. Even now there are traces in the city of some of these massive gates constructed by Shersha. It was in this city that Mir Quasim threw the yoke of the East India Company by fighting the battle of independence and the English soldiers who were killed lie in the grave yard situated near the Patna City Hospital. *Dak Bungalows*:—A big Dak Bungalow belonging to the District Board, is about one and half miles north of Patna Junction railway station. There is also a Circuit House primarily meant for Government officers, situated near Sir Sultan's Palace. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Buses. (3) Tomtoms. (4) Motor and Cycle rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(1) Princes Hotel, Fraser Road. (2) Grand Hotel, Fraser Road. (3) Marwari Hotel, Fraser Road. (4) Pinto Hotel at Chauhatta and at Lower Road. *Clubs*:—

(1) Patna New Club. (2) Bankipore Club. *Places of Interest*: (1) The Granary or Golghar was constructed by Mr. Garstin, Collector, in 1784 for storage of food and grains as a preventive against famines. It is a huge dome-shaped structure approachable by light stairs from the top of which a fine panoramic view of the old and the new towns can be had. (2) The Patna Museum, a fine artistic edifice, possessing an unique collection of old Indian coins Buddhist sculptures and Tibetan Art pictures. (3) Government House. (4) The High Court. (5) Secretariat, Assembly and Council Chambers. (6) Hardinge Park, a beautiful park well-laid out, near Patna Junction. (7) Dunbar Park, near Government House. (8) Khudabux Oriental Library, has the finest and rare collection of old Persian and Arabic manuscripts of historical interest. (9) Sanghi Masjid. (10) Gulzarbagh Government Press and Cottage Industries Institute. (11) Padrikihaveli, an ancient Roman Catholic church in Patna City. (12) Agamkuan, a very big well with a circumference of 30′-4″ and 60′ deep. It is stated that the dead bodies of prisoners of war were thrown by Asoka prior to his conversion to Buddhism. (13) The Quilla House, Patna City. It has historical importance and the Jalan family who own it have a very good private collection of antiquities, which are unique in the country. (14) Kumhrar Excavations, site of archæological excavations of the Asoka age. (15) Patan Devi Temple, the sacred place for Hindus, Gulzaribagh. (16) Har Mandir, Gurudwara of the Sikhs, in Patna City. A holy place of pilgrimage, being the birthplace of the 10th and last Guru, Gobind Singhji. (17) The Sinha Library in Bankipore. (18) University, Bankipore. (19) Bhawarpokhar Park in Bakerganj, Bankipore. (20) New Congressnagar Park Kadamkuan. (21) Gandhi Maidan. (22) Old Kadamkuan Park. (24) Gandhi Sarowar Park, a beautiful park with a lovely lake. (25) Machhuatoli Children's Park, Arya Kumar Road. (26) Abhimanyu Bal Krida Kendra, on the north-west corner of the town. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Elphinstone Cinema, Bankipore. (2) Regent Cinema, Bankipore. (3) Rupak, near Lawn. (4) Nishat Talkies, Sardargali. (5) Pearl Theatre, Patna Gaya Road. (6) Ashok Cinema, Patna Junction. (7) Veena Cinema, Patna Junction. (8) Anand Talkies, in Patna City.

GAYA: The holy city of the Hindus, is second only to Benares in sanctity. Budh-Gaya is seven miles to the south and is connected by a good metalled road. Gaya is the headquarters of the district of the same name and is 57 miles from Patna. It is the junction of Patna-Gaya and South Bihar Branch running to Patna Junction and to Kiul Junction via Lakhisarai, respectively, and connecting with the main line of the Eastern Railway. There is an aerodrome six miles from the town, on the Sherghatty Road. Gaya and its surroundings were once the centre of great Buddhist activity and the temple at Budh-Gaya, seven miles from the railway station, is an object of great veneration of the Buddhists. It is said that here Buddha, the preacher of Buddhism, found 'Light' under the famous Bo tree. To the Hindus, Gaya is a place of pilgrimage, where offerings to the spirits of their dead ancestors are made. The visitor to the city will find many objects of historical and archæological interest. *Dak Bungalow*:—District Board Dak Bungalow, opposite the District Board Office at Gaya. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Hackney carriages. (3) Ekkas. (4) Tongas. (5) Rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(1) Ripon Hotel, Kedarnath Market. (2) New Palace Hotel, Kutchery Road. (3) Punjab Hotel, Sahid Road. (4) Kailash Hotel, Laheriatola. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Budh-Gaya Temple, seven miles from the town, has a tower 180 ft. high. The famous Bo tree is near this temple. (2) Brahamjoni Hills, about a mile to the south from the old town. (3) Pretsila Hills, about seven miles from the town. (4) Vishnupada Temple, in the old town, is the centre of Hindu pilgrimage. The temple is a solid structure of granite and was constructed in 1787. (5) Whitty Park, Kutchery Road, Gaya. (6) Ramshilla Hills, about a mile from the new town, on Sherghatty Road. (7) Wireless Station, eight miles from the town. (8) The famous Sone Bridge, near Dehri-on-Sone railway station, on the main line of the Eastern Railway from Gaya to Moghul-Sarai. The bridge was built by the railway in 1900 and is one of the largest in India. (9) Barabar Caves, 30 miles by car from Gaya or six miles from Bela station on the Patna-Gaya branch. These ancient caves are hewn out of solid granite and are of Buddhist origin. On the summit of the Barabar Hills stands a solitary temple and the caves are below in a valley. (10) Gandhi Memorial. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Bharat Talkies, Halliday Road. (2) Paradise Talkies, Sahid Road. (3) Railway Cinema, Railway Institute, Gaya.

MONGHYR: An ancient town on the right bank of the Ganges river and the capital of Mir Kasim, the last Nawab of Bihar. Monghyr is the headquarters of a district which is famous for the manufacture of ebony carvings and fire-arms. Monghyr can be reached from Jamalpur junction on the Howrah-Kiul-Moghul Sarai section of the Eastern Railway. The Monghyr branch of the railway runs from here six miles to Monghyr. The town is beautifully situated, commanding land and river routes, and has an excellent climate. There is a river steamer service. The native town lies to the south and west, outside the ramparts of an old fort, and inside, overlooking the Ganges, is the Civil Station. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) District Board Dak Bungalow. (2) Government Circuit House. (3) Dharamshalas. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Buses. (3) Hackney carriages. (4) Ekkas. *Hotels*:—There are no hotels worth mentioning in the town and visitors to the place stay at the Dak Bungalow. *Clubs*:—(1) Garret Club. (2) European Club, Piparpanti. (3) European Club, Basdeopur. (4) The Sifton Club, a cosmopolitan Club, open to the public. General activities include tennis, ping-pong, etc. (5) The Marriot Club, a cosmopolitan club, open to the public. It was founded in 1878, and is housed in its own building and has sporting, dramatic, literary sections, and a library. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Sitakund Hot Springs, a sacred spot five miles east of the town, a favourite resort of Hindus. (2) Fort of Monghyr is a very ancient monument. It is said to date from Raja Karan's time, after whose name a hillock within the fort, with a nice modern building called Karan Choura House, has been named. There are also a few other ancient buildings situated within the local jail compound. An interesting underground passage of considerable length starts from these buildings and opens out into the Ganges. (3) Cigarette Factory, situated in the town. (4) The extensive workshops of the Eastern Railway at Jamalpur. (5) Peerpahar, Raja Todarmal's residence. (6) Monghyr Industrial Corporation. (7) Radiant Chemicals Co. Ltd., and Bihar Chemical Industries. (8) Bihar Chemical & Perfumery Works. (9) Nandan Hosiery Factory. (10) Chandiasthan, a worshipping place of Raja Karan, the generous King who distributed gold amongst the poor. (11) Shah-Peer-Napha, an ancient tomb of the time of Nawab Mir Kasim of Bihar. (12) Manpathal, foot-print of Maharani Sri Sitaji, situated on a hillock in the Ganges. (13) Kasimbazar, famous for the manufacture of guns. (14) Dakranala, the old broken bridge on the Ganges, built at the time of Nawab Mir Kasim. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Paramount Talkies, in the Garret Club. (2) New Empire Talkies, in the Marriot Club.

MUZAFFARPUR: The town is situated on the Gandak river, to the north of Patna, and is the headquarters of the Tirhut Division. Muzaffarpur is a railway junction on the North Eastern Railway on the Sonepur-Mokameh section. Muzaffarpur is famous for lichi and mangoes and has a very big cloth market. *Dak Bungalow*:—District Board Dak Bungalow, near the railway station, and several Dharamshalas. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Lorries. (3) Phaetons. (4) Landaus (5) Tandems. (6) Rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(1) Hotel De Paris, Laxmi Narayan Road, near the railway station. (2) Grand Hotel, near the railway station. (3) Tower Hotel, Kalyani Chowk. (4) Bhartia Restria Hotel, Dharamshala Chowk. *Club*:—The European Club, near Kutchery compound. *Places of Interest*:—(1) A very ancient and historical place called "Vaishali," situated 20 miles west of the town. (2) Prince of Wales Municipal Garden. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Shyam Talkies. (2) Chitra Cinema.

BHAGALPUR: A railway junction on the Howrah-Sahibganj-Kiul-Moghal Sarai section of the Eastern Railway, 265 miles from Howrah. One branch line runs from here to Mandar Hill in the south (suspended at present and expected to be reopened in 1952-53) and another to Thana Bihpur in the north-east. Bhagalpur is situated on the south bank of the Ganges river and is an important commercial centre. *Dak Bungalow*:—A Dak Bungalow is situated in the heart of the town. *Public Conveyances*:—Hackney carriages, tongas, taxis and buses available at moderate rates. *Hotels*:—(1) Palace Hotel. (2) Prabasi Hotel. (3) Calcutta Cafe. *Clubs*:—(1) Bhagalpur Station Club. (2) Bhagalpur Institute. (3) Bhagalpur Social Club. (4) Bhagalpur Milani Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Tilakothi. (2) Mayaganj Caves. (3) Champanagar, an old town of Buddhist interest, four miles to the west. (4) Sultangunj, containing the famous temple of Gopinath, is 15 miles away and can be conveniently reached by rail. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Jawhar Talkies. (2) Picture Palace. (3) Shanker Talkies. (4) Ajanta Talkies.

ARRAH: A civil station and headquarters of the Shahabad District. Arrah railway junction is 31 miles from Patna junction on the main line of the Eastern Railway to Moghul Sarai. A railway line of the Arrah-Sasram Light Railway runs to Sasram junction, 61 miles away. There are two sugar mills besides several rice and wheat mills in Arrah. It has the celebrated "Arrah

House," the scene of the brave defence by a dozen Europeans and 50 Sikhs against an overwhelming force during the Indian Mutiny of 1857. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) District Dak Bungalow, Nawadah Station Road. (2) Circuit House, Katira. (3) H. P. Dass Dharamshala, Mahajantoli No. 1. (4) New Sunder Jain Dharamshala, Sheogunj. *Public Conveyances*:—Motor lorries, tongas, hackney carriages, bullock carts palanquins, khatolas and cycle rickshaws. *Hotel*:—Jagernath Hotel, Gopali Chawk. *Clubs*:—(1) European Club, Katira. (2) Arrah Town Club. (3) Shahabad Club, Sheoganj. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Arrah House, situated south of Ramna, in the Judge's compound. (2) Ancient Temples: Devi Asthan, situated in Chawk Masjid; Sidh Asthan Temple in Mahalla Bintoli; Burhawa Mahadewa in Mahalla Mahadewa. (3) Jumma Mosque (Shahi House) in Chawk Masjid. (4) Bibi Sahebani, an old monument in ruins, situated in Mahalla Mirgunj. (5) Maulabagh Karbala, in Mahalla Maulabagh. (6) Sada Sawan, another monument in ruins, situated north of Mahalla Bintoli in the fields. (7) Lall Park, Ramna Maidan. (8) Maharaja Bahadur's Garden, near the station. (9) Babu Amirchand's Garden, near Circuit House. (10) Jain Bala Vishram and Jain Temple with a huge image of marble. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Shahabad Sangit Sangh College, situated in Zamira Lodge in Mahajantoli No. 2. (2) New Cinema, Mahalla Sheogunj. (3) Mohan Cinema, Mahalla Babu Bazar.

BUXAR: Is twenty-three miles from Arrah, and the main line of the railway runs to Buxar railway station. Situated on the Ganges river, Buxar is famous as the place where a decisive battle was fought by Major Munro against Siraj-ud-daulah and Mir Kasim, which secured a firm footing for the British Empire in India.

SASRAM: Famous for the magnificent tomb of Sher Shah, who was once the Emperor of Delhi. Sasram is a railway junction on the main line of the Eastern Railway, 64 miles from Gaya. The Devandu waterfall in Sasram is interesting.

HEALTH RESORTS IN BIHAR STATE

(Served by the Eastern Railway)

MADHUPUR: It is in the Santhal Parganas, on the main line of the Eastern Railway, 183 miles from Calcutta and has an elevation of 820 ft. above sea level. It has a nice climate and is popular among people who desire a change to quiet surroundings. Madhupur is famous for its flower gardens. Connecting with the main line at Madhupur is a branch line (to the Kurhurbaree coalfields) which terminates at Giridih, 206 miles from Calcutta. Like Madhupur, it is healthful with a dry climate, and accommodation for visitors is available. The town of Madhupur, though occupying a small area of 4.759 sq. miles, is complete in itself and affords all sorts of facilities and comforts to residents as well as visitors. Sanitation, neatness and cleanliness of the town have been highly spoken of. Besides other things of daily necessity such as milk, ghee, fish and meat, abundant quantities of vegetables are available in the local market. There are two M. E. schools, ten primary schools and a high school both for boys and girls. Madhupur is noted for trade in rice and paddy and has four rice mills, ten flour mills and four oil mills. There are also three leather tanneries. *Dak Bungalows*:—There is one Inspection Bungalow of four suites. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis, hackney carriages and tongas. *Hotels*:—(1) Pantha Nivas Boarding House and Restaurant, Guest Square. (2) Madhupur Hotel and Restarant on T. P. Bose Road *Places of Interest*:—(1) Flower garden of Mr. S. B. Chatterji, Babu Sarbadhikari Road. (2) Tagore Castle of Maharaj P. K. Tagore, Christian Road. (3) Marble Hall, Lord Sinha Road, Lalgarh. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Railway Indian Institute (containing one cinema hall). (2) Recreation Club. (3) Jitendranath Public Library.

RAJGIR: One of the best health resorts in the province and also an important place of pilgrimage for Buddhists. Rajgir, or Rajgriha, in ancient times was the capital of Pataliputra. The remains of forts and other monuments are still to be found here. Rajgir is surrounded by tree-clad hills and the scenery here is both charming and restful. The names of the five hills surrounding Rajgir are Bipula Gir, Ratna Gir, Sona Gir, Udya Gir and Bavhav Gir. It was at Rajgir that Buddha used to preach Buddhism and the relics of that period include monuments, stupas and temples on the top of the hills. Jainism was also preached at Rajgir by Mahavir. The remains of the ancient Nalanda University, where 10,000 students learnt Sanskrit and other arts, are to be found at Nalanda, 6 miles north of Rajgir. The remains of the university buildings, boarding houses, stupas, etc., are now in the charge of the Archaeological Department. There is a museum where there are on display some of the relics found during excavation. The most charming and valuable things at Rajgir are the hot springs of unknown origin. The springs are in the shape of falls and wells and visitors bathe sitting under the falls and by immersing in the wells. The temperatture of the springs vary from 101° to 105°. There are 20 hot springs and "kunds" at Rajgir and its neighbourhood. The scientific and geological departments have declared that the cause of the temperature of the springs is radium and not sulphur and hence bathers get cured of skin diseases, rheumatism, gout, etc. The water contains radium, calcium, phosphorus, iron and is very light, tasteful, digestive and healthful. Rajgir is not a town but a village and is somewhat malarious during the monsoon. Rice, ghee and other foodstuffs are exported. Some medicinal herbs are also to be found here. Stone ballast for road metalling are exported to different districts. Rajgir can be reached from Buktiarpur, a junction station 74 miles from Gaya, on the main line of the Eastern Railway. A line of the Buktiarpur-Bihar Light Railway runs from here to Rajgir Kund, 33 miles away. *Dak Bungalows*:—There is one Inspection Bungalow and one Rest House and several Dharamshalas for pilgrims. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Bullock carts. (2) Tomtoms. (3) Dholis. (4) Taxis. *Hotels*:—There are no hotels and visitors stay at the Rest House and get their meals from the Khansama of the Inspection Bungalow. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Nalanda University at Nalanda. (2) Jarasundh Fort. (3) Hot springs. (4) Museum at Nalanda. (5) Public Library. (6) Temples.

CHOTA-NAGPUR: The former State of Chota-Nagpur, is included in the Bihar State and divides Bihar from Orissa. It is an upland tract of hills and plateaux. The higher plateaux have an elevation of about 2,000 ft. and have a pleasant climate.

JAMSHEDPUR: A great industrial centre in the Singhbhum District of Chota-Nagpur Division in the Bihar State. The name Jamshedpur has been given to this town in memory of Jamshedji Tata, founder of the Tata Iron and Steel Works Ltd. It can be reached from Tatanagar railway junction, on the main line from Howrah to Nagpur of the Eastern Railway. Tatanagar is 155 miles from Howrah and 1,067 miles from Bombay. Two branch lines of the railways run from here, one to Barkakana and the other to Gorumahasini, Sulaipet and Badampahar. Jamshedpur is accessible by two roads, connecting Purulia on the north and Chaibasa on the south. It is also accessible by plane which can land on the Company's aerodrome after obtaining prior permission. It is a very clean and neat town planned by expert town planners and has all the amenities essential for civic life. Jamshedpur has the large steel works of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., of Bombay, which produces agricultural implements, rails and railings, locomotive parts and several other steel products. The works produce over two-thirds of India's iron and steel and are the largest in the East. The blaze of the giant furnaces can be seen miles away at night. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) The Sakchi Dak Bungalow. (2) The Sakchi Serai. (3) The Circut House. (4) P. W. Inspection Bungalow. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Buses—fares according to distance. (3) Tongas. (4) Rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(1) The Tisco Hotel. (2) Railway Refreshment Rooms. (3) Jamshedpur Boarding, N. Road East. (4) Mahatashram, Sakchi. (5) Boulevard Hotel, Sakchi-Boulevard Road. *Clubs*:—(1) Beldih Club. (2) United Club. (3) Jamshedpur Association. (4) The Bengal Club. (5) Utkal Association. (6) Andhra Dramatic Society. (7) Milanee Club. (8) Maharashtra Mandal. (9) Golmuri Club, Golmuri. (10) Madrasi Sammelan. (11) Behari Association. (12) Arya Samaj. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Factories of Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and other associated companies. (2) Dimna Reservoir, six miles away, constructed at a cost of over 50 lakhs of rupees. (3) Tinplate Co. (of India) Ltd. (4) Indian Cable Co. (5) Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd. (6) Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co., Ltd. (7) Tatanagar Foundry Co., Ltd. (8) Jamshedpur Engineering and Machine Mfg. Co. (9) The Indian Hume Pipe Factory. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Regal Talkies. (2) Jamshedpur Talkies. (3) Basant Talkies. (4) Star Talkies.

RANCHI: Is situated 2,000 ft. above sea level and is noted for its cool and dry climate. Ranchi is a well-known hill station, to which health-seekers and holiday makers flock in increasing number every year. Ranchi railway station lies on the narrow gauge section of the Eastern Railway (2′-6″ gauge) from Purulia to Lohardaga. Visitors from Calcutta travel by the Eastern Railway from Howrah via Tatanagar to Muri junction, where they change to the narrow gauge section for Ranchi, or go by motor car or bus from Muri. It is also accessible by car from Calcutta and Jamshedpur. Ranchi is a pleasant town, noted for its picturesque scenes and has many fine roads, well shaded by avenues of great trees. Motoring, horse-riding and golfing are popular pastimes of the visitors. *Dak Bungalow*:—Opposite European Hospital. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis, lorries and rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(1) Railway Hotel, near the railway station. (2) Grand Hotel, New Ranchi Station. (3) Clayton's Hotel, Main Road. (4) Arya Nivas, Chaibasa Main Road. (5) Hill View, in Lalpur. (6) Midland Hotel, Main Road. (7) Mount Hotel, near railway station. *Clubs*:—(1) Ranchi Club, Chaibasa Main Road. (2) Union Club and Library, Tharpakhana. It is an Indian club providing indoor and outdoor games and has an up-to-date extensive library and a free reading room. The general activities of the Club include theatricals, lectures, debates and meetings. (3) The Bihar Club, Amlatoli. A cosmopolitan club, situated in its own building on Main Road. The objects of the club are to promote intellectual and physical welfare. It has a library, sports and other sections. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Ranchi Lake. (2) Ranchi Hill. (3) Morhabadi Hill. (4) Hundru Falls. (5) Jonha Falls, at the head of which there is a beautiful temple of Lord Buddha, which is a place of pilgrimage. (6) Itki Sanatorium, 20 miles from the town, where patients suffering from tuberculosis are treated. (7) Indian Mental Hospital, six miles from the town. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Ratan Talkies, Chaibasa Main Road. (2) Rupasri Talkies, Chaibasa Main Road. (3) Plaza, Hazaribagh Road. (4) Vishnu Talkies, Main Road.

HAZARIBAGH: A sanatorium in Chota-Nagpur situated 2,000 ft. above sea level. It is accessible from Hazaribagh Road station on the main line of the Eastern Railway and is 215 miles from Calcutta and 77 miles from Gaya junction. It is also accessible from Ranchi town railway station of the Eastern Railway and from Ramgarh town railway station of the same railway. There is a good road from the station to Hazaribagh and buses are available. Hazaribagh is in the midst of small hills and picturesque jungle scenery. There are three lakes in the vicinity of the town. The town has been recently electrified. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) District Board Dak Bungalow. (2) P.W.D. Dak Bungalow. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Rickshaws. (3) Cycle-Rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(1) Hampton Court. (2) Rose Cottage. (3) Warde Jones Hotel, opp. G.P.O. Indian Hotels: (1) Standard Hotel. (2) Vijay Bharat Hotel. (3) Royal Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Station Club. (2) Officers' Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Kanti

Dam, 40 miles north of the town. (2) Kamar Dam 40 miles south-east of the town. (3) Bokaro Thermal Power Station. (4) Reformatory School. (5) Central Jail. (6) St. Columbia's College. (7) Mission Zena Hospital. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Anand Bhawan Cinema Hall. (2) Mohan Talkies.

ORISSA STATE

Orissa was constituted a separate State on April 1, 1936 by the Government of India. It is the result of partial amalgamation of various Oriya-speaking peoples who till then belonged to three separate States of Madras, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The new State of Orissa consists of 13 districts viz., Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Keorighar and Bolangirpatna. The ex-States were merged with the old districts, on 1st August 1949, thus becoming regular parts of Orissa. Kalahandi has been created as a new district. It has a Legislative Assembly. Orissa is a coastal plain and is on the delta of the Mahanadi river. Extensive canals have been made for irrigating the land and sugarcane and jute are the important products.

CUTTACK: The capital of Orissa State, is an ancient town and is situated in the delta of the Mahanadi river. Great stone embankments have been constructed at the northern and southern side of the town to protect the town from devastating tides and floods of the rivers. Another feature of the town is the anicut which has been built by the P. W. D. on the Mahanadi to keep the canals to their proper level and to check the river to a certain extent. The ancient fort in the town is in ruins. Cuttack is known for its horn and ivory products and for filigree work in silver. There is also a thriving bell metal industry. Handloom industry and cottage industries producing unbreakable toys have been lately started. It has an area of 10 sq. miles and a population of a lakh. The main line of the Eastern Railway from Howrah to Waltair passes through Cuttack and a branch line of the railway runs from Cuttack to Talcher. From Waltair the line continues to Madras over the Southern Railway lines. Cuttack is situated 253 miles from Calcutta and is connected by canal with Chandbali between the two of which inland steamer trade exhists. The canal links Cuttack with Calcutta. The port of Falsi Point situated near the coast and at a short distance from Cuttack has closed since 1924 due to the lack of seaborne trade. The reason is that large deep draft steamers which have replaced the small coasting steamers, cannot enter the port. This trade has been taken over by the railways which carry it to larger ports like Calcutta for shipment elsewhere. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Cantonment Inspection Bungalow. (2) P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow. (3) Circuit House, within Cuttack Fort area. (4) Dharamshalas, one at Baka Bazar and another at Chaudhury Bazar. (5) District Dak Bungalow at Chouliaganj, near Cuttack railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—Rickshaws, buses and hackney carriages. *Hotels*:—(1) Park Hotel, Chaudhury Bazar. (2) Dey's Hotel, Chaudhury Bazar. (3) Paradise Hotel, at Ranihat. (4) South Indian Hotel, Ranihat. (5) Dawn Cabin. *Clubs*:—(1) Cuttack Club. (2) Union Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Jobra Anicut, on the Mahanadi river. (2) Mahratta Fort, on Barbati Killa Maidan. (3) Stone embankments on the Mahanadi and Kathjuri rivers. (4) Stable of the Mahratta forces at Chauliaganj, near the railway station. (5) Ladies' Park, on the Kathjuri Embankment. (6) Gauri Shankar Park, Chaudhury Bazar. (7) Marood Centre Park, Buxibazar. (8) Khandgiri Caves, 19 miles south-east of Cuttack. The caves date back to more than 2,000 years. (9) Naraj Weir, 6 to 7 miles west of Cuttack town. (10) Bhubaneswar, 22 miles south-east by road. (11) Churang Garh, nearly 10 miles south of Cuttack within forest area. (12) College Museum, Chauliaganj, Ravinshaw College. (13) Picturesque bridge over Kathjuri and Kankhai rivers connecting the National High Way. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Capital Cinema, Buxibazar. (2) Prabhat Cinema, Buxibazar. (3) Hind Cinema, Ranihat. (4) Anapurna Theatre, Buxibazar.

PURI: Famous as the site of the great temple of Jagannath and popular as a health resort, this place is largely visited by both Hindus and non-Hindus from all over India. It is a seaport town and is the headquarters of the Orissa Government during the summer. The climate is cool and pleasant. Puri can be reached by a branch line from Khurda Road, a junction on the main line from Howrah to Waltair of the Eastern Railway. The great temple of Jagannath dominates the landscape at Puri and its elaborate carvings and mouldings are the finest examples of Oriya architecture. The famous black marble pillar (with the figure of Garuda, or an eagle, on top) beautifully worked out stands in front of the temple. A 20 ft. high wall forms a square enclosure and in the centre of each there is a massive gateway. The Jagannath Car Festival, which is held annually during June or July, is the most famous amongst religious processions in India. At this time three images are drawn in great cars to the Garden House, a mile away from the great temple. The cars are dragged by the pilgrims and are 45 ft. high, with wooden wheels seven feet in diameter. Puri has a nice sea beach where many happy hours can be spent, either on the sands or sea-bathing. There are many European residences on the beach. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Forest Bungalow, Government House Road. (2) P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow, Government House Road. (3) Circuit House, Government House Road. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Hackney carriages. (2) Rickshaws. (3) Bullock carts. (4) Taxis. *Hotels*:—(1) The Railway Hotel, Chakratirth Road. (2) Lodge Hotel, Chakratirth Road. (3) Sea View Hotel. (4) Beach Hotel and Sanatorium. (5) Nabotkal Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) European Club, Government House Road. (2) Ministerial Officers' Club, Sadar Thana Road. (3) Jagannath Amateur Club, Ramachandi Sahi. (4) Victoria Club, Marine Parade Road. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The great Jagannath Temple. (2) Roys' Museum. (3) The Beach. (4) Balukhand. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Laxmi Talkies, Ramachandi Sahi. (2) Annapurna Theatre, Grand Road. (3) Sri Krishna Cinema, Grand Road.

KONARAK: A visit should be made to the Black Pagoda at Konarak, which lies 20 miles north of Puri, along the sea cost. The motor road from Puri to Konarak via Pipli is 54 miles. The Black Pagoda was originally a temple to the Sun God and is the most amazing of the relics of ancient India. A great part of it is in ruins but the porch of the temple still stands and has magnificent carvings on it. As the result of the efforts of the Archaeological Survey a great change has been made. The gateways with their life-sized pieces of elephants, horses and lions, the basement of the porch with its carved wheels, colossal figures of warriors on prancing horses, and sculptured groups at Konarak are now exposed to view. Konarak should be visited if one desires to see wonderful specimens of art, sculpture and architecture of ancient India and to observe the remarkable feats of engineering of the builders. There is a P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow at Konarak which is in charge of the Executive Engineer, Southern Division, at Cuttack.

BHUBANESWAR: The temples at Bhubaneswar are amongst the oldest in India and contain Oriya type of architecture. The railway station of Bhubaneswar is 18 miles from Cuttack on the main line of the Eastern Railway from Howrah to Waltair. Though the journey from the station to the shrines is troublesome the place is worth a visit. Non-Hindu visitors are not allowed to enter the compound of the Lingaraj Temple but a view of the temple and the other smaller shrines can be obtained from the platform erected here. The other prominent temple in the area is the temple of Mukteswar. Visitors are allowed to enter and those who see it admit that this richly carved temple is the best in the collection there. Amongst the other temples and remains at Bhubaneswar are the Parasurameswar Temple, and the rock edicts at Dhauli, four miles away. There is an Inspection Bungalow at Bhubaneswar in charge of the District Board of Puri, from whom permission should be obtained to occupy it.

KHANDAGIRI: The Jain caves in the Khandagiri Hills can be reached from Khandagiri railway station, five miles from Bhubaneswar, on the main line of the Eastern Railway from Howrah to Waltair. The 63 caves at Khandagiri are very interesting ancient relics and contain rich carvings. The three peaks to the hill containing the caves are Udayagiri Hill, Khandagiri Hill, and Nilgiri Hill, of which the Udayagiri Hill has the greater number of caves. There is a Rest House at Khandagiri in charge of the Collector of Puri.

SAMBALPUR: This Civil Station is situated on the Mahanadi river and is the centre of trade of the tributary States around the town. A branch line of the Eastern Railway from Jharsuguda terminates at Sambalpur. Jharsuguda junction lies on the main line of the railway from Howrah to Nagpur and Sambalpur is 30 miles by rail from the junction. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Government Dak Bungalow, Civil Station. (2) Government Circuit House, Civil Station. (3) District Council, Sarai House, Nayapara. (4) Chunilal Dharamshala, Nayapara. (5) Panchat Dharamshala, Gurupa. (6) Paramhansa Dharamshala, Balibundha. (7) Barabazar Dharamshala, Barabazar. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Buses—Cutchi Motor Transport, from Balibundha stand to Bargarh; Misra Motor Transport, from the stand near the Head Post Office of Miramandali via Angul; Sonepur Motor Service Company, from the stand near the Head Post Office to

Sonepur via Dhama. (2) Hackney carriage, 1st and 2nd class, fares according to distance. (3) Rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(1) Madhu Hotel, Patnaikpara. (2) Samaleswari Hotel, Nayapara. (3) Katchery Hotel, Civil Station. (4) Satyabadi Hotel, Jharuapara. (5) Prasanna Kumar Hotel. (6) Prabhat Hotel. (7) Nitya Hindu Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Fraser Club, Patnaikpara. (2) Sambalpur Club, Civil Station. (3) Friends' Union Club, Patnaikpara. (4) Mahanadi Club, Civil Station. (5) Chitripala Club, Nandapara. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Samaleswari Temple, the oldest temple of the town. (2) Nilamadhab Temple, on the bank of the Mahanadi. (3) Rampada, in the Mahanadi. (4) Ananta Sajya Temple, built by the first King Balaram Deo. (5) Broja Mohan Park, Balibundha. (6) Rani Mahal at Patnaikpara. (7) Victoria District Hall Garden at Dalaipara. *Places of Entertainment*:—Gaiety Cinema, Sambalpur.

HYDERABAD STATE

Hyderabad State is situated in the centre of the Deccan on a great plateau and has an area of 83,000 square miles. It is watered by the Godavari and Krishna rivers. The river Manjira, a tributary of the Godavari, is the largest of those rivers that have their rise and entire course within the State. The rivers run dry in summer and the water is stored in large reservoirs and artificial lakes for irrigation and other purposes. The Nizam Sagar Lake is the largest of the lakes constructed by the State. The crops raised are ragi, wheat, rice, millet, oil seeds and cotton, while coal is largely mined near Warangal. The manufacturing industries include agriculture, cotton and silk weaving, copper and silver ware, and several cottage industries. The Nizam who is now the Rajpramukh is the descendant of Asaf-Jah, the first Nizam who ruled in 1713. On January 26, 1950, Hyderabad acceded to the Indian Union and the Indian Constitution came into existence. In May 1950, the Rajpramukh in consultation of his Council of Ministers recommended 16 persons to represent Hyderabad in the Indian Parliament. Hyderabad State, which was formerly the largest protected State in India, now forms the eastern portion of Deccan. The State is divided in two regions, the western (generally called Marathwada) and the eastern called Telingana. It also has some Kanarese speaking population. The Military Government, which came into existance soon after the police action, established law and order in the State and paved the way for land and other reforms. The Jagir were taken soon after the merger of Sarf-e-Khas (Nizam's crown lands) and on June 10, 1950 the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act was promulgated. Hyderabad State, besides being the most progressive, presents the visitor with opportunities of seeing and appreciating the historical and archaeological sights of the lands. There are 10 aerodromes in the State, the chief of which are the Begumpet and Hakimpet aerodromes.

HYDERABAD: The capital of Hyderabad State, is picturesquely situated on the south bank of the Musi, a tributary of the Krishna river. It is the fourth largest city in India and is a great centre of trade. The Central Railway connects Hyderabad with Bombay, via Wadi junction, and by another line which runs northward to Manmad. The Railway also connects the town with Madras and Calcutta, via Vijayawada junction, of the Southern Railway. There are two railway stations in Hyderabad. The metre gauge station is four miles away from the broad gauge station. The two major aerodromes are Begumpet and Hakimpet. Air services provided by the Deccan Airways Ltd. connect the city with Bombay, Nagpur, Madras and Bangalore. The State Transport Service which operates in the city and its suburbs also provides a road transport service to the other districts. In shape, Hyderabad City is a trapezoid and is surrounded by a stone wall with several gateways. The city of Hyderabad comprises an area of 31.37 sq. miles and according to the latest census report, its population has risen to 4,90,831 inclusive of the suburbs. The layout of the new area of the city has been so well and neatly done that it catches the eye and wins admiration. Wide cemented roads are spread throughout the length and breadth of the city. The visitor will be pleased to mark that this transformation of the city has been done mostly under the benign rule of its present Rajpramukh who has a keen interest in the public welfare. Water supply of the town is also very well arranged and the city enjoys the most modern and efficient drainage system in India. There is a separate Government Department, called the City Improvement Board Department, which has already improved the city in many ways and has many schemes in view to clear the slum areas. Hyderabad has many beautiful public buildings and a splendid palace in which the Nizam lives. On either side of Afzulganj Bridge the visitor will notice an array of beautiful buildings, including the High Court, the City College, the Osmania General

Hospital and the State Library. A broad street, known as the Pathergatty or the Stone Causeway, runs through the city from north to south. It is crossed in the middle by another street which runs from east to west. At the junction of these streets there is a stately gateway called the *Char Minar* or the four towers. It is a unique monument. Close to the Char Minar are the Jama Masjid, the Royal Bath and the Mucca Masjid. The last named is a massive structure built entirely of stone and flanked by two towers. To the west of the Char Minar is situated the Chauma Hall Palace where State banquets and other important ceremonies are held. To the south of the city stands the Falaknuma Palace, which is considered to be one of the finest modern buildings in India. Beyond the Fateh Maidan, which is a nice polo ground, are the public gardens, which cover an extensive area and have a lovely collection of plants and flowers. Within the gardens are situated the Hyderabad Museum and the Zoo. The Museum has a fine collection of arms, old china, textiles, paintings, brassware and coins. *Dak Bungalow*:—The Peace Memorial, near Hyderabad B. G. Station. *Rest Houses*:—(1) Sarai "Sulah". (2) Seth Ram Partap Dharamshala. (3) Tipu Khan Sarai, all near B. G. Railway Station. (4) Jubilee Sari. (5) Tulja Bhawan Dharamshala, both near M. G. Railway Station. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas. (2) Rickshaws. (3) Taxis. (4) Lorries. (5) R. T. Corporation buses which maintains regular city suburban and district services. *Hotels*:—(1) John and Co. (2) Vicajee's Hotel. (3) Nizamia Hotel, all on Abid Road. (4) Royal Hotel, near B. G. Railway station. (5) Bombay Gujrat Lodge, Hasmat Gunj. (6) Sayeedia Hotel, near B. G. Railway. *Clubs*:—(1) Nizam Club, Saifabad. (2) Hyderabad Ladies' Recreation Club, Bashir Baugh. (3) Friends' Union, Chaderghat, Sultan Bazar. (4) Y. M. C. A., Narayanguda, (5) Asfi Tennis Club, Public Garden. (6) Himayat Club, opposite Nizam College. (7) Hanuman Vyayamshala, Raghunath Baugh, Sultan Bazar. (8) Secunderabad Club. (9) Hyderabad Boat Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Government Public Gardens. (2) Museum. (3) Osmania Park, on the river Musi. (4) Char Minar. (5) State Library. (6) Jubilee Hills. (7) Hussain Sagar. (8) Himayat Sagar. (9) Nizam Sagar. (10) Ellora and Ajanta Caves, near Aurangabad. (11) Daulatabad Fort, in Aurangabad. (12) Thousand Pillar Temple, in Warangal. (13) Ramappa Temple. Besides the places described above the following places in the suburbs are also of great interest.

(1) *Osmania University Buildings*: A visit to the magnificent

array of buildings in the beautiful suburban locality of Adikmet will repay trouble. The two permanent hostels combine in an exquisite manner the art of Ajanta and Ellora with the best features of Qutub Shahi architecture suitably adopted to modern requirements. The extensive parks and avenues which have been laid out lend additional charm to the whole sight.

(2) *Osman Sagar Project*: A huge gravity dam constructed to preserve the water of a big reservoir generally known as Gundipet Tank. It is situated 10 miles from Hyderabad City. Another beautiful lake called Himayat Sagar is three miles away. The agricultural and dairy farms are very near this place.

(3) *The Meer Alum*: Another magnificent sheet of water, eight miles in circumference, situated to the south-west of the city. The dam, which consists of a series of semi-circular retaining walls with their convex side facing the water, was constructed at a cost of about eight lakhs. It was constructed, with other buildings, out of the prize-money after the fall of Seringapatam.

(4) *Golconda Fort*: Lies to the west of the city. The fort is built on a hill 400 ft. high and is surrounded by a crenellated wall of granite with 78 bastions. The fort has a striking and grim appearance and its higher area is covered with the remains of armouries, magazines, mosques, granaries, reservoirs and audience chambers, while at the foot of the citadel are to be found the dwellings of the queens and princes and the homesteads of their retainers.

(5) *The tombs of the Qutub Shahi Kings*: Are situated about 600 yards to the north-west of the fort. They form a picturesque group, being built in a lovely garden with water channels, fountains and cascades.

Places of Entertainment:—(1) Rajmahal Talkies. (2) Zamrud Mahal, Abid Road. (3) Dilshad Talkies. (4) Neshat Talkies. (5) Palace Talkies, Abid Buildings. (6) Royal Talkies, Sultan Bazar. (7) Select Talkies, Navafoot. (8) Sagar Talkies, Abid Road.

SECUNDERABAD: A Military Cantonment Station, six miles north-east of Hyderabad City. It is one of the largest Cantonment stations in India, covering 19 square miles and is the headquarters of the Infantry Brigade. The climate of Secunderabad is healthful. On the road between Secunderabad and Hyderabad is a beautiful lake, the Husain Sagar Lake, about 11 miles in circumference. Secunderabad junction of the Central Railway is connected by road and metre gauge lines of the railway with Wadi junction on the west, Vijayawada junction in the south-east, Manmad junction in the north and Balharsha, via Kazipet, on the north-east. *Dak Bungalow*:—A rest house for travellers. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas. (2) Taxis. (3) State Railway buses ply in the town. *Hotels*:—(European style)—(1) Percy's Hotel, Alexandra Road. (2) Mayfair Restaurant (boarding and lodging), 43, Oxford Street. (Indian style)—(1) Welcome Hotel, opposite railway station. (2) Madras Lodge, opposite railway station. (3) South Indian Lodge, opposite railway station. (4) Devi Vilas Station Road. *Clubs*:—(1) Secunderabad Club, Bolarum Road. (2) Deccan Club, Macintyre Road. (3) Zoroastrian Club, Alexandra Road. (4) Lady Barton's Recreation Club, Alexandra Road. (5) Y. M. C. A., 86, Alexandra Road. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Bolarum, six miles to the north of Secunderabad. It is an interesting place with lawns, buildings and playgrounds. (2) The Parade Ground is a fine stretch of land used for ceremonial purposes. (3) Edward Memorial Hospital and Child Welfare Centre. (4) The Cantonment Garden has recently been re-arranged with new walls and a band-stand. The garden is in superb condition and a source of recreation to the good folk who use this as an open-air club. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Paramount Talkies, opposite Lakshminarayan Temple. (2) Manohar Talkies, St. Mary's Road. (3) Rajeswari Talkies, Market Street. (4) Rivoli Talkies, Bolarum Road. (5) Dreamland, Bolarum Road. (6) Plaza Talkies, Alexandra Road. (7) Minerva Talkies, Oxford Street.

AURANGABAD: A flourishing city in Hyderabad State which has a considerable trade in cotton. The town lies to the east of the Cantonment, and Aurangabad Citadel nearby now contains only one archway. Aurangabad railway station is 315 miles from Secunderabad on the metre gauge section of the Central Railway and the journey by train takes about 15 hours. Aurangabad is the centre of many places of absorbing interest and visitors to the world-famous caves at Ajanta and Ellora will find it convenient to detrain at this station. Visitors from Bombay change at Manmad junction of the Central Railway and proceed to Aurangabad. There is a refreshment room at the railway station and a P.W.D. bungalow close to it. Motors are available for excursions to Daulatabad, Ellora and Ajanta, which are 9, 17 and 55 miles from Aurangabad respectively. There are also Government bungalows at Roza, near Ellora, in which distinguished visitors can stay with previous permission. At Aurangabad visitors have available a first-class modern *hotel*, called the Railway Hotel. It is situated a mile from the railway station and the accommodation includes large double and single bedrooms furnished with all modern amenities. Transport from the railway station to the hotel is at the rate of annas six per passenger. The telephone number is 29 and the telegraphic address is "Enesar," Aurangabad.

A new standard of travelling comfort for visitors to Ellora and Ajanta caves has been provided by the Central Railway by means of eight-seater luxury motor coaches. *Club*:—The Officers' Club, Cantonment, Aurangabad, is open to Civil and Gazetted Officers. Tennis, squash, golf and swimming are available. *Places of Entertainment*:—Sikandar Talkies and the Gulzar Talkies, both 1½ miles from the railway station. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The Bibi-ka-Maqbara, the mausoleum of Rabia Durani, was erected between 1650 and 1657 by Aurangzeb, the great Moghul Emperor, for his wife who died here. It is modelled on the Taj Mahal at Agra, and has a striking resemblance to it, but it suffers by comparison with its rival at Agra. The mausoleum is one of the finest Mahommedan buildings in the Deccan. It is constructed on a square platform about 20 ft. high, flanked, at the four corners by minarets. The mausoleum is situated in the midst of an octagonal marble screen which is most elaborately pierced and carved. Towering above the tomb is the central dome of the building and the whole of the building is spotlessly white. It is one of the best works which the Moghuls have left behind them. It is four miles away from the railway station of Aurangabad. (2) Panchakki, or the watermill, is situated in a garden attached to the shrine of Sha Musafir, a Mahommedan saint who died in 1687 A.D. It is two miles from Aurangabad railway station. There are several masonry tanks ornamented with fountains and a primitive watermill from which the shrine derives its name. Mecca Gate and Mecca Bridge are to the north, and inside the gate is a mosque. (3) Raoza, or "the place of tombs." Between the north and south gates of these lies the tomb of Aurangzeb in a building. The tomb is plain and lies uncovered in the middle of a marble platform. Some of the surrounding buildings are used as rest-houses by travellers and one houses a school. To the east of Aurangzeb's tomb is a small quadrangular enclosure of marble within which are three graves, those of Prince Azam Shah, Aurangzeb's son, and his wife and that of Saiyed Zainuddin. Opposite to these is the tomb of Asaf-Jah, the first of the Nizams of Hyderabad. (4) Caves of Aurangabad. There are three groups of caves at Aurangabad, ranging in date from the 4th to the 6th century A.D. They are hewn in the Indhiyari Range which stretches to the north of the city, about a mile from the Bibi-ka-Maqbara. The Buddhist sculpture in some of these caves is of great interest from the artistic point of view. The caves are six miles from Aurangabad.

DAULATABAD: The fort of Daulatabad can be conveniently visited by car on the way from Aurangabad to Ellora Caves. It is seven miles from Aurangabad. The old Hindu name of the place was Deogarh. The fort is built on a cone-shaped hill and the old city of Daulatabad was situated to the east and south of the hill. It is now in ruins. The outer wall which enclosed the city is 2½ miles in circumference and between it and the base of the citadel there are three lines of fortifications. The most remarkable feature of the fort are the moat, the scarp and the spiral passage. The open space between the outer walls of the fort and the citadel contain the remains of palaces, gardens, temples and mosque. The most notable of these is a minar, 210 ft. high and 70 ft. in circumference at its base and is considered to be the most striking monument in the peninsula.

ELLORA CAVES: The celebrated group of rock temples known as the caves of Ellora or Verul are situated about 14 miles from Aurangabad in a north-westerly direction. Ellora possesses a magnificent series of rock-cut Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jain temples, bearing inscriptions dating as far back as the 9th century A.D. Kailasa temple is one of the most remarkable of all cave-temples. The whole bulk of this temple was hewn out of solid rock and the statuary and carvings are most beautiful. There are 12 Buddhist caves, 17 Brahmanical caves and 5 Jain caves. The caves are excavated in the face of a hill and run north and south for about a mile and a quarter. Outstanding among them are the Carpenters' Cave, the Dining Caves and caves containing two and three stories. The stupendous caves of Ellora differ from those at Ajanta and form a special feature among the early architectural remains of India.

AJANTA CAVES: The frescoes and rock temples of Ajanta date back over 2,000 years. In a beautiful glade 55 miles north of Aurangabad are situated the caves of Ajanta. There is a regular bus service from Aurangabad to these caves. The caves can also be reached from Jalgaon station on the Central Railway but there is no regular bus service from there. The visitor from Bombay, therefore, prefers to alight at Manmad station and proceed to Aurangabad. There is a large rest-house accommodating 12 persons and a travellers' bungalow of four rooms at Fardapoor (Ajanta). The rest-house is under the control of the Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad (Deccan), and his permission must be obtained beforehand for its use. The office of the Curator of the Ajanta Caves is attached to the rest-house and all information and necessary facilities are given to the visitors. The caves are three miles from the rest-house and travellers' bungalow and only bullock tongas are available for conveyance. These bungalows are 34 miles from Jalgaon station and 62 miles from Aurangabad. The Ajanta Caves are situated amongst natural scenery and number 29 in all, five of which are Chaityas (cathedrals), and the remainder are Viharas (monasteries). The walls, ceiling and pillars of nearly all the caves appear to have been adorned with paintings; but traces of these are only found in 13 caves. Fragments which are of special interest are found in caves Nos. 1, 2, 9, 10, 16 and 17. No ancient remains in India exhibit such an admirable combination of architecture, sculpture and painting as the Ajanta Caves, which represent every stage of Buddhist art. The sculptural ornaments display a high creative skill and the frescoes are illustrative of the development of a great school of painting in India. The monuments in Ajanta are the caves, an old Sarai, Mosque, Baradari and "View Point" of Ajanta Caves.

BIDAR: Was the capital of two Muslim dynasties, the Bahmani and Barid Kings, of the fifteenth century. It is 102 miles from Hyderabad and can be reached from Vikrabad junction on the Central Railway by a standard gauge line which runs from there to Purli. The Mohamadabad-Bidar station lies on this section of the railway. The fort of Bidar is extensive and of great strength and was built in 1431. It is one of the greatest and best preserved monuments of the Bahmani period. On the bastions are a large number of huge guns and the fort contains ruined palaces, the ruins of a mint, a Turkish bath, a 16-pillared mosque, and a palace called Rang Mahal. The other places of interest in Bidar are the Bahmani tombs, the tomb of Amir Bareed Shah, the Durga of Shah Abdul Faiz, and the college of Khwaja Gawan. There is a travellers' bungalow in Bidar. A visit to Bidar will be of great interest.

HANAMKONDA: A great centre of trade doing extensive business with Hyderabad and the eastern coast. In olden times it was the capital of the Warangal kingdom. Hanamkonda is four miles to the south-west of Warangal railway station, on the Wadi-Vijayawada standard gauge section of the Central Railway. It is 82 miles from Hyderabad and stands at an elevation of 1,050 ft. above sea level. There is a fine mosque at Hanamkonda, with all tapering minars and ornamented with galleries. Another interesting relic of antiquity is the great "Thousand-Pillared Temple" which deserves special attention. It is in three sections, first there is the temple itself, with its three shrines, then the remains of the Nandi pavilion and further the great detached pillared hall supported by about 200 pillars. The building is imposing and is of considerable architectural interest.

RAMAPPA LAKE TEMPLES: Thirty miles to the north-east of Warangal is the great Ramappa Lake, on the further side of which is a group of temples in the same style as the great temple at Hanamkonda. The principal temple consists of one shrine with a great hall before it. The smaller temple is to the north and between the two is a square inscribed column. On the south is a pillared hall.

MADHYA PRADESH

Madhya Pradesh is situated in the centre of India and forms a great triangle of country midway between Bombay State and West Bengal State. The area of Madhya Pradesh is increased by the taking over of the Makrai State (Hoshangabad) and the 14 Chhatisgarh States. It consists of hills and a plateau which separates it from the Deccan. The important crops are rice, sugarcane and wheat while cotton is largely cultivated in Berar. Coal and manganese are the chief mining industries. The rivers of the State are the Narbada, the Tapti and tributaries of the Godavari. The State has an extreme climate and is cool during the monsoon, but on its hills the climate is always cool and bracing.

NAGPUR: The capital of Madhya Pradesh and an industrial and commercial town in the State. At Nagpur junction the western section of the Eastern Railway meets the Central Railway connecting Calcutta with Bombay. The Grand Trunk Express which runs from Delhi to Madras also passes through Nagpur junction. Nagpur is connected with Itarsi junction by a standard gauge line of the Central Railway and by narrow gauge lines of the Eastern Railway with Chanda Fort, via Naghbir, and with Chhindwara. There are branch lines also, from Nagpur to Ramtek (metre gauge) and Nagpur to Khapa (narrow gauge). The picturesque historical fort of Sitabaldi overlooks the station. Nagpur is a well laid out city and has good roads. It has large weaving and spinning mills and a garrison of infantry. There are many pottery works and printing works also and glass factory, balloon factory, cold storage factory, etc. The Nagpur Municipal Committee has been raised to the status of a Corporation with effect from 2-3-1951. The city is provided with water supply from the Kanhan river, as well as from Gorewara Ambajheri's tanks. Nagpur has many places of interest to the visitor. It is famous for its luscious oranges, the Nagpuri Santra, which are exported all over India. Nagpur has a university and fourteen colleges, a magnificent Town Hall, and a good library. The aerodrome at Nagpur links the city with Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and other towns. The north-south and east-west air ways cross each other at this place. *Dak Bungalow*:—Gorewara and Ambajheri P.W.D. Rest House. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. (2) Taxis. (3) Buses. (4) Rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(1) Mount Hotel, Mount Road. (2) Palace Hotel, Hospital Road. (3) Lake View Lodge, Mahal. (4) Saugor Restaurant, Mahal. (5) Dipak Restaurant, Sitabaldi. (6) Kohinoor Restaurant, Sitabaldi. There are also several Hindu and Mahommedan hotels in Nagpur, besides lodges, ashrams and restaurants. (1) Annapurna Hotel and Lodge, Circle No. 6, Mahal. (2) Modern Hotel, Circle No. 19. (3) Bombay Special Hotel, Tilak Road. (4) Bhartia Hotel, Maharajbag Road. (5) Gujrati Lodge, Circle No. 9. (6) Mahamadi Hotel, opposite Chitra Talkies, Circle No. 1. (7) Empire Hotel. (8) Welcome Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Headquarters, Nagpur. (2) Indian Gymkhana. (3) Gondwana Club. (4) City Club. (5) Anjuman Club. (6) Maharajbag Club. (7) Y.M.C.A. Club. (8) National Cadet Corps' Club. (9) Ladies Club, Civil Lines. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Town Hall. (2) Isolation. (3) Dhantoli. (4) Mominpura. (5) Tikekar Ghat. (6) Gangabai Ghat. (7) Maharajbag Garden. (8) Telankheri Garden. (9) Ambajheri. (10) The Fort of Sitabaldi was built in 1818. It is famous in history. It is now a garrison for Indian infantry. (11) The Museum in Nagpur contains many rare specimens. (12) Jumma

Tank. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Regent Talkies. (2) Chitra Talkies. (3) Narsing Talkies. (4) Prabhat Talkies. (5) Sham Talkies. (6) Bharat Talkies. (7) Variety Cinema. (8) Regal Talkies. (9) Shri Talkies. (10) Anand Talkies. (11) Jaishree Talkies.

KAMPTEE: Is a town 10 miles east of Nagpur and is connected with it by rail and pucca road. The northern portion is a cantonment with a military force consisting of an Indian infantry. Before 1905 it was the military headquarters of the Nagpur District. Kamptee is beautifully laid out along the bank of the Kanhan river over which a fine stone bridge is constructed. The Railway Bridge is near it. Bungalows are always available for the visitors. The railway station of Kamptee is on the main line of the Eastern Railway, nine miles from Nagpur junction and is also served by a branch line of the railway from Nagpur via Kanhan junction to Ramtek. There is a water-works at the junction of three rivers Kanhan, Kolar and Pench. *Dak Bungalow*:—A rest-house, about a mile from the railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas. (2) Buses, at moderate rate. *Clubs*: Officers Club for military and civil officers. Kamptee is the headquarters of the Modi Club, where the well known Indian cricketer, Major C. K. Nayudu, practised cricket under the coaching of Rao Saheb R. Rajana. Due to the influx of the refugees, numbering over 400, thirty refugee shops have been constructed by the Municipal Committee and a camp has been established by the State Government. The portion, towards the southern side of the town beyond the railway lines, has developed into a factory area and accommodate factories of Gondwana Paints and Minerals, Carbonic Gas Factory, India Works, Punjab Engineering Works and Government Alcohol Factories. The town is also electrified from the power supplied by the Khapar Kheda scheme of the Madhya Pradesh Government. *Places of Interest*:—Ramtek is a tahsil about 16 miles from Kamptee and is connected by both rail and road. It is surrounded by manganese mines and lakes. The Khindisi Tank or Ramsagar is picturesquely situated and here one can go boating. There is a small rest-house. Buses run to Kamptee, charging rupee one per head. The Hindu and Jain temples, with their old time architecture, are worth visiting. The forts at Nagardhan and the ruins of Ramtek Fort, built by the Bhonsala Rajas in 1740, who ruled Nagpur at the time, are nearby. The great northern road to Jabalpur offers several convenient places for big game. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are four cinemas in the town.

RAIPUR: The headquarters of the Chhatisgarh division, is 188 miles from Nagpur. Raipur junction is situated on the main line from Howrah to Nagpur of the Eastern Railway. A branch line of the railway connects Raipur with Waltair junction, via Visakhapatnam, and a narrow gauge line runs to Dhamtari and to Rajim, via Abbanpur junction. Raipur is the sixth largest town in the province and has a college for the sons of Rajas, the Rajkumar College. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Circuit House, Civil Line Ward. (2) Dak Bungalow, Civil Line Ward. (3) Municipal Sarai, Gole Bazar Ward. (4) Victoria Sarai, Civil Line Ward. Besides these there are seven Dharamshalas. *Public Conveyances*:—Buses, lorries, tongas, rickshaws and bullock carts. *Hotels*:—Hotel at railway station. *Clubs*:—(1) Chhatisgarh Club. (2) Union Club, a cosmopolitan club not open to the public in general. Admission is restricted to Government officers and other persons holding positions. General activities include tennis, billiards and bridge and annual tournaments are held. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Museum, Civil Line Ward. (2) Budha Garden, Budhapara Ward. (3) Victoria Garden, Baijnathpara Ward. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Sapre Cinema, Gole Bazar Ward. (2) Babulal Cinema, Gole Bazar Ward.

JABALPUR: An important civil and military station and the second city of the State of Madhya Pradesh. It is the headquarters of the District and is a large military station. Jabalpur railway station is on the main line of the Central Railway from Bombay to Allahabad junction. It is 616 miles from Bombay and 733 miles from Calcutta by rail. From Jabalpur junction a narrow gauge line of the Eastern Railway connects with Gondia junction, which is on its main line to Nagpur. At Nagpur junction of this narrow gauge section a line proceeds east to Mandla Fort and another line west to Chhindwara junction. Jabalpur is an important industrial and commercial town and is situated at an elevation of 1,306 ft. above sea level. The climate is generally cool and pleasant. The cantonment and the town are well laid out and contain several fine public buildings. The gorge of the Narbada river near the Marble Rocks are 13 miles from Jabalpur and are worth a visit. There is a Government Gun Carriage Factory near the station. There are glass and earthenware factories in the town in addition to a spinning and weaving mill. The internal administration of the town is managed by the Jabalpur Municipal Corporation. *Dak Bungalows*:—One Dak Bungalow and three sarais. *Public Conveyances*:—1st, 2nd and 3rd class tongas, taxis and cycle rickshaws are available for hire. *Hotels*:—(1) Cecil Hotel. (2) Royal Hotel. (3) Jackson's Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Narbada Club. (2) Jabalpur Club. (3) Phoenix Club. (4) Gun Carriage Factory Club. (5) Catholic Gymkhana Club. (6) Parsi Club. (7) Gujarati Club. (8) Railway Institute. (9) Mahommedan Club. (10) Corporation Employees' Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The Narbada Marble Rocks. (2) Jabalpur Waterworks. (3) Madan Mahal, situated high on a huge boulder which was once a fortress of the Gond Kings. (4) Potteries. (5) Gun Carriage Factory. (6) Deotal. (7) Sulphur Spring, Mandla Road. (8) Khamaria Estate. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Empire Theatre. (2) Mahabir Talkies. (3) Shyam Talkies. (4) Laxmi Talkies. (5) Khamaria Talkies. (6) Sree Krishna Talkies. (7) Central Talkies. (8) De Lite Talkies. (9) Plaza Talkies. (10) Kalpana Talkies. (11) Subhash Talkies.

PACHMARHI: An ideal health resort and a sanatorium. It is situated on a plateau in the Mahadeo Hills at an elevation of 4,500 ft. above sea level and has a bracing and invigorating climate. Pachmarhi is the summer headquarters of the Government of the Madhya Pradesh, and many people flock here in the hot weather. The journey to Pachmarhi is accomplished by car from Piparya station on the Bombay to Jabalpur section of the Central Railway. The distance from Piparya station to Pachmarhi is 32 miles, of which the direct ascent is about 12 miles long. The journey, which provides some very beautiful scenery, occupies about three hours. There is a regular C. P. Transport Service whose buses run to and fro Pachmarhi and Piparya. It is also connected to Nagpur by a road via Matculi. Pachmarhi is well-known to golf players and is also visited by hundreds of Hindu pilgrims annually on account of the shrine of Mahadeo and Chauragarh hill. There are many places to interest the visitor to this health resort, and good shooting can be had in the surrounding forest of Piparya-Pagara by permits which can be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer, Hoshangabad. Pachmarhi has developed a Military Education Centre and has the All-India Army Education School Headquarters as also the Army Musical training centre. The training is conducted for 10 months in a year. *Dak Bungalows*:—There is one near Piparya station and another at Singaliama, 14 miles from Pachmarhi, and one rest house and one Dak Bungalow in Pachmarhi. There is also a Dak Bungalow on Dhupgarh Hill. *Public Conveyances*:—There is a regular bus service maintained by the C. P. Transport Service, from the station to Pachmarhi. Six-seater cars are also available for conveyance of passengers and their luggage. *Hotels*:—There are no hotels in Pachmarhi but there are three boarding houses in the Cantonment Bazar (Basti) area. There is a residential place called Jaiswal Building in Cantonment. *Club*:—Pachmarhi Club. It is a station club meant for both Europeans and Indians. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Chauragarh Hill. (2) Dhupgarh. (3) Jabvataran. (4) Sangam. (5) Manoram Giri. (6) Public Garden. (7) Jatashankar. (8) A cave at Mahadeo Hill. (9) Pratidhwani. (10) Handi Khoh. (11) Apsara Vihar. (12) The sulphur springs at Anoni, about seven miles from Piparya. (13) Mahadeo Shrine. (14) Brant Neer. (15) Rajat Parbat. (16) Rajgiri. (17) Lat Shrung. (18) Jamna Kund. (19) Vanshri Vihar. (20) Pathar Chata. *Places of Entertainment*:—Pearl Talkies.

BURHANPUR: An ancient city which was once the capital under the Moghul Kings. It is situated in the valley of the Tapti river and is 310 miles from Bombay. Burhanpur railway station lies on the main line of the Central Railway from Bombay to Itarsi junction. The town is three miles from the railway station and is surrounded by walls built during the days of the Moghul empire. The climate of the town is dry and healthy. It gets its water supply through natural sources as in its olden days. There are many fine mosques whose minarets can be seen from a long distance. The principal manufacture of the town are silk cloth, embroidered with gold and silver threads, and there are cotton and weaving mills, besides a great deal of trade in cotton. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) A Dak Bungalow in the town. (2) A new Dak Bungalow outside the town, on Khandwa-Amraoti Road. (3) A Sarai near the station. (4) Rajghat Dharamshala in the town. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas. (2) Bullock carts. (3) Buses. (4) Taxis. *Hotels*:—There are many Hindu and Mahommedan hotels in Burhanpur and chief among them are: (1) Tapti Vijaya Khanawal, Chowk. (2) Laxmikant Bhojnalaya. (3) Nimar Lodge, near City Kotwali. *Clubs*:—The New Modern Club. (2) Ladies Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Shahi Fort, Chowk. (2) Jama Masjid, Karanjbazar. (3) Municipal Gardens, Karanjbazar. (4) Darga of Bohras, at Shahadara. (5) The tomb of Raja Mansingh known as Rajaki Chattri, three miles from the town. (6) Pehalwan Shaka-Maqbara. (7) Ahookhana Mahals, beyond Tapti river. (8) Gurada Waterfalls, about eight miles from the town. (9) Asigarh Fort, 14 miles from Burhanpur. (10) Dilwarkhani, on Sahadara Road. (10) Dilwarkhani on Sahandara Road. (11) Khuni Bhandara. (12) Tapti Mills. (13) Mahal Nowratan. (14) Tapti River at Rajghat. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Prakash Talkies, Mandi. (2) Shri Krishna Talkies at Mahajanapeth. (3) Kamal Chitra Bhuvan at Rajpura.

AKOLA: The principal centre of the cotton and grain trade in Berar, 157 miles from Nagpur. It is the headquarters of the Akola District. Akola railway station is on the main line of the Central Railway from Bombay to Nagpur. There are three important cotton mills, besides ginning and pressing factories and oil mills. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is one near the railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Lorries. (3) Tongas, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class: fares according to distance. *Hotels*:—(1) Madhav Ashram, near the railway station. (2) Shanti Vijaya Lodge, near Saraf Bazar. (3) Bombay Hindu Lodge, near New Plaza. *Clubs*:—(1) European Club. (2) Mitra Samaj. (3) Ramdas Club. (4) Akola Cricket Club. (5) Bhate Club, on Bhate Ground. (6) Judicial Officers' Club. (7) Jubilee Park Tennis Club. (8) Akola Club, which has a fine club house close to the Circuit House and provides golf, tennis, billiards and good dancing floor. Temporary members can be introduced by the Secretary or by members of the Managing Committee. The Berar Golf Tournament is held at Akola, every alternate year. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Namal, a fortress 42 miles from Akola, on the Basim Road. It is 2,300 ft. above sea level and is a good place for shikar. The Shahanur Gate of the fortress is very striking and is a fine specimen of architectural work. A mail motor plies between Akola and Basim. (2) Government Garden with a Radio Pavilion, near Boat Club. (3) Saotram Garden. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Krishna Cinema, near Ram Mandir. (2) Mahavir Cinema, in Ram Theatre, near Ram Mandir. (3) Pratap Talkies. (4) New Plaza Cinema.

AMRAOTI: A large cotton mart, biggest in the whole of India. Buses run six miles to Amraoti from Badnera junction on the main line of the Central Railway from Bombay to Nagpur.

Amraoti is 114 miles from Nagpur and the civil station is 1½ miles from Amraoti railway station. Motor buses run from here to many places. There are many schools and a Government college in Amraoti. It has many cotton presses, ginning factories and oil mills. A 20 ft. fort wall built by the Bhonsala Rajas surrounds the town. The climate of this place is dry and very hot in summer. *Dak Bungalow*:—A rest-house for travellers is near the railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—Tonga is the only conveyance available in the town. Taxis are not available for the town traffic. *Hotels*:—(1) Vasant Vilas Bhuwan (boarding and lodging), Station Road. (2) Ranade's Lodge (boarding and lodging), near Ganesh Theatre. (3) Loksevashram Lodge, near Bhusari Gate. *Club*:—Amraoti Club, Amraoti Camp. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Amba Temple, in the middle of the town. (2) Chikhalda, a sanatorium 60 miles from Amraoti, which is 3,660 ft. above sea level and is visited by many persons in the Madhya Bharat. There is a motor road from Amraoti to Chikhalda and cars are available at the station. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Rajkamal Talkies, in Laxmi Theatre. (2) Chitra Talkies, in Sudarshan Theatre. (3) Indrabhuwan Theatre, used by dramatic companies. The first two theatres are outside the fort wall and the last mentioned is inside the fort wall. (4) Prabhat Talkies. (5) Adarsha Talkies. (6) Shree Talkies.

THE STATE OF MADHYA BHARAT

After the attainment of freedom by India, the integration of Indian States into the body politic of India was one of the notable events. The inauguration ceremony, for the constitution of the United State of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa (Madhya Bharat), was performed by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, on May 28, 1948. Gwalior and Indore merged their identity along with the following 23 States and signed the covenant to create the State of Madhya Bharat:—Alirajpur, Barwani, Dewas (Senior), Dewas (Junior), Dhar, Jaora, Jhabua, Khilchipur, Narsingarh, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sailana, Sitaman, Jobat, Kathiawara, Kurwai, Mathwar, Piploda, Mahomedgarh, Pathari, Jamnia and Nimkheda. H. H. the Rajpramukh of Madhya Bharat made a proclamation, on November 25, 1951, before a special session of the Legislature that the Constitution of India would be made applicable to Madhya Bharat from the same date. The capital of the State is Gwalior for seven months and Indore for five summer months. Madhya Bharat is a Part "B" State of the Indian

Union. H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior is the Rajpramukh of the State who carries on the administration through a popular ministry. H. H. the Maharaja of Indore is the Senior Up-Rajpramukh and His Highness the Maharajas of Dhar and Khilchipur are Junior Up-Rajpramukhs.

The State of Madhya Bharat has an area of 47,785 square miles, a population of nearly 80 lakhs and an annual revenue of over 11 crore rupees. The State is comprised of 16 districts, 80 Tahsils and 23 Tappas.

Manganese, sandstone, limestone, asbestos, clays of various types are some of the principal minerals in the State. In addition to the large scale industries of textiles, sugar, engineering, vegetable oil, cottage industries such as handloom, tanning, pottery, toy making, cloth printing, are important.

The roads in Madhya Bharat are 4000 miles long and the railway cover 1100 miles. There is a net-work of roadways joining the important cities in the State and regular bus services are maintained.

The scheme of compulsory primary education is being implemented in the State and in addition to 4,400 primary, 334 middle schools, 54 high schools, 17 colleges, there are two medical colleges.

Caves of Bagh, Ujjain, Dhar, Bhilsa, Padmati, Fort of Gwalior and Mandu are some of the important historical places while Shivpuri and Maheshwar are well known for their scenic beauty.

GWALIOR: Lies at the foot of a famous ancient fort which stands on a great rock. Lashkar the modern town is six times the size of the old city and has a large trade and many public buildings. Phul Bagh, in the new city of Lashkar, has most of the offices, the Gwalior Palace and other buildings. Greater Gwalior composes of the three towns of Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar. Each one is situated at a distance of about two miles from the other and is connected by good roads where the City Bus Services ply. Gwalior is connected by air with Indore, Bombay and other towns. Gwalior railway station is about 1½ miles from Lashkar and the race course is close to the station. Gwalior junction lies on the main line of the Central Railway from Bombay to Delhi and is 195 miles from Delhi and 763 miles from Bombay. Three branches of the Central Railway proceed from the junction to Shivpuri, Bhind and Sheopur Kalan respectively. An annual cattle fair and agricultural exhibition is held annually for three weeks during December, which attracts many visitors and businessmen from outside the State. There are spacious grounds near the Kampoo Lashkar for holding circus and other shows and sports, cricket, hockey, football and other tournaments annually. Gwalior being one of the most ancient and historical cities in India is well-known for its fort, architectural buildings, palaces and monuments and is worth a visit. Industrially the city is well developed having Jayajirao Cotton Mills, one of the prominent textile mills, Mangharam Biscuit Factory, one of the biggest in India, Gwalior Leather Factory, Gwalior Pottery Works, whose products are also exported to foreign countries, Gwalior Engineering Works and several factories. Educational institutions include Victoria College, Kamla Raja Girls' College, Medical College, Musical College and Scindia School. *Dak Bungalows*:—There are none in Gwalior but rooms can be rented at Dufferin Sarai, opposite the station, which belongs to the State. There are six Dharamshalas in Gwalior meant for Hindus only, one of which is opposite the station and the other on the way to Lashkar. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas and taxis are available at moderate rates. Madhya Bharat Roadways' motor buses at cheap fixed rates ply between Lashkar, Morar and Gwalior. *Hotels*:—(1) Hotel de Gwalior. (2) Maharashtra Lodge. (3) Lashkar Hotel. (4) Jai Hind Lodge. (5) Hindu Vishranti Griha. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Gwalior Fortress with an archaeological museum and several historical buildings. This impregnable fort has been famous for over 1,000 years. It stands on a great rock 300 ft. high and includes Man Singh's splendid palace, temples and shrines. The main entrance is on north-east and is accessible by a continuous road from below. There are unique rock sculptures excavated in the cliff below the fort, containing caves and figures over 50 ft. high. The Telika Mandir in the fort was built in the 9th century and interesting fragments of carved stone discovered during excavations are placed round the Mandir. The citadel in the northern corner presents a picturesque appearance. A panoramic view of the city and surroundings can be had from the fort. (2) Tomb of Mahomed Ghaus on the outskirts of the city. (3) The tomb of Tansen, the famous musician, near the famous tamarind tree. (4) Jami Masjid, outside the fort. (5) Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi's Chhatri. (6) Chhatries of the various Scindia rulers. The Chhatri of Maharaja Jayajirao is a remarkable specimen of decorative carved stone work. (7) Jayaji Chowk State Museum. (8) King George Parks with a zoo. (9) Madhav Sagar Dam at Tigra, eight miles from the city. (10) Tekanpur Palace, fourteen miles from the city. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Regal Talkies, Jayaji Chowk. (2) Chhaya Talkies. (3) Chitra Talkies. (4) Gwalior Talkies. (5) Light House Talkies. (6) Ashok Talkies. (7) Yadava Talkies.

INDORE: Is situated on the banks of the Khan and Saraswati rivers, 1,830 feet above sea level. It is an important commercial town in the State of Madhya Bharat and has many fine palaces and public buildings. The city of Indore is also known as "The Queen of Madhya Bharat". Indore is 440 miles from Bombay and can be reached from Khandwa junction on the Central Railway by a metre gauge line which connects with Rutlam junction on the main line of the Western Railway. It is 74 miles from Rutlam and 87 miles from Khandwa junction. The city of Indore has a population of about four lakhs and has an equable climate throughout the year. There are seven textile mills in the city and a number of small factories in addition to Holkar College, Dally College and Indore Christian College for higher education. To the south of the town is the Manik Bagh Palace where the Maharaja resides. The new palace faces the main square of the city and lies to the north of the old palace. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Dak Bungalow, Bombay-Agra Road. (2) Sarosh Rest House, Manoramganj, on the Bombay-Agra Road. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas. (2) Taxis. (3) Government-owned buses which ply in most parts of the city. *Hotels*:—(1) Indore Hotel, Bosanquet Road. (2) Lantern Hotel. (3) Central Lodge, Station Road. (4) Milton Hotel, Station Road. *Clubs*:—(1) Yeshwant Club, Tukoganj North. (2) Residency Club, Residency. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Lal Bagh Palace. (2) Cenotaph of Ahalya Bai, a prominent ruler of Indore. (3) Museum, Topkhana Main Road. (4) Sir Hukumchand's Temple, Ditwaria Bazar. (5) Biscoe Park, Tukoganj. (6) Yeshwant Sagar Water Works. (7) Glancy Power House. (8) Institute of Plant Industry. (9) Sismahal. (10) Pipliya Pala (Laker), a beautiful picnic resort and place worth visiting, which is 2¼ miles from Indore. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Regal Theatre, Tukoganj Main Road. (2) Shri Krishna Cinema, Topkhana Main Road. (3) Prakash Talkies, Riverside Road. (4) Yeshwant Talkies. (5) Vidya Talkies. (6) Maharaja Talkies, Topkhana Main Road. (7) Alka Talkies. (8) Raja Talkies.

MHOW: A first class military station with an area of 6½ square miles and situated at a distance of 18 miles from Indore city. It is on the Western metre gauge railway connecting Ajmer with Khandwa. Mhow is about 80 miles and is equidistant from both Rutlam (on Western main line) and Khandwa (on the Central main line). It is 2,000 feet above sea level and possesses equitable climate with a short spell of a not very trying summer from April to the end of June. Mhow is rail head for a number of small but otherwise important towns in Madhya Bharat—Dhar (of Raja of Bhoj fame), Barwani, etc. The great historical Archaeological Department protected monument known as "Mandu Fort" of the fame of Baz Bahadur and Rani Rupmati can be reached from Mhow, about 50 miles. There is a first class Dak Bungalow at Mando, an excellent place for those requiring quiet and rest. *Dak Bungalow*:—On Post Office Road, where lodging and boarding arrangements exist. Rooms may be reserved on application to the Manager. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Buses. (2) Tongas. *Hotels*:—(1) Sarosh Hotel. (2) Bombay Hotel both provide boarding and lodging for travellers. (3) Orpheum Cafe: (4) Dreamland Cafe. (5) C. I. Restaurant. A number of Dharamshalas and Serais exist where food and lodging can be had. *Clubs*:—C. I. Club, Bungalow No. 47, on the Mall. The Club maintains a number of residential quarters, swimming pool, boating facilities at Baircha Lake. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Cantonment Public Garden. (2) Fort. (3) Prince of Wales Garden. (4) Baircha Lake, where there is a first class Dak Bungalow and a Lido. This Lido provides excellent sport and a first class swimming pool and a stately pavilion where drinks and food may be had. (5) Caves in the village of Bagh, near Manpur (about 12 miles from Mhow). (6) Swaraj Mandir, of Trikal Yogi Mahesh. (7) Patalpani waterfalls. (8) Yeshwant Nagar Lake. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1)Rose Cinema. (2) Orpheum. (3) Dreamland Cinema. (4) Mohan Talkies. (5) Moti Mahal Talkies. (6) Dreamland Fantasy Dance Hall.

UJJAIN: The city was famous as the capital of Vikramaditya, who once ruled the city. It is situated on the Sipra river and is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. The old city, which is now in ruins, lies to the north of the new city and the temples and bathing ghats are on the Sipra river. Ujjain can be reached from Nagda and Bhopal junctions on the main lines from Bombay of the Western and the Central Railways respectively. It is the terminus of the Bhopal-Ujjain standard-gauge and the junction between the broad and metre gauge sections worked by the Central and Western Railways. A branch line of the Central Railway connects Ujjain with Agar. The new city of Ujjain is the headquarters of the Malwa division. From time immemorial Ujjain has been held as a sacred city with which are associated innumerable relics of the past glories of India. On important festivals several fairs are held yearly, but the Sinhasta Fair, held once in 12 years, is attended by thousands of pilgrims from all over India. Among the chief industries of Ujjain are a sugar refinery, ginning factories, spinning and weaving mills and cotton presses. *Dak Bungalows*:—There is one near the railway station and a Dharamshala for Hindu pilgrims. *Public Conveyances*:—There is a regular motor service of the Gwalior Northern India Transport Company, which leaves from Ujjain for Gwalior, Badanagar, Mandsour, Rajgarh, Dhar and Shajapur. *Hotel*:—There is a hotel in the city near the station, where boarding and lodging can be had. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Bathing Ghats on the river. (2) Jai Singh Observatory, erected by the Maharaja of Jaipur. (3) Bharatrihari Cave. (4) Bina-Neev-ki-Masjid, a mosque without foundation. (5) Mahankal, Harsidhi, Chobis Khamba Devi and other temples. (6) Kaliadeh "Water Palace".

BHOPAL

Bhopal was proclaimed a Chief Commissioner's State of the Indian Union on June 1, 1949. This Chief Commissioner's State is situated in Madhya Bharat and is bounded on the north and west by Madhya Bharat; on the south by Narbada river; and on the east by the Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh. Major portion of the State is situated on the Malwa plateau to the north of Vindhyas. There are many remains of archaeological interest in the State, including the famous Sanchi Topes.

BHOPAL: The capital of the Chief Commissioner's State, was built 1,000 years ago by Raja Bhoj. Dost Mohammad, an Afghan chief and ancestor of H.H. the Nawab of Bhopal, founded the dynasty in 1707. The city of Bhopal lies on the north bank of a large lake and is surrounded by a wall. It is situated at an elevation of 1,700 ft. above sea level and has a fine climate. Bhopal lies on the main line of the Central Railway from Bombay to Delhi. It is the junction of the Central Railway, which connects the city with Ujjain. The city is pleasantly situated and its main roads are well kept and lighted. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is one near the railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—Phaetons, tongas, taxis and buses which ply between the station and the city. *Hotel*:—Ruby Hotel. *Club*:—Bhopal Yacht Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The Old Palace of Bhopal. (2) Jumma Masjid, in the centre of the town. (3) The Museum, with its well laid out garden. (4) The citadel of Fategarh, from where a panoramic view of the city and its surroundings can be had. (5) The New Mosque. (6) The Palaces of the Nawab and the gardens, situated near the city.

SANCHI: Famous for the great Buddhist Mound which was built here in the third century B.C. Sanchi belongs to Bhopal State and can be reached from Bhopal. The railway station of Sanchi is 28 miles from Bhopal junction on the main line of the Central Railway from Bombay to Delhi. There is a Dak Bungalow owned by the State near the station and meals can be had by previous arrangement. The principal monument amongst the interesting Buddhist relics at Sanchi is the famous mound or the "Sanchi Tope". This stupa is dome-like in form and stands on the top of a small hill. It is enclosed by stone railings, each rail bearing a different inscription. There are four gateways leading to the stupa displaying beautiful and remarkable sculptured scenes from the life of Buddha. No traveller in India should fail to visit the ancient Buddhist buildings at Sanchi containing elaborate and marvellous carvings.

VINDHYA PRADESH

The United State of Vindhya Pradesh includes 26 Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand States of which Rewa is the biggest. Vindhya Pradesh lies between Uttar Pradesh in the north and east and Madhya Pradesh in the south. On the west lies Madhya Bharat. The State has an area of about 22,867 miles and a population of 3,577,431. Vindhya Pradesh has large mineral resources and is richly endowed with coal, building stones and has diamond mining in Panna. It has poor soil and bears only Rabi crops and Kharif crops. The State is not well served by railway and communication is mostly through road traffic. There are a number of archaeological interest in this Pradesh, chief among them are Khajraho and Orcha Temples, Jehangir Mahal with flower garden at Orcha, the source of Narbada river at Amarkamtak and the Jain temples at Sonagir. There are numerous waterfalls, the most picturesque among them being the Chachai and Keoti in old Rewa State. Vindhya Pradesh became a centrally administered area under a Chief Commissioner from 1st January 1950. There is no separate Legislature in the Pradesh.

There are extensive forests which produce excellent timber, bamboos and bagai grass for making paper pulp. Tender leaves for Bidi manufacture are found in abundance. There is a Shellac factory at Umaria.

REWAH: The capital of Vindhya Pradesh, has an area of 13,000 sq. miles and a population of 18,20,445. Railway lines of the Central and Eastern Railways pass through the south and south-west portion of the town. Rewah can be reached from Satna station, 32 miles away on the main line of the Central Railway from Bombay to Allahabad junction. There is a regular bus service from the station to the town which also connects with Panna States. The Maharaja of Rewa resides in the city. Rewah abounds in hills and forests with abundant game, but permission must be obtained for shooting. Besides the forest wealth Rewah is rich in mineral deposits out of which coal, corundum, ochres and limestones are being worked on a large scale. It is watered by a tributary of the Ganges and the neighbouring country is richly cultivated. The Great Deccan Road passes through the capital, which is connected to the various parts of the State by a network of roads, on most of which buses ply. The Beechar and Chachaia waterfalls nearby are worth a visit. *Hotels*:—Boarding and lodging facilities are available for the traveller at the Royal Mansion, Rewah.

AJMER-MERWARA

Ajmer-Merwara, a Chief Commissioner's State, is enclosed by Rajasthan State. It is bounded on the north by Jodhpur and Kishangarh, on the east by Kishangarh and Jaipur, on the south by Mewar and on the west by Jodhpur. Bewar and Kekri towns are big trading centres of the State.

AJMER: The capital of the State of Ajmer-Merwara, is surrounded by hills on all sides and lies at the foot of Taragarh Hill. The fortress of Taragarh, built by Akbar, commands the city and is situated on the hill 3,000 ft. above sea level. It is one of the ancient and historical cities of India and is very important from strategical point of view. It has been the seat of various ancient kingdoms. Ajmer railway junction lies on the metre gauge line of the Western Railway from Ahmedabad to Delhi. A branch line of the railway connects Ajmer with Khandwa on the main line of the Central Railway. Ajmer is an important city and a centre with much trade. The locomotive and carriage workshops of the Western Railway in Ajmer engage about 12,000 men. There are many sights in the city of interest to the visitor, and from a religious standpoint it is venerated both by Hindus and Mahommedans. *Dak Bungalow*:—A Dak Bungalow on Katchery Road. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, cars and buses. *Hotels*:—(1) Marina Hotel, Srinagar Road. (2) Hindu Hotel, opposite the Clock Tower. (3) Sirtaj Hotel, near New Majestic Talkies. (4) Ajmer Hotel, Srinagar Road. (5) Indian Coffee House, Station Road. *Clubs*:—(1) Ajmer Club. (2) Bisset Institute. (3) Sobhag Club, Civil Lines. (4) Indian Club. This club is open to the Indian gentry of Ajmer and outside. (5) Railway Institute, a private club intended for employees of the Western Railway and for other approved officials and residents. There is no entrance fee and fees are according to the salary of a member. The club provides indoor games and has a self-contained cinema (talkies). (6) Rotary Club, Mayo College. (7) Ladies Club, Civil Lines. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The Magazine, Akbar's old palace, now used as a Museum. (2) Badh Shahi Building, Naya Bazar. (3) Ana Sagar Lake, an artificial lake built by King Anaji about 1135-1150 A.D. It is set in beautiful surroundings and attracts many visitors. On the embankment of this lake Shah Jahan built five beautiful pavilions of white marble known as Baradaris. (4) Daulat Bagh, behind the main bund. It has beautiful pavilions of pure white marble and is known as the Garden of the Splendour. (5) The Durgah of Khwaja Sahib, a tomb of the Mahommedan saint who died in 1235 A.D. Near this is a tomb of the daughter of Shah Jahan. (6) Mayo College. (7) Fortress of Taragarh, a natural stronghold, well known in history. (8) Pushkar, a centre of pilgrimage and a sacred lake containing a large number of crocodiles. It lies seven miles from Ajmer and also has a fine temple called Laxmi Temple. (9) Foysagar, similar to Ana Sagar Lake. This beautiful lake supplies water to the city. (10) Adhai Din Ka Jhopra: from antiquarian as well as architectural point of view, it is one of the most interesting buildings. It was originally a Jain temple but later on was converted into a mosque during Muslim period. (11) Nasiyan or Red Temple, a Jain temple with wooden carvings. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) New Majestic Talkies. (2) Plaza Talkies. (3) Prabhat Talkies.

RAJASTHAN STATE

The country of the Rajputs, an ancient and valiant race of Rajasthan, who are well known in Indian history for their traditional heroism. Running across it are the Aravalli Hills. Ajmer-Merwara is in the centre. The north-western portion includes the desert of Thar, but the south-east portion is fertile. The Luni river, which flows in Rajasthan, rises in the Aravalli Hills and goes into the Rann of Cutch. The climate of Rajasthan is pleasant in the hills, and in other parts it is of great extremes. Rajasthan has an absorbing history and boasts of many ancient monuments and sights worth visiting. The Union of Rajasthan is composed of the following former States: Alwar, Banswara, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Dunjarpur, Jhalawar, Kishungarh, Kotah, Pratapgarh, Shahpura, Tonk, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Karauli and part of Sirohi. Though this State was founded on March 25, 1948, it was on January 15, 1950, that all the States finally merged into it. The capital of the State is Jaipur. The Rajasthan State has been divided into five administrative divisions of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Kotah with a Commissioner for each division.

MOUNT ABU: The famous hill station of Rajasthan State is also known for the beautifully carved temples of Dilwara. Hundreds of visitors from all over India and abroad arrive here, especially during the season, from the middle of March to June and for six weeks during autumn from September 15. Mount Abu forms part of the Aravalli Hills and is situated to the south of Rajputana at an elevation of 4,500 ft. above sea level. Electricity and pipe water supply have been introduced since 1940 and 1943 respectively. There are three educational institutions in Mount Abu: St. Mary's High School, Convent High School for girls and Municipal High School. This charming hill station is reached from Abu Road railway station on the metre gauge section of the Western Railway from Ahmedabad to Delhi. From Abu Road there is a good tarred road and the 17½ miles journey up-hill to Mount Abu is done by an efficient motor service through magnificent mountain scenery. There are many places in Mount Abu to interest the visitor and one of the greatest attractions is the number of walks amongst the finest scenery, with views over the plain 3,000 ft. below. *Dak Bungalow*:—A Dak Bungalow is maintained by the Public Works Department and application for accommodation should be made to the Section Officer, P.W.D., Mount Abu. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Rickshaws. (2) Touring cars. (3) Buses having single first, second and third class seats. Luggage upto 30 lbs. is carried free. To avoid inconvenience visitors should make previous arrangements for seats by writing to the Abu Motor Service at least 24 hours in advance. *Hotels*:—Mount Hotel, which is open all the year round, is patronized by both Europeans and Indians. *Clubs*:—(1) The Rajputana Club is open to Ruling Princes and Chiefs and Government and State officers. (2) A new golf course, opened in 1939 in very attractive surroundings, is very popular. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Dilwara Temples. The temples are the pride of Mount Abu and are situated 1½ miles from the town. The group consists of five Jain temples, each with its subsidiary shrines and corridors and standing within its own enclosed quadrangle, about 100 ft. square. Two of them, the Neminath Temple and the Temple of Adinath, deserve special attention and the ground plan consists of a shrine, a porch and an arcade court-yard with niches for images. The pillars and images are all of delicately carved white marble. Characteristic of the style is its grace and lightness, with decorative carving covering the whole interior, executed with great elaboration and detail. The ceilings of the porticos are very elaborately carved, illustrating tales from the various Hindu scriptures, while the domes in the centre of the two temples are most striking. The Hathikhana contains large elephants of marble, very well executed. The Dilwara Temples are the oldest temples, standing almost unrivalled and forming the masterpiece of Jain architecture. (2) Achaleshwar Temple and Achalgarh are situated two miles beyond Dilwara and are relics of a bygone age. The remains of the ancient fort of Achalgarh are on a high hill. The fort was the stronghold of the Parmars who once ruled Mount Abu. The temple has the image of the toe of Shiva, below which there is a hole of immeasurable depth. The Mandakini Tank presents a magnificent view with its carvings of buffaloes and an archer reflected in the water. (3) The Nahki Lake is a picturesque lake said to have been excavated by the gods with their finger nails. (4) Toad Rock is in the centre of a hillock on the southern side of the lake and resembles in outline an immense toad. (5) Gaumukh has the image of a cow's head through which water passes into a tank. (6) Arbuda Devi, a rock-cut shrine in the vicinity of the station. (7) Gura Shikhar or the Hermit's Park is 5,653 ft. above sea level and makes the highest peak in the Aravalli Hills affording a magnificent view of the plains. The other places of interest are: (8) Sunset Point. (9) Trevor Tal. (10) The Crags. (11) Nun Rock. (12) Palanpur Point. (13) Ramkund. (14) Devangan Temples. (15) Anardra Point. (16) Ogilvie Municipal Park.

JAIPUR: The capital of Rajasthan State, is situated 185 miles to the south-west of Delhi. Major-General H.H. the Maharaja of Jaipur traces his ancestry through the Khachhawa clan of the Hindu Kshatriya caste back to the Sun-god and have been well-known figures in the annals of Rajasthan. Jaipur junction is situated on the metre gauge line of the Western Railway from Ahmedabad to Delhi. The metre gauge line of the Western Railway, from Siwai Madhopur-Jaipur-Jhunjhunu-Lohari meets at Jaipur junction. The city is surrounded by a wall 20 ft. high, with eight gateways. The palace of the Maharaja is ideally situated and also the several public buildings. The streets are wide and the city is built according to a well-ordered plan. It is an oblong rectangle of nine great blocks with main streets 111 feet wide. The bazars are very beautiful and run straight with a row of shops on either side intercepted with squares locally known as Choupers. The recent construction of verandahs of beautiful design in front of shops has added to the charm, making the outlook very attractive. Amber, the old capital of the former Jaipur State, is about eight miles from the new city of Jaipur and there is a good road joining them. Jaipur is noted for its skilful artisans and the beauty of the work they turn out. It ranks first among Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh for the variety and excellence of its art production. Porcelain pottery, brass work, stone carvings, ivory and sandalwood tops and jewellery are some of the important industries. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis, buses, phaetons, tongas and ekkas and covered carriages (pal gharis). Elephants or camels can also be hired for the ascent of Amber Fort. *Hotels*:—(1) Kaiser-i-Hind Hotel, near the railway station. (2) New Hotel, near English Church. Besides these hotels, there is the (3) Edward Memorial Hotel, outside the Ajmer Gate of the city where Indian travellers are comfortably accommodated. *Club*:—Jaipur Club, meant for the aristocracy, is situated about a quarter of a mile from the railway station. It has one of the finest polo fields in India. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Maharaja's New Palace at Rambagh and the City Palace and the Jai Singh's Observatory can be visited with the permission of the Rajpramukh. The City Palace stands in the centre of the city with beautiful gardens and pleasure grounds surrounded by high embattlements. Chandra Mahal, in the centre, is seven storied whilst the Diwan-i-Khas, or the Hall of Private Audience, is close by. The famous observatory built by Jai Singh in 1734 stands to the east of the Mahal and has pillars and dials of a huge size, and is a living monument of ancient learning and art. Gobind Deoji's temple facing the Chandra Mahal is a favourite and most sacred temple for pilgrims. (2) Amber, the ancient capital of the State till 1728. It is now mostly uninhabited and, with the exception of the palace, is a mass of ruins. The palace at Amber with its great fortress is situated on the hill. Everything inside the palace is kept in good preservation. The road from the north-east gate leads to the old palace or Jal Mahal, a picturesque relic of the past, standing in the bed of Man Sagar Lake. The Jagat Shiromaniji Temple is a fine building famous for its remarkable gateway and carved shrine. Permission should be obtained to view the palace. (3) Hawa Mahal, or the Palace of Winds. This attractive building of unique design and architecture overlooks one of the main streets of the city. (4) The Albert Hall and Museum is located in the Ramnivas Gardens and is claimed to be the second best in India. (5) Chatries at Gatore are a collection of Jaipur arts and crafts and other objects which are of considerable interest. (6) The Palace Armoury and Pothikhana are treasuries of ancient art and industry, but permission to view them must be obtained. It contains one of the most comprehensive collections of rare Indian and Persian manuscripts. (7) School of Arts is open to all during working hours. (8) The Maharaja's Public Library, in the centre of the city, is open to all. (9) Cenotaphs of the Queens. (10) Galta and Ghat, 4½ miles to the east of Jaipur, both of which owe their beauty to the handiwork of man and nature. The former, a memorial of Galava Rishi, is a place of pilgrimage. It commands a beautiful view of the city. (11) Transport Gardens. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Manprakash Talkies, near the King Edward Memorial and opposite the Ramnivas Gardens. (2) Ramprakash Talkies, in the centre of the city. (3) Prem Prakash Talkies, near the main gate. Two more cinemas outside the city are in course of construction.

BHARATPUR: The sixth largest city in Rajasthan. H.H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur is a descendant of the famous Jat family who had ruled the State. Bharatpur junction is on the main line of the Western Railway from Bombay to Muttra, via Baroda, and is 33 miles from Agra Fort junction. A metre gauge line of the railway from Bandikui junction to Agra Fort junction meets the main line at Bharatpur. The city of Bharatpur is enclosed by a wall and has a strong fort well-known in Indian history. The palace of the Maharaja is at Golbagh, a mile outside the city. A *Dak Bungalow* is to be found at the railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, ekkas and buses. *Hotels*:—There are no hotels in Bharatpur and visitors stay at the Dak Bungalow. *Clubs*:—(1) Sardar Club, for State officials. (2) Recreation Club, for the public. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Bharatpur offers many attractions. It is historically a very important place of Rajasthan and has a strong fort surrounded by a mud wall which for some time baffled all attempts to conquer it. (2) Jawapir Burj, where the installation ceremony of every ruler of Bharatpur took place. (3) Shri Ganga Maharani's Temple. (4) Brijendra Behari's Temple, at Sewar. (5) Kamr-i-Khas, Durbar Hall in the fort. (6) Keola Deo, famous for duck shooting, is 3 miles from the city. (7) The Palaces at Dig: these splendid palaces built by the rulers of Bharatpur in the 18th century, are remarkable specimens of Indian architecture. Dig is 23 miles from Bharatpur and is connected by a metalled road. There is a regular bus service, which charges as. 8 per passenger for a single journey. *Places of Entertainment*:—There is no permanent cinema at Bharatpur.

ALWAR: Was founded in 1771 by the ancestor of the Maharaja, who came from the royal family of Amber. The fort of Alwar overlooks the city and the sacred tank lies at the foot of it. The Alwar Railway station is 57 miles from Delhi, via Jaipur and Bandikui junction of the Western Railway. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Near the railway station. (2) Moreseri, in Kedalganj. (2) Dharamshala of Dr. Sanga Bai, in Dedalganj. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. *Hotels*:—There are no hotels in Alwar and visitors use the Dak Bungalow. *Club*:—Jay Krishna Club, near the Polo Ground. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Sagar Tank, a beautiful tank at the foot of the fort. There is always a crowd here. (2) City Palace. (3) Chatree of Shree Bakhtawar Singhji Maharaj at Sagar. (4) Gummad

Fatehjang, near the railway crossing. (5) Lal Diggi Tank, near Jay Paltan. (6) Gummad Khankhana, Mohalla, Akhepura. (7) Tripolia, in the heart of the city. (8) Temple of Jagannathji Maharaj, Purana Katla. (9) Alwar Fort, situated on the top of a conical rock, was formerly almost inaccessible. (10) Silleserh Bund, seven miles from the city. (11) Jeysemund Bund, four miles from the city. (12) Purjan Vihar Garden, near Manni-ka-Bar near the city. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Jagat Talkies, Matnonki Gali, in the city. (2) Kishore Talkies, Mohalla Khadana, outside the city.

BIKANER: The fourth largest town in Rajasthan. There is a strong fort built of stone in which the city lies, and a well laid out public park faces it. This handsome city contains several palaces, many beautiful buildings, mosques and Jain temples. The new palace of the Maharaja is situated in the suburbs outside the city. The State was founded in 1465 A.D. by Rao Bikaji, the eldest surviving son of Rao Jodhaji, the ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur). The rulers belong to the famous Rathore clan of Rajputs and are descended from the pre-eminent of all races, namely, the Solar Race. The present Maharaja is 22nd in descendant from Rao Bikaji. Bikaner is linked with Northern Railway at Rewari, Hissar and Bhatinda. Through trains of the Northern Railway run between Bikaner and Delhi via Rewari. Bikaner is also connected by through trains with Bhatinda. A branch line links it up with Marwar junction, via Chilo, Merta Road and Jodhpur. Bikaner is famous for woollen blankets. *Hotel*:—The State Hotel, an up-to-date hotel where accommodation can be had at reasonable rates. *Dak Bungalow* at the railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—Ekkas, tongas, buggies, taxis and buses. *Clubs*:—(1) Victoria Club, (2) Golden Jubilee Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Old Palaces and Armoury in the fort. (2) Sri Kolayaji. (3) Shiva Bari Garden. (4) Devi Kund Sagar. (5) Sri Laxminathji's Temple. (6) Public Park. (7) Ratanbehari's and Rishakshramani's Temples. (8) Bikaner State Museum. (9) Stadium. (10) Lalgarh Palace of the Maharaja, outside the city. (11) Public Library. *Place of Entertainment*:—(1) Ganga Theatre Cinema. (2) Vishwa Jyoti Cinema. (3) Prakash Chitra Cinema.

JODHPUR: Jodhpur was formerly known as Marwar. The city of Jodhpur stands on rocky hills and although the city wall is no longer maintained, the six gates, each bearing the name of the town to which it leads, still exist. The fort, in the centre of the city, dominates it and presents a magnificent appearance. There are several lakes in and around Jodhpur and the city gets its water supply from the Sumair Samad Lake near Pali, about 55 miles away from Jodhpur. H.H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathores and claims descent from Rama, the King of Ayodhya. Jodhpur is connected by rail with Marwar junction on the Western Railway and with Delhi and Bikaner via Merta Road on the Northern Railway. The aerodrome at Jodhpur is one of the most spacious in India. It is the recognized stop of the British, French and Dutch air mail services and also the headquarters of the Jodhpur Flying Club. The main industries of Jodhpur are ivory, silk, leather and lacquer. Mandore, the ancient capital of the State, is two miles from Balsamand Lake. It is now in ruins but its buildings are being preserved. *Dak Bungalow*:—A decent and well-furnished Dak Bungalow near the railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class. (2) Taxis are available at Sojati Gate, Dak Bungalow, and Western India State Motors. The rates are fixed. (3) Buses, which ply between different places in the State, charge fixed rates. *Hotel*:—State Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Umed Club. (2) Jodhpur Flying Club. (3) Jodhpur Railway Indian Institute, a recreation club open to railway employees only. (4) Jodhpur Railway European Institute, a Gymkhana Club, meant for European employees of the railway and other Europeans approved by the management. (5) The Sardar Club, the election to the Club is by ballot. Visitors are admitted if introduced by permanent members. The general activities include squash, golf, and yachting. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The Fort and the Palaces. The fort is in the centre of the city and is of great historical interest. Within its walls can be seen a collection of arms and other objects of antiquity. It has seven massive gateways and interesting old palaces on the edge of a cliff. A panoramic view of the city can be had from the battlements of the fort. (2) Mandor, the old capital, contains fine massive buildings, carved marble cenotaphs of former rulers, a stone palace, the Hawa Mahal and a pantheon containing gigantic figures. (3) Sardar Museum and Willingdon Zoological Gardens, which are well laid out around the building of the museum, comprise a zoo, stadium and a Zenana Garden. (4) Balsamand Lake and garden on Circuit Road. (5) Umed Sagar Reservoir. (6) Kailana or Partapsagar Lake.

(7) Chitta Hill Palace, the new palace of the Maharaja. (8) Jubilee Courts. (9) Aerodrome. (10) Raikhubagh Palace. (11) Takhatsagar Water-works and Pumping Stations. (12) Marble Cenotaph, near the fort. (13) Devanathji's Temple at Mahamandir, to the east of the city. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Empire Talkies, in Sardarbhavan, Sojati Gate. (2) Stadium Cinema, near Willingdon Gardens. (3) Krishna Talkies, in Kantalia House, Sojati Gate.

UDAIPUR: One of the most beautiful cities in India. It is situated on the shores of the great Pichola Lake, with wooded hills around it. Udaipur is the fifth largest city in Rajasthan and has been rightly called the "Venice of the East". It was the capital of Mewar or Udaipur since 1568, when Rana Udai Singh, after the capture of Chitorgarh by Akbar, left it and founded Udaipur, 60 miles to the west. H.H. the Maharana of Udaipur is the direct descendant of the Sunstock, the Royal dynasty of Kanauj. Udaipur has been famous in the history of Rajputana and the names of Rana Pratap Singh and Maharani Padmini will long be remembered for their deeds of valour. Udaipur is connected by rail with Marwar junction, on the metre gauge line of the Western Railway from Ahmedabad to Delhi and also with Chitorgarh junction which is on the metre gauge line of the railway from Khandwa to Ajmer, via Rutlam junction. Udaipur is surrounded by a wall, with five gates. Pichola Lake is to its west and there are many beautiful gardens to its south. Pichola Lake is the water-way of Udaipur leading to islands situated in the middle of the lake. Most of the islands have fine marble palaces but the Royal Palace in the Pichola Lake is most impressive of all and is considered one of the beautiful buildings in India. Boats are available to convey visitors to the Royal Palace, but permission to view it should be previously obtained. The other places of interest in Udaipur are the Slave Girls' Garden, the Palace of the Maharana, with a spacious garden and a small zoo, Victoria Hall and Museum and Kankroli Lake, 32 miles by car to the south-east of Udaipur. For sight-seeing in the city, tongas, carriages and a few cars are available on hire. *Shrinath Dwara*, near Udaipur, is an important place of pilgrimage of the Vaishnavas. *Hotels*:—There is no Dak Bungalow in Udaipur; however, there is a Government Guest House combined with State Hotel. There is one private hotel, known as Lake View Hotel, under European management. There is also an India State Guest House known as "Satkaryalaya" and one Rest House called Fateh Memorial. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas. (2) Buses which run between Udaipur and Nathadwara via Aklingji, a distance of 32 miles. There is another bus service which runs between Udaipur and Rikhawadevaji. Both these are places of worship for Hindus. *Places of Interest*:—(1) State Gardens, known as Sahaliyoki Bari. (2) Gulab Bag and Museum. (3) Champa Bag. (4) Lakes. (5) Khasodi. (6) Island Palaces. (7) Sujjangarh. (8) Public Library in Gulab Bag. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Picture Palace Cinema. (2) Field Club.

CHITORGARH: The ruins at Chitorgarh are of great interest to the visitor, as there is no place in Rajputana so full of vivid history of the past as Chitor. The place can be visited while going or returning from Udaipur. Chitorgarh junction lies on the branch line of the Western Railway that runs from Khandwa to Ajmer, via Rutlam junction, which lies on its broad gauge line. Chitorgarh is connected with Udaipur and Marwar junction via Mavli junction, by the metre gauge line of the Western Railway. Chitorgarh was the ancient capital of the former Udaipur State (known as Mewar then) and was sacked no less than three times. After the third and terrible sack by Emperor Akbar, the then ruler, Rana Udai Singh, left Chitor and moved to Udaipur, which has since been the capital of the State. It is interesting to recall how the chivalrous Rajputs fought with their enemy and while the remnant of the defenders were on the way to battle, their brave women-folk built bonfires and threw themselves into them, giving proof of their fidelity to their great race. They were too proud of their heritage to fall into the hands of the enemy, and their victor upon entering Chitorgarh found nothing but the dead. The ruins of Chitorgarh can be reached by tonga from the station, 1½ miles away. The fort of Chitorgarh is situated on a rocky hill, and has imposing gateways. It is in a ruinous condition and has remains of many temples and palaces richly carved. From the summit of the fort a fine view of the demolished remains can be had. The Tower of Victory in Chitorgarh has carved images, both inside and outside of its four walls, from the base to its summit. It stands 122 feet high, dominates everything else and consists of nine storeys. It was built to commemorate the victory over the Moghuls. The other monument resembling it is the Tower of Fame, which has also fine carvings and is 75 ft. high with five storeys. Besides these there are other ruins of palaces, temples and buildings in Chitorgarh belonging to the noble and chivalrous Rajput race.

KOTAH: Lies on the Chambal river. Kotah was once part of Bundi but broke away in 1625. It is a walled city and contains many fine buildings, temples and mosques. Kotah junction lies on the Nagda-Muttra section of the Western Railway. It is connected with Katni junction by the standard gauge section of the Central Railway via Bina junction. There is a Dak Bungalow in the town and the places of interest are public gardens at the foot of a beautiful lake, a fine old palace, the cenotaphs and Umed Bhuvan, the new palace.

BUNDI: Is about 28 miles west of Kotah. It was founded in the early part of the 13th century. Bundi is situated among wooded hills and is surrounded by a huge wall. It has many fine buildings and the palace of the Maharaja, built on a hill, is one of the finest buildings in Rajputana. Bundi has a population of 20,846. It is well-known in commercial circles for Bundi Portland cement, which is manufactured on a large scale at Lakheri, on the Western Railway, 40 miles from Bundi city. The Bundi jungles are noted for their tiger shooting and during season small game is fairly plentiful. Bundi city is situated in a narrow gorge in the hills and is entirely enclosed within walls pierced by magnificent gateways. The main street is paved with stone blocks. Taragarh Fort, or the "Star Fort", which crowns the hills 600 feet above the city, was built by Rao Bar Singh in A.D. 1354. The outer walls were added by Dalil, the Jaipur Governor, during the time that Jaipur held Bundi in the first half of the eighteenth century. *Hotel*:—There is a small but well-equipped modern hotel managed by the State for the convenience of travellers and sightseers. *Public Conveyances*:—A reguular bus service runs between Bundi and Kotah and Bundi Road railway station of the Western Railway. *Club*:—Robertson Cricket Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Nawal Sagar, a small but beautiful tank situated at the western end of the city. (2) Moti Mahal Palace. (3) Sunder Ghat. (4) Bundi Palace, which towers above the bathing ghats, temples and palaces and reflects in the waters of the Nawal Sagar Lake. It is a magnificent pile of architecture and appears like a giant bee's nest clinging to the hill side. In tier upon tier, the Palace of Garh of the Hara Kings rises above the city, with terraces, overhanging balconies and battlements. The palace is approached by a steep ramp leading under two gateways. The second gateway is decorated by two great stone elephants and was built in the beginning of the 17th century. Hathiapol, or the second gateway, also has an old " water clock ". Opposite the gateway and above the stables which face it, is the Diwan-i-Am. Beyond the Diwan-i-Am stand the astronomical instruments of Raja Ram Singh. (5) Rani-ki-Baori, or Step Well, built in the 18th century. (6) Sabiran-Dha-ka-Kund. (7) Chowrasi Thaba-ki-Chhatri, a mile along the Kotah Road; it was built in 1683 and has 84 pillars. (8) Jait Sagar. (9) Kshar Bag. (10) Shikar Burj. (11) Phul Sagar. (12) Hindoli Lake.

UTTAR PRADESH STATE

Uttar Pradesh lies in the centre of Northern India. The Himalayas and the Vindhya Mountains are situated to the north and south respectively. It was originally known as North Western Provinces and was amalgamated in 1877. In 1902, it was named as the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. This name was changed to United Provinces on April 1, 1937 and the present designation of Uttar Pradesh was secured by it, on January 24, 1950. The State is bounded on the north by Tibet, on the north-east by Nepal, on the east and south-east by Bihar, on the south by Madhya Pradesh, on the west by Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat and the State of Delhi and Punjab. The area of the three former Indian States of Rampur, Tehri-Garhwal and Benaras, is included in it. The country is watered by the river Ganges and its great tributary the Jumna and by a great system of canals. It is a thickly populated land and is very largely cultivated. The State has an extreme climate but the climate on the hill stations is delightful. The important industries are cotton and silk weaving, carpet making, ivory and brass works, embroidery and stone carvings. Being a great educational centre it has six universities in the important towns. There are many historical and important towns in the Uttar Pradesh, containing several ancient monuments and other sights worth visiting.

HEALTH RESORTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

NAINI TAL: A beautiful hill station, built around the shores of a fine lake at an elevation of 6,400 ft. above sea level.

The lake is one mile long and has also a sulphur spring at the end near the Convalescent Depot. Naini Tal is a Himalayan beauty spot and is surrounded by hills. It is a favourite resort and sanatorium. Naini Tal is reached from Kathgodam railway station on the metre gauge section from Bareilly to Kathgodam on the North Eastern Railway. A branch of the railway runs from Bareilly to Muttra. Bareilly junction lies on the standard gauge line of the Northern Railway (O. & R.) section from Moghul Sarai to Saharanpur via Lucknow. There is a bus service from Kathgodam to Naini Tal, 22 miles away. Special cars are also available at the station. Naini Tal provides pretty walks around the beautiful lake, and excellent yachting and boating can be had. Boat and yacht races are occasionally held on the lake and by the side of the Flats there is a band-stand. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Rickshaws, fares according to time. (2) Ponies. (3) Dandies. *Hotels*:—(*a*) European: (1) Grand Hotel, open from March to October. (2) Hotel Metropole. (3) Royal Hotel. (4) Manor House Hotel. (5) Manor Hotel. (*b*) Indian: (1) Naini Hotel. (2) Empire Hotel. Besides the hotels there are many boarding houses in Naini Tal. *Clubs*:—(1) Naini Tal Club, Ltd. The club provides yachting, rowing, polo and other sports. It has 28 bachelor quarters. (2) Naini Tal Yacht Club is a branch of the Naini Tal Club, Ltd., with a separate membership. Subscriptions vary according to the amount of sailing done by members. The club arranges yacht racing and regattas. (3) Y.M.C.A. Holiday Home, open to all men and married families, and provides boating, fishing, riding, and other sports. Accommodation for rooms must be reserved in advance. (4) Indian Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Cheena Peak, situated at a height of 7,800 ft. A beautiful view of the Himalayas and the plain can be had from here. (2) Lariya Kantha Peak. (3) Land's End. (4) Sherka Danda Peak. (5) Tiffin Top. (6) An excursion from Naini Tal may also be made to the other hill stations nearby, which are connected by good roads. These are Bhawali, Bhim Tal, Sut Tal, Naukachia Tal, Ramgarh, Muklesar and Ranikhet. These are favourite picnic spots. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Capitol Cinema, with ballroom and skating rink attached, is situated near the lake. (2) Regal Theatre, for Indian and English shows. (3) Hallett Cinema.

ALMORA: A favourite health resort situated 66 miles by road from Naini Tal, via Ranikhet. It can be reached by car direct from Kathgodam to which it is linked by a beautifully winding road. Almora lies to the north of Naini Tal and is built on a ridge 5,500 ft. high. It is a popular hill station and is known for its suitableness for consumptive patients. Almora is well-known for the natural beauty and majestic grandeur of its snow-clad peaks. Woollen and copper are the chief industries and Almora tweeds and woollen are popular winter wear in Northern India. A fine view of the snows can be had in Almora and a lot of fishing is available in the lakes and rivers of the Kumaon Hills. Game both big and small are available in the famous evergreen forests of Kumaon. Almora has been described as "the Switzerland of India". It is the headquarters of the district of the same name. *Dak Bungalow*:—Almora District Board Dak Bungalow. *Public Conveyances*:—Cars and buses. *Hotels*:—(1) Deodar Hotel. (22) Himalaya Hotel. (3) Royal Hotel. (4) Capital Hotel. *Club*:—Almora Club. *Place of Interest*:—Pindari Glacier, 13,000 ft., near Almora. *Place of Entertainment*:—Regal Cinema.

MUSSOORIE: A delightful hill station to the north of Dehra Dun, well-known for the great variety of amusement it offers to visitors. It is situated 7,000 ft. above sea level on the southern slopes of the Himalayas. Mussoorie is a favourite sanatorium in Northern India and a great educational centre. There is a good motor road from Dehra Dun to Mussoorie and cars are available at fixed rates. Dehra Dun station is connected by a standard gauge line of the Northern Railway with Lhaskar junction, which lies on the Moghul Sarai-Saharanpur section of the railway. Mussoorie affords a beautiful view of the Himalayas clad in perennial snow and of the Dun valley and Siwallik Hills, with the Ganges and Jumna rivers to the east and west respectively. There are many places for excursions and picnics and Mussoorie provides many attractions in sport and amusement. Most of the hotels cater for amusements while several tournaments and cup matches are held during the season. *Public Conveyances*: (1) Rickshaws. (2) Dandies. (3) Ponies. (4) Cars and buses from Dehra Dun to motor terminus Kingcraig, in Mussoorie. Private cars can now go upto Library Terminus. In special cases permits are given by the Superintendent of Police for taking cars on Mall Road. *Hotels*:—(1) Savoy Hotel. (2) Charleville Hotel. (3) Hackman's Grand Hotel. (4) Central Hotel, The Mall. (5) Hotel Kashmir. (6) Sind-Punjab Hotel. (7) Holiday Inn. There are also several boarding houses in Mussoorie. *Clubs*:—(1) Mussoorie Club. (2) Himalayan Valley Club. (3) Happy Valley Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Barlow-ganj. (2) Hearsey Falls. (3) Mossy Falls. (4) Municipal Gardens. (5) Kamptee Falls (with rest-house). (6) Old Crown Brewery. (7) Mackinnon Brewery. (8) Bhatta Falls. (9) Wimper's Tank. (10) The Band-stand. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Picture Palace. (2) Rialto Talkies. (3) Palladium Talkies. (4) Roxy Talkies. (5) Basant Talkies. (6) Majestic Talkies. (7) Skating Rink, Ciros (Naaz). (8) Hackman's Ball Room.

CHAKRATA: One of the healthiest spots in India, situated in the foothills of the Himalayas, about 7,000 ft. above sea level. The journey can be made by car from Dehra Dun or from Saharanpur which are 60 and 76 miles away and regular bus service is maintained. Chakrata is a military cantonment and is fairly important for the trade in potatoes. It is famous for its beautiful walks and has many picnic spots. There are bridal paths to Mussoorie and Simla via Chakrata. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) District Board Dak Bungalow. (2) Forest Rest House. (3) M. E. S. Inspection Bungalow. *Hotel*:—Snow View Hotel. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis, mules and lorries. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Pipe Line. (2) Deoban, which offers beautiful view of the Himalayas.

CHIEF TOWNS OF UTTAR PRADESH

JHANSI: A large military cantonment at the foot of an ancient fort, in Uttar Pradesh. The city, which has a large population, is surrounded by a wall and is dominated by a strong fort which is occupied by troops. There are nine principal gates to the city walls. Jhansi lies on the main line of the Central Railway from Bombay to Delhi and connects with branch lines of the railway to Manikpur and Lucknow via Kanpur. Jhansi is a trade centre and has large railway workshops. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) District Board Dak Bungalow, near Head Post Office. (2) P.W.D. Inspection House, on Sipri Road. (3) Gopal Dharamshala, city. (4) Hira Lal Dharamshala, city. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Tongas, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. *Hotels*:—(1) Jhansi Hotel, Abbot Road. (2) Chandra Hotel, city. *Clubs*:—(1) Jhansi Club, Ltd. (2) Silberade Club. (3) Railway European and Indian Institutes. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The Fort. (2) Memorial Garden. (3) Chhatri of Raja Sahib

Gangadhar Rao. (4) Narain Bagh Gardens. (5) Lakshmi Tank. (6) Chhatri of Srimati Radha Bai, at Hatia Tal. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Sipri Cinema. (2) La Scala Talkies, cantonment. (3) Crick Talkies, Sardar Bazar. (4) Minerva Talkies. (5) Lakshmi Talkies, city.

KANPUR: An important manufacturing and commercial town in the Uttar Pradesh, situated on the right bank of the Ganges river. It is also an important railway junction where branches of the Northern and Central Railways connect it with Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and other important towns. Kanpur is connected with Lucknow by Kanpur-Lucknow branch of the Northern Railway. There are two bridges over the Ganges river connecting with the town, one carrying the metre and broad gauge railway lines and the other carrying the road and other traffic. The cantonment and civil station in Kanpur lie on the bank of the river and the city lies inland towards the south-west. Old Kanpur is separated from the present city by fields and gardens and lies three miles away along the riverside. Kanpur is known historically as the site of some episodes of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. There is a marble monument over the well in the Memorial Gardens in Kanpur into which the victims of the massacre were thrown. The commercial portion of the town containing several principal mills, factories, foundries and workshops extends towards the west and is near the river bank. Kanpur is a well-known manufacturing centre for leather, cotton and woollen goods. *Public Conveyances*:—Buses, taxis, tongas, rickshaws and ekkas. *Hotels*:—(1) Berkley House Hotel. (2) Belvue Hotel. (3) Hotel-de-Kashmere. (4) Majestic Hotel, Mistu Road. (5) Kanpur Hotel and Restaurant, Birhana Road. *Clubs*: (1) Kanpur Club, Ltd. (2) Kanpur United Services Club. (3) Kanpur Union Club, Ltd. (4) Kanpur Friends Union Club, a sporting club open to the public. General activities of the club include cricket, hockey football, and other sport. It has also a gymnasium and a library. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Memorial Gardens. (2) Queen's Park. (3) Sati Chaura Ghat. (4) The Memorial Church. (5) Allen Forest. (6) Kamala Retreat. (7) Panki, 5 miles from Kanpur city which is famous for its temple of Hanumanji. (8) Jajmau. *Places of Entertainment*:—Regal, Kamal, Nishat, Sunder, Central, Imperial, Moti Mahal, Majestic, Novelty, Jagat, Prabhat, Jai Hind, Ipeine and Sheesh Mahal Talkies.

ALLAHABAD: The city is known as Prayag and is a great Hindu pilgrim centre. It is situated on the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges rivers and is one of the most ancient cities in India. The Magh Mela is held here annually and the Kumbh Mela once in 12 years, when thousands of pilgrims visit the city. Allahabad is a large civil and military station, 512 miles from Calcutta, and lies on the main line of the Northern Railway from Delhi to Moghul Sarai where it meets the Eastern Railway terminating at Howrah. Bombay to Allahabad section of the Central Railway meets the Northern Railway at this junction and through carriages from Bombay run from there to Howrah via Moghul Sarai junction of Eastern Railway. Considerable interest attaches to the fort, which stands at the point of the confluence. The civil station and the cantonments stand to the north-west and the city stretches to the west of the fort. The Railway Bridge spanning the Jumna (3,235 ft. in length) carries the railway lines from Chheoki, and the Curzon Bridge in the north connects Allahabad with Jaunpur, Fyzabad and Raebareili section of the Northern Railway. The Izat Bridge across the Ganges in the east carries the railway lines of the Northern Railway to Benares. There is an aerodrome used by the British, French and Dutch air lines at Bamrauli, eight miles to the west of Allahabad. There are many public buildings. The university and numerous colleges testify to the premier position that Allahabad holds as an educational centre in the Uttar Pradesh. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Tongas, 2nd and 3rd class. (3) Ekkas. (4) Rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(*a*) Situated in the Civil Lines: (1) Roorki Hotel. (2) Barnett's Hotel. (3) Royal Hotel, 24, South Road. (*b*) Situated in the City: (1) Sindh-Bombay Hotel. (2) Johnston Ganj. (3) New Taj Mahal Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Allahabad Club, Ltd., Stanley Road. (2) Ordnance Club, Chatham Lines. (3) Gymkhana Club, Alfred Park. (4) Y.M.C.A., Queen's Road, has furnished rooms with board. Non-Christians are admitted. The Association provides billiards, badminton and social evenings. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Fort, built by Akbar in 1575. There is a stone pillar executed by King Asoka in 240 B.C., and also an underground vault containing the images of many deities. (2) Khusru Bagh. (3) Alfred Park. (4) Macpherson Park. (5) Municipal Museum. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Regent Cinema. (2) Palace Cinema. (3) Regimental Talkies. (4) Moti Mahal Talkies. (5) Bishambar Palace. (6) Rupvani Picture House. (7) Prem Talkies. (8) Prabhat Picture House.

MIRZAPUR: The centre of large brass making industries of Uttar Pradesh, is situated on the right bank of the Ganges river, between Allahabad and Benares. Mirzapur railway station lies on the main line of the Northern Railway from Moghul Sarai to Delhi, 458 miles from Calcutta. The Howrah-Moghul Sarai section of the Eastern Railway meets the Northern Railway at Moghul Sarai The civil station is to the north-east of the town. Mirzapur is famous for its carpets and has also a good trade in cotton and lac. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) District Board Dak Bungalow, Civil Lines. (2) P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow, Civil Lines. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas. (2) Palki gharries. (3) Ekkas. (4) Buses. *Hotels*:—There are several Muslim hotels and one Hindu hotel in the town. *Clubs*:—(1) Indian Club. (2) English Club, Civil Lines. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Tanda Fall. (2) Town Hall. (3) Pakka Ghat at the river Ganges. (4) Gandhi Park. (5) Laldiggi. (6) Wyndham Memorial. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Moti Talkies. (2) Laxmi Talkies. (3) Prabhat Talkies.

BENARES: Or Kashi, the holiest place of the Hindus and noted for its golden shrines, is situated on the left bank of the Ganges river. Benares cantonment junction lies on the main line of the Northern Railway from Delhi to Moghul Sarai. It is 10 miles from Moghul Sarai, which is a large junction on the main line of the Eastern Railway from Howrah. From Moghul Sarai a branch line (the Fyzabad Loop) of the Northern Railway proceeds to Saharanpur, via Benares and Lucknow. Benares cantonment station is 429 miles from Calcutta and from Moghul Sarai the railway lines are carried over the Dufferin Bridge ($\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long) on the Ganges river. Benares is connected with Allahabad and also with Chupra by branch lines of the North Eastern Railway. The palace and fort at Ramnagar on the right bank of the river are imposing buildings. The armoury contains a wonderful collection of weapons of war.

Benares city is famous for its antiquity. An excellent view of the temples and ghats can be had from the houseboats on the river. The city itself, except for the main street, consists of narrow alleys lined by steps, many storied buildings and innumerable shrines. To the Hindus Benares represents the highest and purest in their religion and culture and the city is full of pilgrims—in their thousands—from all parts of India. Benares is well known for its silk, shawls, brassware, cloth embroidery in gold and silver threads and jewellery. There are colleges, schools and a university; it is the centre of Sanskrit learning. The cantonments lies to the north-west of the city. *Dak Bungalows*:—There are about 28 Dharamshalas in the city for Hindu pilgrims. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Tongas. (3) Rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(1) Clark's Hotel, Benares Cantonment. (2) Grand Hotel. (3) Paradise Hotel. (4) Kashmiri Hotel in the city. *Clubs*:—(1) Benares Club. (2) Prabhoo Narain Club. (3) Kashi Club, a cosmopolitan club open to resident and non-resident members. It provides tennis, billiards and other games. (4) Theosophical Society, Indian Section. The Society has branches all over India and abroad. It is composed of members belonging to any religion in the world who hold that the truth should be sought by study and purity of life. Each Lodge has got its own by-laws and its own subscription fees. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Aurangzeb Mosque. (2) Golden Temple. (3) Gyan Wapi Mosque. (4) Ramnagar Fort. (5) Nandesar Kothi. (6) Mint House. (7) Town Hall and Maidagin Garden. (8) Manmandir, containing Jaisingh's Observatory. (9) Bharat Mata Temple. (10) Benares University. (11) Sarnath, about six miles from the city (Sarnath railway station on O. T. Railway line) containing interesting Buddhist relics, Buddhist stupa, museum and Jain temples. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Chitra Cinema, Chowk. (2) Nishat Cinema, Godoulia. (3) Novelty Talkies, Banska Phatak. (4) Ruplekha Talkies, Bulanala. (5) Vishinath Talkies, Assighat. (6) Kanhairy Talkies, Godowlia. (7) Prakash Talkies.

JAUNPUR: An ancient city in the district of Jaunpur, 36 miles from Benares. It is a centre of considerable trade in agricultural products. There are many historic memorials in Jaunpur worth a visit. Jaunpur railway junction lies on the Moghul Sarai-Lucknow (Faizabad Loop) standard gauge section of the Northern Railway and is also connected with Allahabad by a branch of the railway which runs from here via Janghai junction. The other station in Jaunpur of the North-Eastern Railway connects it with Benares cantonment via Aunrihar. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) District Board Dak Bungalow in the Line Bazar. (2) P. W. D. Dak Bungalow in Line Bazar. *Public Conveyances*:—Carriages with two horses come under 1st and 2nd class while ekkas come under 3rd and 4th class. *Hotels*:—(1) Lachmi Hotel, Kaseri Bazar. (2) Hindu Hotel, Mohalla Nakhas. (3) Punjab Hotel, Harlalka Road.

(4) National Muslim Hotel, Dhalgartola. *Clubs*:—(1) Station Club, Mohalla Quadam Rasool. (2) Indian Club, Mohalla Mainpur. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Akbari Bridge. (2) Fort. (3) Atala Mosque, built in 1408. (4) Jami Masjid, with its massive domed gateway. (5) Baradari. (6) Laldarwaza Masjid. (7) Turkish Baths. (8) Masjid Charangul. *Place of Entertainment*:—Prem Talkies, Mandi Nasibkhan.

FYZABAD: The headquarters of the district of the same name situated on the Gogra river, 38 miles from Allahabad and 66 miles from Lucknow. Fyzabad is known historically as the capital of Suja-ud-daula, the Nawab of Oudh. Fyzabad railway junction lies on the Moghul Sarai to Lucknow section of the Northern Railway and a branch line of the railway runs from here to Allahabad. To the north-west of the city is the cantonment of Indian Infantry. Four miles from the cantonment is Ayodhya, the capital of Rama, which was once a splendid city. *Dak Bungalows*:—Inspection House and Circuit House, in the Civil Lines and a Dak Bungalow near Sardar Post Office. *Public Conveyances*:—Buses, tongas and ekkas. Fares are fixed according to distance or by time. *Hotels*:—(1) Jawahir Hotel, in Bazar. (2) Hindu Hotel, near Chowk. (3) Central Hotel, in Gudri Bazar. *Clubs*:—(1) Dewar Club. (2) Gulab Bari Club. (3) Eastern Railway Club. (4) Hobart Kutchery Club. (5) Fyzabad Club. A Gymkhana Club meant for military and civil officers only. General activities include polo, tennis and golf. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Museum, near Dak Bungalow, has Jain antiquities and a library. (2) Gulab Bari, near Chowk. (3) Begam's Tomb. (4) Guptar Parkand. (5) Suburb of Ayodhya with its ancient temples and shrines. *Places of Entertainment*:—Majestic Talkies and Plaza Talkies in Chowk.

LUCKNOW: The ninth largest city in India, is situated on the right bank of the Gumti river. It is the capital of Uttar Pradesh, and an important military centre. Lucknow has been called the city of gardens and is essentially a creation of the Nawabs of Oudh who once ruled here. The visitor will find many places of interest in Lucknow, both of historical importance and of archaeological beauty. The climate of Lucknow during winter is delightfully pleasant.

Lucknow junction is served by four broad gauge and two metre gauge lines. The Central Railway connects it with Bombay via Kanpur junction where it meets Northern Railway. The

Northern Railway has four branch lines connecting, one direct from Kanpur, the second from Moghul Sarai via Fyzabad, the third the Saharanpur branch from Moghul Sarai via Raebareili and the fourth from Jaunpur junction. The two metre gauge lines of the North-Eastern connecting Lucknow are one from Bareilly junction and the other connecting it with Kanpur from Katiar.

There are many beautiful parks and splendid buildings in Lucknow. The civil station lies on the east side. There are also several mills, factories and workshops. Lucknow is a centre of gold and silver embroidery on silk and cotton cloth, pottery, brass and copper ware and wood and ivory carvings. *Dak Bungalows*:—There are several Dharamshalas and Musafirkhanas for Indian travellers. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Rickshaws. (3) Palkhi gharries. (4) Tongas. (5) Ekkas. (6) Buses. *Hotels*:—(1) Burlington Hotel. (2) Royal Hotel. (3) Carlton Hotel. (4) Imperial Hotel. (5) Majestic Hotel, Lalbagh. *Clubs*:—(1) Y. M. C. A. (2) Y. W. C. A. (3) Rifah-i-Am Athletic Club; membership of this club is open to the public. General activities include indoor and outdoor games, and literary, social and athletic sections. (4) The Oudh Gymkhana Club, a cosmopolitan club open to the public. Besides social and athletic activities, the club provides all indoor and outdoor games. (5) Mahomed-Bagh Club, Ltd., a residential club providing games and amusements. *Public Libraries*:—(1) Amiruddowlah Public Library and Reading Room, Kaiserbagh. (2) Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library and Reading Room, Aminabad. (3) Municipal Hindi Pustakalaya, Trilok Nath Hall, Lal Bagh. (4) University Library. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Chhattar Manzil, or Umbrella Palace. (2) Kaiser Bagh Palace. (3) Residency. (4) The Great Imambara and the adjacent Masjid. (5) Husainabad Imambara, or the Palace of Lights. (6) Dilkhusha Palace. (7) La Martiniere College. (8) Moti Mahal, or Pearl Palace. (9) Shah Najaf. (10) Jumma Masjid. (11) Macchi Bhavan Palace. (12) Chowk. (13) U. P. Museum. (14) Zoological Gardens. (15) Charbagh. (16) Alambagh. (17) Havelock's tomb. (18) Husainabad Clock Tower. (19) Sikandar Bagh. (20) Sultan Gani. (21) Observatory. (2)) Iron Bridge. (23) Wingfield Park. (24) Government House. (25) Musa Bagh. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Nishat Talkies. (2) Elphinstone Picture Palace. (3) Prince of Wales Theatre. (4) Capital Cinema. (5) Plaza Talkies. (6) Mayfair Talkies. (7) Jagat Talkies. (8) Paradise Talkies. (9) Ajanta Picture Palace. (10) "Bloomsbury" Ballroom, The Gunj.

BAREILLY: The largest town in Rohilkhand, is situated on the Ramganga river. The cantonment houses an Indian infantry. The chief industries in Bareilly are sugar refining, surma (eye powder), furniture and durries manufacture. A metre gauge line of the North-Eastern Railway runs from Kasganj junction via Bareilly to Kathgodam (for Naini Tal). The other metre gauge lines of the North-Eastern Railway connect Bareilly junction with Lucknow and Muttra via Kasganj junction. Bareilly junction also lies on the Moghul Sarai-Saharanpur section of the Northern Railway. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is one in the cantonment. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, taxis and rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(1) Civil and Military Hotel. (2) Punjab Hotel, near railway station. (3) Royal Hotel, 12, Cantonment. (4) Bareilly Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Allen Union Club. (2) Bareilly Club, Ltd. The club has a library and residential quarters for its members. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Jubilee Park. (2) Company Garden. (3) City Improvement Park. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Novelty Talkies. (2) Imperial Cinema. (3) Jagat Talkies. (4) Royal Cinema. (5) Capitol Cinema.

RAMPUR: The former capital of Rampur State now merged in Uttar Pradesh. It is the principal centre of the State and has a fine oriental library known for its rare manuscripts. Rampur railway station is 61 miles from Bareilly on the Moghul Sarai to Saharanpur section of the Northern Railway. *Dak Bungalows*:—There are five Dharamshalas in Rampur. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Buses. (2) Hackney carriages. (3) Tongas. (4) Ekkas. *Hotels*:—Hotel Metropole, Station Road. *Clubs*:—(1) Rampur Club, the Mall. (2) Hindu Promising Club. (3) Police Club, Police Line. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Rampur Fort. (2) Jama Masjid. (3) Khasbagh Palace. (4) Lakkhi Garden. (5) Shahabad Castle. (6) Bagh Benazir. (7) Khusro Bagh. (8) Gandhi Park. Besides these there are eight monuments and six temples in Rampur. The State Library in the fort, Farrashkhana Museum, near the Fort Gate, and Silah Khana also in the fort, can be seen by special permission of His Highness. *Place of Entertainment*:—Coronation Talkies.

MORADABAD: A large city situated in the centre of Rohilkhand, on the Ramganga river. Moradabad is well-known for its brassware. There is a Police Training School in the Civil Station. Moradabad is 99 miles from Delhi and a branch of the

Northern Railway runs from here to Delhi. It is connected with Aligarh via Chandausi junction. Moradabad also lies on the Moghul Sarai to Saharanpur section of the same railway. There are three colleges in Moradabad. (1) K. G. K. College. (2) Coronation Hindu College. (3) Gokuldas Girls College. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is one situated two miles from the railway station. There is also one Musafirkhana and several Dharamshalas for travellers. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas and Cycle-Rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(1) Grand Hotel: (2) Punjab Hotel. (3) Coronation Hotel. (4) Imperial Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Lupton Club. (2) Moradabad Club. (3) Ladies Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Moradabad Fort. (2) Jamma Masjid. (3) Meston Park. (4) The Moradabad Brassware Workshops are worth a visit. (5) Railway Colony with two Institutes. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Imperial Talkies. (2) Dilshad Talkies. (3) Apollo Talkies. (4) Railway Talkies.

HARDWAR: A sacred town of the Hindus, situated on the Ganges river which enters the plains at this place. It is visited by many pilgrims throughout the year and especially during the Kumbh and Adh-Kumbh Melas held here every 12 years and 6 years respectively. Hardwar lies on the standard gauge line of the Northern Railway from Lhaskar junction to Dehra Dun. A branch of the railway runs from Hardwar to Rishikesh, 15 miles away, which is another pilgrim centre of importance. There is also a nice pucca road from Hardwar to Rishikesh, from where the road leads to the famous pilgrim centres of Kedarnath and Budrinath shrines up in the mountains. The pilgrim season starts from April and lasts till September. *Dak Bungalows*:—There is one well-equipped Dak Bungalow near the station besides several Dharamshalas and Musafirkhanas for pilgrims. *Public Conveyances*:—Cars, buses and hackney carriages. *Hotels*:—(1) Gohal Hotel, behind Chitra Talkies near the railway station. (2) Ganga Building and Vishwa Shanti Griha facing Hari-ki-pairi. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Hari-ki-pairi, or the footprint of Hari. (2) Sri Shrawananath Temple. (3) Head Works, Ganges Canal. (4) Mansa Devi. (5) Rishikul. (6) Dhakeshwar. (7) Gurukul. (8) Raja-ki-chhatri. (9) Chandi Devi. (10) Ram Krishna Mission.

DEHRA DUN: The town is situated 2,300 ft. above sea level in pretty surroundings, between the Himalayas and the Siwalik hills. Dehra Dun is the headquarters of the district of the same name and is known for its fine scenery and bracing air. There are two Government institutions in Dehra Dun, the Indian Forest School and the Military College. Big and small game shooting and fishing can be had but permission must be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer and from the Dehra Dun Fishing Association. Besides these, polo, riding and golf are among the sports available to visitors. Dehra Dun is the railway terminus for the hills and can be reached by a branch line of the Northern Railway from Lhaskar junction, on the Moghul Sarai to Saharanpur section of the railway. There are two motor roads from Dehra Dun, one leading to Mussoorie and the other to Chakrata, and cars are available at the station. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is one well-equipped Dak Bungalow near the station. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas. (2) Buses. (3) Cars. *Hotels*:—(1) Gresham Hotel. (2) Royal Hotel. (3) Snow View Hotel. (4) Mulberry Manor. *Clubs*:—(1) The Gurkha Rifles Golf Club. (2) Dehra Dun Club, Ltd., No. 3, New Survey Road. The club has six tennis courts and a library. (3) Siwalik Club, an Indian club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Edict of Asoka, inscribed on a stone, at Khalsi, 32 miles from Dehra Dun on the Chakrata Road. (2) A temple, patterned after the mausoleum of Emperor Jehangir at Sahadara, near Lahore, and built at the end of the 17th century. (3) New Forest Research Institute Building. (4) Prince of Wales College. (5) Robber's Cave. (6) Temple of Dunbar Sri Guru Ram Rai. (7) Ordnance Factory, Raipur. *Place of Entertainment*:—Elite Talkies.

ROORKEE: It is the headquarters of the Ganges Canal Workshops and Iron Foundry. Roorkee railway station lies 22 miles from Saharanpur junction, which is connected by a branch line of the Northern Railway with Moghul Sarai. The Thomson Civil Engineering College in Roorkee is one of the largest in India. *Dak Bungalow*:—One near the Post Office. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, special, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. *Hotel*:—Kapur Hotel, Civil Lines. *Clubs*:—(1) Roorkee Club, Civil Lines. (2) Indian Club, Civil Lines. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Mathura Das Park. (2) Canal Foundry. (3) Thomson's College. (4) Bahadurabad, 12 miles to the north-west. (5) Asaferagar, 5 miles to the north-west. (6) Piran Kalia, 3 miles from the railway station. *Places of Entertainment*:—Roorkee Talkies and Shukla Talkies.

MEERUT: Is situated between the Jumna and the Ganges, 40 miles north-east of Delhi. Meerut has a large cantonment and on account of its good climate a number of retired officers have settled here. It is a commercial centre and has a large population. Three miles from Meerut City junction Meerut Cantonment station is three miles away. They are situated on the Delhi-Atari section of the Northern Railway via Amritsar junction. A branch line of the Northern Railway runs from Meerut City junction to Kurja junction, via Hapur. *Dak Bungalows*:—A Government Circuit House and quarters for officers in the Ganges Canal Office. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, Cycle-Rickshaws, motor lorries and buses. *Hotels*:—(1) Kashmir Hotel, near Begam Bridge. (2) Anand Hotel. (3) Pioneer Hotel, near Kamboh Gate. *Clubs*:—(1) Jubilee Club. (2) Municipal Sports Club. (3) Indian Gymkhana Club. (4) Wheeler Club. (5) Alexander Athletic Club, the leading Indian club, is housed in its own modern building. Its members include leading gazetted officers and eminent public men. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Maqbara of Abu Mohd. Khan at Purwa Maqbara Abu. (2) Shah Pir Shah Ka Mazar at Shapir Gate. (3) Makhdoom Shah Wilayat Ka Mazar Idgarh. (4) Suraj Kund, outside Shapir Gate. (5) Tomb of Baley Mian at Nauchandi Ground. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Novelty Cinema. (2) Nigar Cinema. (3) Jagat Cinema. (4) Mehtab Cinema. (5) Filmstan Cinema.

ALIGARH: Known for the Muslim University founded by Sir Syed Ahmed at Khairnagar and other Muslim educational institutions attached to it, where students come from all parts of India. Aligarh is 79 miles from Delhi and is a junction on the main line from Moghul Sarai to Delhi of the Northern Railway. A branch line of the railway connects it with Bareilly and with Moradabad via Chandausi junction. Aligarh formed a suburb of the ancient city of Koil, which was the stronghold of a powerful Dhor-Rajput Chief. The old fortress of Dhor still exists in the town. The Marathas who held Aligarh also built a fort here, which stands four miles to the west of the town. Modern Aligarh is the headquarters of the district of the same name. It has a large trade in locks which are manufactured here. The civil station lies to the north of the town. In the month of February every year a horse and cattle fair and an industrial exhibition is held in Aligarh. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is one on Samad Road. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Tongas. (3) Ekkas (with rubber tyres). *Hotels*:—(1) Railway Refreshment Rooms on Aligarh railway station. (2) Shamshad Building Hotel, near the

Muslim University. (3) Imperial Hotel, near railway station. (4) Green Hotel, in the city. *Club*:—English Club, near the Muslim University. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Old Fort of Scindia, four miles to the west of the town. (2) Jama Masjid, built at the time of Aurangzeb. (3) Achal Tank on G. T. Road, in the heart of the town. (4) Remains in the city of Koil. (5) Lyall Library open to the public, on G. T. Road. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Ruby Theatre. (2) Novelty Talkies. (3) New Royal Talkies. (4) Nishat Talkies. (5) Tasveer Mahal in civil station.

HATHRAS: A town in Aligarh district, is a junction station on the main line of Northern Railway from Delhi to Moghul Sarai. A branch line connects it with Hathras Kilah while both the Northern Railway (metre gauge) and the Grand Trunk Road connect it with Mathura. The chief place of interest is the fort of Jat Thakur.

MATHURA: The birth-place of Krishna, is held by Hindus as one of the most sacred and oldest cities in India. It is situated 36 miles from Agra, on the west bank of the Jumna river. Every year thousands of pilgrims flock here to bathe in the sacred waters. The village of Gokul, on the eastern bank of the Jumna, one mile from Mahaban, was the actual place of Krishna's birth, and is also largely visited by pilgrims. The main line of the Western Railway terminates at Mathura junction and from here the journey to Delhi is done by the railway over the Agra-Mathura-Delhi chord of the Central Railway. Mathura is 825 miles from Calcutta by the Northern Railway which meets the Eastern Railway from Howrah at Moghul Sarai junction. A metre gauge line of the North-Eastern Railway from Agra Fort junction connects it with Kanpur. Mathura cantonment station lies on this line two miles from the junction station. Mathura is important as a railway centre, cantonment and business emporium and is also the headquarters of the district. It can be best viewed from the river and the visitor can hire a boat for the excursion. Mathura is an ancient city filled with temples and the ghats on the river bank are thronged with pilgrims. It offers many attractions to the visitor. *Dak Bungalow*:—P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Cars. (2) Buses. (3) Tongas. (4) Ekkas. *Hotels*:—(1) Royal Hotel, Civil lines. (2) Modern Hotel and Restaurant, near the cantonment railway station. (3) Agra Hotel, Hengalighat. *Clubs*:—(1) U. S. Club. (2) Jubilee Club. (3)

Police Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Curzon Museum of Archaeology in Dempier Park. (2) Tower of Sati Burj, built in 1570. (3) Dwarkadhish Temple, the most prominent among the temples in Mathura. The other temples are Keshava Diva Mandir and Gata-Shram Mandir. (4) Vishram Ghat. (5) Kamsa's Fort, Akhad. (6) Madhuvan. (7) Gokul and Mahavan. (8) Govardhan. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Laxmi Talkies, near the cantonment railway station. (2) Novelty Talkies, at Hardinge Gate.

BRINDABAN: One of the holy cities of the Hindus, is situated on the right bank of the Jumna river. It lies five miles north of Mathura, and is a place of pilgrimage. It contains the famous temples of Govinda Deva, Gopinath and Ranganath (golden) Mandir, containing beautiful workmanship and delicate designs. They are worth a visit. There is a Dak Bungalow near the Municipal Office. Brindaban can be reached by car or rail from Mathura. *Hotel*:—Brindaban Boarding.

AGRA: The city of the Taj—the peerless monument—is situated on the right bank of the Jumna river. Agra is an ancient but romantic city and was the capital of the Moghul Empire at the time of Akbar and Shah Jahan. The ancient monuments here relate the entire history of Moghul glory. In 1803 it passed into British possession. Agra is served by the Western, Central and Northern Railways connecting it with Bombay, Calcutta and other towns. There are many railway stations in Agra, but generally visitors travelling by the Central Railway from Bombay alight at Agra cantonment station and those travelling by the Western Railway from Bombay or by the Northern Railway from Calcutta via Moghul Sarai junction where the railway meets the Eastern Railway from Howrah alight at Agra Fort station. A metre gauge line of the North-Eastern Railway runs from Agra Fort junction to Kanpur Central via Mathura junction. The modern city of Agra comprises the military cantonment on the south, the civil station on the north-west, the fort on the north-east and the main city in the centre. It is the headquarters of the division and district. The city is beautiful and well built and has several public buildings, schools and colleges. Agra is famous for its manufactures of marble carvings and inlaid work, carpets and also for gold and silver embroideries. Shoe manufacture, which is followed as a cottage industry, gives employment to thousands of people. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis, available at a moderate rate which should be settled before starting. (2) Tongas, special, 1st and 2nd class. *Hotels*:—(1) Hotel Imperial, Drummond Road. (2) Hotel Cecil, Cantonment. (3) Empress Hotel, Drummond Road. (4) Laurie's Hotel, Drummond Road. (5) Agra Hotel, 165, Metcalf Road. *Clubs*:—(1) Agra Club, Ltd. (2) Lyall Tennis Club. (3) Indian Club. The club is open to all respectable citizens and provides for indoor and outdoor games. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Taj Mahal: This glorious monument is one of the "Nine Wonders of the World" and people from the four corners of the world come to Agra to see it. It is a masterpiece of Indian architecture, built by Shah Jahan the Moghul Emperor in 1648, as a mausoleum of his beloved queen Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal has been drawn, photographed and described more often than any other monument. No description of it is exhaustive and perfect and it must be seen to be believed. It stands to the east of the city, near the Jumna river, and presents a breath-taking sight. The Taj is built of purest Makrana marble and with its light minars, its huge gateways and mosque, forms an ideal group. Beneath the large dome, are the richly inlaid tombs of Mumtaz Mahal and Shah Jahan, enclosed within a most delicately carved marble fretwork. It stands on a raised platform and has tall graceful minarets at each corner with a fine garden around it. The marble work is so beautifully finished that it appears as if the building was completed only yesterday. To see the Taj in the moonlight from the Jumna is a sight which is never forgotten. The immortal Taj stands unrivalled for its architecture and beauty. (2) The Mosque and Jamat Khana stand to the east and west of the Taj. (3) The Red Fort, this remarkable stronghold, is well preserved and was built by Akbar. It has lofty walls and four imposing gateways. It contains many fine buildings and is worth a visit. Among the notable buildings here are Moti Masjid, Diwan-i-Khas, Palaces of Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan, Shish Mahal, Jasmine Tower, Khas Mahal, Anguri Bagh, Fish Palace and Nagina Masjid. Embedded in one of the balconies in the fort is the famous green stone which gives a perfect reflection of the Taj Mahal. (4) Tomb of Itmad-ud-Doula, the Prime Minister of Jehangir, is situated on the left bank of the Jumna. It is a fine specimen of marble and inlaid work and is enclosed in a beautiful spacious garden. (5) Chinika Rauza, or the Tiled Tomb, with a small garden. (6) Tomb of Akbar is five miles away at Sikandra. It is a five-storeyed building constructed of red sandstone and white marble with a garden of rare beauty. The other places of interest in Agra are:

(1) Ram Bagh. (2) Hewett Park. (3) MacDonnell Park. (4) Government Gardens. (5) Kailash Temple at Sikandra. (6) Soami Bagh and Dayal Bagh: About four miles from Agra city are two colonies of the Radha Soami faith known as Soami Bagh and Dayal Bagh. The latter is a neat little colony of about 2,000 residents having intermediate colleges for boys and girls, a technical college, a tannery and leather works, a modern dairy and a hospital of their own. The Soami Bagh sect, true to the traditions of the parent body, confines itself solely to things spiritual. They are constructing a magnificent mausoleum (Samadh) to repose the holy remains of the august founder of the Radha Soami faith. The building when completed promises to vie with the Taj. The structure has an oriental setting but the architectural style is cosmopolitan—a happy blend of the oriental and the occidental. The marble monolith pillars with exquisitely chiselled bases and caps carved in deep relief are simply superb. The marble used is of different colours, white, pink, green, yellow and mosaic procured from Makrana in Jaipur, Baroda and Nowshera. The estimated cost of the building is over 50 lakhs and even partly constructed as it is, it is a regular place of pilgrimage for the American and foreign tourist and is much sought after by the sightseers. (7) Gandhi Smarak, a huge building with a beautiful garden constructed at a cost of about 2 lakhs of rupees. It is situated on the left bank of the Jumna near Itmad-ud-Daula. Mahatma Gandhi during his visit to Agra in 1929 stayed here for 11 days and recited his prayers in the mornings and evenings in the presence of thousands of followers. In 1948 Shri M. M. Johari the owner dedicated this building as a commemoration to the event and since then it is entrusted for supervision and maintenance to the Agra Municipal Board. In November 1951 a library known as "Gandhi Library" was opened in this building. It is intended to contain the entire literary works of Mahatmaji and works of other great writers on Mahatma Gandhi.

FATEHPUR-SIKRI: Twenty miles away from Agra and approachable by car or by train lies the abandoned city built by Akbar. The ruins can be reached from Fatehpur Sikri railway station which lies on the Bayana-Agra Fort standard gauge line of the Western Railway. There is a Dak Bungalow there and visitors can arrange for meals by previous intimation. The city was founded by the Emperor in 1569 with the intention of making it his capital, but owing to lack of water supply it was deserted within 20 years of its construction. Fatehpur Sikri contains a mass of imposing buildings of marble and red sandstone, and the mosque, palaces and shrines there will repay a visit. The Gateway of Victory is the highest gateway in India, being 176 feet high. It was erected by Akbar to commemorate his victory in war. Jama Masjid, this fine mosque, is elaborately carved and is the largest building here. Panch Mahal, a five-storeyed building of remarkable design. Diwan-i-Khas, or the Hall of Private Audience, is a red sandstone edifice. Maryan's House and Palace of Jodh Bai, both of which are richly ornamented, are remarkable for their carvings. Besides these main buildings of interest there is Salim Chisti's Tomb, House of Birbal, Hiran Minar, or Elephant Tower, Khas Mahal and many other structures through which the visitor will be delighted to wander.

DELHI STATE

Delhi constitutes a small but separate State and includes New Delhi, the Capital of the Republic of India. It is represented in the Union Government by one elected member and the Chief Commissioner is an Agent of the Central Government, who administers the State. It is the smallest amongst the other States of India and covers an area of 273 square miles. The majority of its population lives in the urban areas of Delhi with its suburbs, New Delhi and Shahdara. Delhi is one of the few States in which agriculture is considered an occupation but what mainly contributes to its prosperity is textiles. Delhi has also numerous motor workshops, glass works, tiles, cement, chemical, hosiery and biscuit factories. Government of India have also encouraged several cottage industries by providing special grants. Since partition Delhi has become a great centre of business activity. Due to the phenomenal growth in the population, numerous residential colonies have been formed in the immediate neighbourhood of Old and New Delhi. Most of these have their own shops, schools, hospitals, bazars, police stations, etc.

GREATER DELHI: The area consists of New Delhi, Old Delhi, Civil Lines, Red Fort and Delhi Cantonment. Chandni Chowk has the bullion market and is the centre for textiles and general merchandise. Chawri Bazar has trade in copper and brass utensils and is a market for hardware. Khari Bawli is the granary of Delhi with the adjoining areas dealing in spices, dry fruit, etc. Lal Kuan Bazar is noted for building material. Sadar Bazar has wholesale trade in hosiery, glass, chinaware and general merchandise. Danba Kalan has retail sale of silverware. The important banks are located in Chandni Chowk, and have their branches in Connaught Place, which is also the chief shopping centre in New Delhi. The offices of Indian and foreign air companies are located in New Delhi, since the partition of India.

NEW DELHI: The King-Emperor held a great Durbar in Delhi in December 1911, and announced the transfer of the seat of Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi. The foundation of the new capital of the Republic of India was laid after the proclamation, in an ideal position to the south of Delhi proper. The work of construction of the Government buildings was completed in February 1931 at a cost of 14 crores of rupees and it was then officially opened. The new metropolis is a fine example of modern town planning and the buildings are entirely white, except the Council House, Secretariat, and Government House which are built of red sandstone. A new cantonment has been built in New Delhi to the south-west of Government House. The aerodrome is situated to the south of New Delhi and is known as Willingdon Air Port. It is the port of call of England-India air services and also of other overseas air services. The Rashtrapathi Lodge: Is situated in the centre of New Delhi, with well laid out and spacious gardens. It is a magnificent building containing stately apartments and corridors with the central apartment surmounted by a dome. The Council House: The Council of States and the House of People meet here. It is a remarkable circular edifice having three semi-circular chambers and with a great dome over the central building. It is situated to the south of Connaught Place, which is the shopping centre of New Delhi. Secretariat: This noteworthy Government building is next to the Rashtrapathi Lodge. The arch of the All-India War Memorial is in the centre of the Princess Park.

DELHI: Also known as Shahjahanabad, after the Great Moghul Emperor Shah Jahan who founded it, has been the capital of India since ancient times. Before the Moghuls it was ruled by six invaders who swept there from time to time and though their splendour is no more the remains of their cities can still be seen in the ruins. Shahjahanabad or Delhi extends along the west bank of the Jumna river and is enclosed by a high stone wall with

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seven gates. Within the city are the remains of splendid buildings erected by the Moghul Emperor and other ancient monuments are to be found around the city. Notable among them are the Red Fort and Jumma Mosque, one of the most stately buildings in the world. The fort was built by Emperor Shah Jahan.

Delhi is almost equidistance from Calcutta and Bombay. The Jumna Canal, on the west, is also navigable all the year round connecting Delhi with important places. Delhi is served by the Northern Railway from Atari via Amritsar by the Western and Central Railways from Bombay, and by the Northern Railway which meets the Eastern Railway from Howrah at Moghul Sarai junction. The Central Railway station is situated on Queen's Road, in the middle of the city. There are many factories, spinning and weaving mills, besides the brass and copperware, jewellery, gold and silver embroidery and ivory carving industries for which Delhi is famous. It has a large population and is a great educational centre, with many schools and colleges. Chandni Chowk is the main street in Delhi and runs from the fort to the Fatehpuri Mosque with a double row of trees down the centre. The civil station is situated outside the city wall lines on the north. Delhi is visited by a large number of tourists from different parts of the world owing to the interesting historical remains here. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is one near Qutub Minar. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Electric tramcars run in the wider bazars of the city and through its important quarters and terminate at Subzi Mandi, Jama Masjid and Sadar Bazar. (2) Buses ply between Delhi, New Delhi and mofussil towns. The fares vary according to distance. (3) Taxis. (4) Tongas. *Hotels*:—(English) (1) Maiden's Hotel, Alipore Road. (2) Imperial Hotel, New Delhi. (3) Swiss Hotel, Alipore Road. (4) Central Court Hotel, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. (5) Hotel Marina, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. (6) Grand Hotel, Alipore Road. (7) Regal Hotel, Queen's Road. (8) Hotel Cecil, Club Road. (Indian) (1) Coronation Hotel, Fatehpuri. (2) Royal Hotel, Queen's Road. (3) Prince Hotel, Queen's Road. (4) Punjab Hotel, Fatehpuri. (5) Maharaja Hotel, Queen's Road. (6) Laxmi Hotel, Chandni Chowk. (7) Agra Hotel, 16, Daryaganj. *Clubs*:—(1) Roshanara Club. (2) Delhi Gymkhana Club. (3) Beadon Club. (4) Theosophical Society, Jama Masjid. The Society holds weekly meetings and arranges lectures. There is a big library and the reading room is open to the public. (5) Golf Club, Wellesley Road. The club holds annual golf tournaments during the season for both ladies and gentlemen. (6) Y. M. C. A., New Delhi. The Association has also a cosmopolitan hostel providing boarding and lodging. (7) Delhi Flying Club, Civil Aerodrome. The object of the club is to provide information and advice on matters pertaining to aeronautics and to control competitions and trials. (8) Y. W. C. A., Constantia, New Delhi, women's institute and hostel open to all ladies. Terms on application. (9) Chelmsford Club. (10) Defence Services Club, New Delhi. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The fort, is situated to the east of the city, near the Jumna river. An entrance fee of As. 2 is charged. It was built by Shah Jahan and has two gates, surmounted by towers, to its massive walls. The fort contains many interesting sights, including Moti Masjid, Indian War Memorial and Delhi Museums, Diwan-i-Khas, Burj, Khas Mahal, Jal Mahal, Sawan and Bhadon, Rang Mahal and Hamam. (2) Jumma Masjid, is a large and well-known Mosque built by Shah Jahan. It possesses three gateways accessible by steps, two minars and a large dome in the centre. (3) Chandni Chowk. (4) Kashmiri Gate. (5) Kalan Masjid. (6) Jantar Mantar, one of the four observatories built by Jai Singh. (7) Kutub Minar, 11 miles from Delhi, is a wonderful tower 238 ft. high with five storeys and a fine view can be had from the top. Near the Kutub Minar are an iron pillar, a mosque, Alauddin's Minar and gateway. (8) Humayun's Tomb, a magnificent monument, 4½ miles from Delhi, is surrounded by a fine garden. (9) Purana Kila, built in 1541 by Sher Shah. It is an old fort and is one of the remains of the ancient capital. (10) Taghlakabad, 12 miles from Delhi, are the fort and the ruins of an ancient stronghold. (11) Safdar Jung's Tomb, a grand monument, situated five miles from Delhi. (12) Sunheri Masjid. (13) Tomb of Nizamuddin. (14) Rajgat and Salimgarh. (15) Public Gardens in Delhi, of which there are about eight in all. *Places of Entertainment*:—(English Cinemas) Imperial, Plaza, Regal and Rivoli. (Indian Cinemas) Majestic, Jubilee, Novelty, Excelsior, West-End, Talkatora Palace, Leopard, New Amar, Palam, Robin, Stadium, Kumar, Ritz, Minerva, Moti, Odeon, Khana and Jagat.

PUNJAB STATE

Punjab State lies to the north-west of the Indian Union and forms its frontier State. The Himalayas are situated to its north-east. The State was created on the 15th August, 1947, as a result of the partition of old Punjab or the land of five rivers. Now it is the land of two rivers, Sutlej and Beas. The provisional

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capital is Jullunder. In the east the Punjab State extends as far as the river Jumna. It is bounded on the south by Rajasthan and on the north by the State of Kashmir. Jullunder and Ambala Divisions and the Amritsar District of Lahore Division and part of Ambala Divisions and Lahore Districts are now included in the Punjab State and altogether has 13 districts. The districts are: Hisar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Kamoh, Ambala and Simla in the Ambala Division; Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullunder, Ludhiana, Ferozpur, Amritsar and Gurdaspur in the Jullunder Division. Certain portions of Kasur Tehsil has also been awarded to Punjab. The climate is one of extremes but during winter it is pleasant. The canals have increased cultivation and the chief crops of the State are wheat, gram, cotton and sugarcane.

AMRITSAR: The name of the city is derived from the sacred tank on which the famous golden temple of the Sikhs is built. Amritsar is a place of great interest to the tourist and can be reached from Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta by the respective rail routes which meet the Northern Railway at Delhi and which proceed from there to Atari via Amritsar. A branch line of the railway runs from Amritsar to Pathankot via Batala junction. A second branch line of the railway runs from Amritsar to Derababa Nanak via Verka. Amritsar is fast developing into a big industrial centre. It is a large and important town and a great centre of trade, particularly in grain and textiles. It is also known for its hand-made carpets, shawls, silk and woollen materials. Amritsar is the seat of the Sikh religion and the great Khalsa College for Sikhs is situated here. Access to the city is provided by 12 gates. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) P.W.D. Rest House. (2) Circuit House (for Government officers). *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Buses. (2) Hackney carriages (tongas and bamboo carts). Rates per hour are fixed. *Hotels*:—(1) Royal Hotel. (2) Amritsar Hotel. (3) Prince Hotel, opposite railway station. (4) The Imperial Hotel. The hotel is centrally situated and is one of the leading hotels in Amritsar. *Clubs*:—(1) Lumsden Club. (2) Amritsar Club, Ltd. (3) Railway Club. (4) Bar Club. (5) Purdah Club (for ladies). (6) The Service Club. The club is meant for officials, gazetted officers and non-officials of standing. The fees are according to the class of membership. Visiting members are accepted on recommendation. (7) The Amritsar Literary Club, a cosmopolitan club open to the intelligentsia. It arranges lectures, debates, dramatic performances and literary parties. (8) The Rotary Club. (9) Cosmopolitan Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Golden Temple, in the heart of the city. The temple is situated in the centre of the tank and is surrounded by a square of buildings, where the Sikh chiefs who come for worship reside. The building is covered with gilded copper-bearing inscriptions but the lower parts of the walls are of marble. On the upper floor is the Hall of Mirrors, which is decorated. (2) Akal Takht. (3) Baba Atal. (4) Ram Bagh Gardens, laid by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, is situated outside Ram Bagh Gate. (5) Jalianwala Bagh. (6) Fort Govind Garh, erected by the same Maharaja, to the west of the city. (6) Tarn Taran, 15 miles from Amritsar. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Amrit Talkies, Katra Ghanayan. (2) Chitra Talkies, outside Hall Gate. (3) Regent Talkies, Katra Sher Singh. (4) Rialto Talkies, New Court Road. (5) Nishat Talkies, outside Chatiwind Gate. (6) Krishna Talkies, outside Chatiwind Gate. (7) Liberty Cinema, outside Bhagtanwala Gate. (8) City Light Cinema, G. T. Road. (9) Ashok Talkies, outside Gandhi Gate.

JULLUNDER: An important town and cantonment on the main line of the Northern Railway from Atari-Delhi and the provisional capital of the Punjab State. The cantonment railway station is three miles from the city station on the same route. Five branches of the railway run from Jullunder city junction to Mukerian, Hoshiarpur, Nakodar, Ferozpur and Jaijon. From these branches the Jaijon and Hoshiarpur branches pass through the Jullunder cantonment. A new railway line has recently been constructed from Jullunder to Pathankot via Mukerian. Jullunder is a large and flourishing town. It is also the headquarters of the district. Jullunder is an important educational centre and has five colleges of which two are for ladies. In addition there are the Law College, Government Training College and Commerce College. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Cantonment Board Dak Bungalow, near Saddar Bazar Cantonment. (2) M. E. S. Inspection Bungalow, City Road, Cantonment. (3) P. W. D. Rest House, Civil Lines, Jullunder City. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. (2) Buses are available for long journeys and run along the Grand Trunk Road, which passes through the cantonment. Omnibuses also ply in the city, connecting it with the cantonment and the suburbs. *Hotels*:—(1) Jubilee Hotel, the Mall, Cantonment. (2) Chamier's Hotel, Cantonment. (3) Metro Hotel. (4) Raj Mahal Hotel, Circular Road.

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(5) Standard Hotel, G. T. Road. *Clubs*:—(1) Jullunder Club, Ltd. (2) Staff and Departmental Club. (3) Masonic Club. (4) Afghan Club. *Places of Interest*:—The Cantonment Gardens and Mall Road are attractive places of public recreation. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are two cinemas in the cantonment, one on Napier Road, and the other in the Infantry Lines, and three cinemas in the city, one on the old railway road and two on the railway road.

LUDHIANA: The town is known for its manufacture of hosiery, cotton, woollen, silk and ivory products. Calico printing and manufacture of cycle parts also form parts of the industrial activities of the town. Ludhiana is an important junction of the East Punjab Railway between Amritsar and Ambala, from where two lines of the railway run, one to Ferozpur and the other to Hissar. Ludhiana is the headquarters of the district and according to the 1951 census has a population of 153,795. The town has good tarred roads and water supply and electricity for its domestic and industrial purposes. Ludhiana has four hospitals and six colleges for agriculture, art and medicine out of which one is the Government Women's College. There is an aerodrome at Halwara, at a distance of about 10 miles from Ludhiana. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) A Dak Bungalow in the Civil Lines. (2) P. W. D. Rest House, Civil Lines. (3) E. P. R. Rest House, on the Grand Trunk Road. *Sarais*:—(1) Zail Ghar, near clock tower. (2) Dharamshala Lahorian, Chaura Bazar. (3) Jain Mandi, Kucher Santar Nathi. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas, 2nd class A and B. (2) Rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(1) Windsor Hotel, Khawaja Yusuf Road. (2) Paul Hotel. (3) Standard Hotel. (4) Gloriya Hotel. (5) Cafeteria in the Municipal Garden. (6) Paradise Hotel. (7) Lahorian Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Rakh Club. (2) Sutlej Club. (3) Laxmi Ladies Purdah Club. (4) Ludhiana Cricket Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The Old Fort, situated in the Daresi grounds, where the Government Hosiery Institute is accommodated. (2) Ram Bagh, on Ferozpur Road. (3) Clock Tower. (4) Water Works. (5) Rakh Garden. (6) Municipal Gardens. (7) New Market on G. T. Road. (8) Chaura Bazar. *Places of Entertainment*:—Raikhy, Minerva, Naulakha and Deepak Talkies.

AMBALA: One of the largest military cantonments in India. The city and the civil station are five miles away. Ambala cantonment is a junction on the Northern Railway on its Delhi-Atari via Amritsar section. A line of the railway from Delhi to Kalka (for Simla) passes through the junction. It is also connected by Nangaldam via Rupar and Sirhind. Ambala has a great deal of trade in durries, bamboos and combs. *Public Conveyances*:—Cars, buses and tongas. *Hotels*:—(1) Hotel De Metropole, Lawrence Road, Ambala Cantonment. (2) Savoy Hotel. (3) Cecil Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Penn Symon's Institute. (2) Soldiers' Club. (3) Phoenix Cricket Club. (4) Robert's Pavilion Tennis Club. (5) Sirhind Club, Ltd., a recreational and residential club restricted to members only. European officers holding the King's Commission and members of the I.C.S. are elected as members and Indian gentlemen of rank as honorary members. *Places of Interest*:—R. B. Banarasi Dass' Flour Mill and Ice Factory. *Places of Entertainment*:—Race Course and Capitol Cinema.

THANESWAR: A place of Hindu pilgrimage reputed to be the place in ancient Kurukshetra where a historic battle between the Kauravas and the Pandavas, described in the Mahabharata, was fought. It is situated on the Saraswati river, two miles from Kurukshetra. Thaneswar railway station lies on the Narwana-Kurukshetra section of the Northern Railway and Kurukshetra junction lies between the Delhi and Kalka line of this railway. *Dak Bungalows*:—P.W.D. Circuit House and four Dharamshalas are situated near the Kurukshetra railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—Buses and tongas. There are no hotels or clubs. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Ban Ganga. (2) Jotisar. (3) Asthaneswar Mahandev. (4) Khera Raja Karan. (5) Up Gaya. (6) Tomb of Sheikh Chili. (7) Devi Kup. (8) Sanahet, Nábh and Kurukshetra Tirath. (9) Kurukshetra Pustakalaya. (10) Haveli Baba Sarwan Nath.

FEROZPUR: A military cantonment and a centre of trade, situated on the left bank of the Sutlej river near the Indo-Pak border. The city and the cantonment stations are two miles apart and are on the Delhi-Bhatinda-Ferozpur city section of the Northern Railway. Three branch lines of the railway run from Ferozpur cantonment: one to Fazilka, second to Ludhiana and the third to Jullunder city. The Grand Trunk Road also passe through Ferozpur. *Dak Bungalow*:—(1) P.W.D. Dak Bungalow on the G. T. Road. (2) E. P. Railway Rest House near Railway Station. (3) M. E. S. Inspection Bungalow, Bhagat Singh Road.

(4) Canal Rest House, Canal Colony in Cantonment. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Auto-rickshaws. (3) Rickshaws. (4) Tongas. *Hotel*:—Club View Hotel, Bhagat Singh Road. *Clubs*:—Ferozpur Club, Bhagat Singh Road. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Saraghari Sikh Memorial, on Saraghari Road. (2) Gandhi Gardens, Jhoke Road. (3) War Memorial, The Mall. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Memorial Talkies. (2) Amar Talkies.

SIMLA: The most popular among hill stations, is situated on a spur of the Himalayas, 7,100 ft. above sea level with salubrious and bracing climate. It has all modern facilities and accommodates all the gentry during the summer when it is very hot in the plains. Simla is the headquarters of the Government of the West Punjab and the Government of Himachal Pradesh. To the east lies Jakko (8,048 ft.) and is connected with the Observatory and Prospect Hills on the west by a long ridge. To the north of Jakko is Elysium Hill and to its south is the long slope of Chota Simla. This ideal health resort can be reached from Kalka by the wonderful mountain railway which connects Kalka with Simla. As the railway ascends the Himalayas a delightful panorama unfolds itself. Kalka is connected with Delhi via Ambala by a standard gauge section of the Northern Railway. Simla claims fine roads and delightful walks round Jakko and some of the other hills, with splendid views of the Himalayas all around. There are many churches, schools, sports grounds and a race course at Anandale. Good shooting is obtainable during the season but permits are necessary. Mashobra and Mahasu are delightful week-end resorts and are five and eight miles from Simla respectively. In the former place is the Viceregal Lodge, now known as Rashtrapati Bhawan, situated amidst beautiful natural scenery. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Rickshaws, fares according to distance or time. (2) Job horses, rates according to time. (3) Municipal Bus Service, on Circular Road and upto Jutogh. *Hotels*:—(1) Hotel Cecil. (2) Grand Hotel. (3) Hotel Metropole. (4) Corstorphen's Hotel. (5) Clark's Hotel. (6) Central Hotel. (7) Royal Hotel. (8) Marina Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) United Service Club. (2) Anandale Gymkhana Club. (3) Catholic Club. (4) Y.W.C.A., Constantia, Simla. Women's Institute and Hostel, open to all ladies. (5) Simla Club. (6) Services Club. *Places of Interest*:—Jakko Hill, Prospect Hill, Observatory Hill, Rashtrapati Bhawan, Anandale Race Course, Elysium Hill, Mashobra, Kufri and Charabara. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Rivoli Cinema. (2) Regal Theatre. (3) Ritz Cinema. (4)

Davico's Ballroom. (5) Ice Skating Club, open during winter, when ice-skating forms the most popular past time.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The State came into existence on April 15, 1948, and consists of twenty-one former Punjab Hill States and their nine tributaries. The State of Himachal Pradesh is administered by the Central Government through the Chief Commissioner. Its consolidation has been achieved with the full agreement and support of the Rulers and the people. The State has undefined boundaries on its east. On the south it is bounded by Tehri-Garwal and Dehra Dun Districts of the Uttar Pradesh and the Ambala District of the West Punjab State; on the west by Ambala, Hoshiarpur and Kangra and on the north by the Jammu and Kashmir State. The State is divided into four administrative districts, Mahasu, Sirmur, Mandi and Chamba and has an area of about 10,600 square miles. It abounds in agricultural products such as potatoes, fruits and its forests yield timber, charcoal, etc. It exports a large quantity of seed potatoes, salt, wool, herbs, resin, skins, etc., to the other parts of India.

DHARAMSALA: A hill station and headquarters of the Kangra District. The town is situated in the lap of the Dhauli Dhar—a branch of the Himalaya mountain at a distance of about 56 miles from Pathankot station which is connected by road with both Amritsar and Jullunder city via Mukerian. Dharamsala town can be reached from Pathankot station by car. There are two military stations: in the north, Dharamsala Cantonment and east, Yol Camp. Tea plantation forms the chief industry of the town, with other occupations including quarrying and a cottage industry provided by local wool production. *Dak Bungalows*:—There is a P.W.D. Dak Bungalow and Rest House in the Kotwali Bazar, Lower Dharamsala. There are also two good serais, R. B. Jodha Mal's Serai and L. Dev Raj's Serai in the civil station. There is a third serai attached to the temple in Kotwali Bazar, Lower Dharamsala. *Hotels*:—Besides Simla Hotel, there are a few small hotels in the station. Visitors also use the Dak Bungalow. *Public Conveyances*:—Cars, buses and lorries. *Club*:—Raja Raghbir Singh Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Bhagsu Nath Temple and Water Spring. (2) State quarries. (3) Dal Lake. (4) Old Fort. (5) Temple at Kangra, at a distance of 12 miles from

Dharamsala. (6) Charming scenery of snow-covered peaks of the Himalaya mountains. *Place of Entertainment*:—Himalaya Talkies.

CHAMBA: The headquarters of the Chamba District, situated to the south-east of Kashmir. It lies in lofty mountain ranges in the valley of the Ravi and the Chenab. Chamba can be reached from Pathankot station, which is connected with both Amritsar and Jullunder City via Mukerian by branch lines of the Northern Railway. From Pathankot station the journey is accomplished by cars or buses. Tents are indispensable for prolonged travel in the hills or off the main routes and these must be brought from outside. Shooting is available, subject to the Government rules. Chamba town is situated on the bank of the Ravi river on a terrace about 300 ft. above water level. The town is beautifully laid out, with a green park in the centre of the town surrounded by the main bazars, Civil Hospital, Circuit House, the Palace and other beautiful bungalows. Nearly the whole town is electrified and there is a network of pipe line for the water supply in the town. The population of the town is about 6,000. A motor road connects the town with the plains. *Dak Bungalows*:—There are two Dak Bungalows, one at Khajiar and the other at Chamba. Rest Houses are to be found on the principal routes. *Public Conveyances*:—Pony and coolie transport. *Hotels*:—There are no good hotels and the visitors use the Dak Bungalows. *Club*:—Officers Club. *Places of Interest*:—Palace, Laxmi Narayan Temple, Bhuri Singh Museum and Power House. *Place of Entertainment*:—Laxmi Talkies.

THE PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

The Union was inaugurated on at Patiala on July 15th, 1948, and comprises Patiala, Kapurthala, Nalagarh, Faridkot, Jind, Kalsia, Nabha, Malerkotla and Faridkot States. It covers an area of 10,120 square miles and lies contiguous to the boundaries of the West Punjab. PEPSU Government has H. H. the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala as its Rajpramukh. The greater part of the Union is situated between the Jumna and the Beas and has alluvial soil fed by water from the Sirhind Canal. Agriculture is the main occupation but there are other important industries including cotton ginning and pressing, oil mills, iron and steel works, one big biscuit factory, factories for the manufacture of chemicals and starch and two large cement factories. The main crops are wheat, cotton, sugarcane, gram, barley, bajra, maize and potatoes. Cattle fairs are regularly held which are patronized by Agricultural Department for sale and purchase of cattle. PEPSU has ten colleges and many schools in addition to a girls' college and provides co-education facilities.

PATIALA: The capital of PEPSU. H. H. the Maharajadhiraj the Rajpramukh is a popular Indian Prince and is a well-known figure in the cricket world. Patiala has several fine public buildings and the palace of the Rajpramukh is well laid out, containing a cricket and a polo ground. In Patiala, an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition is held every year, in February-March. At Rajpura there is a biscuit factory and also a starch and chemical factory. The town is famous for silk "Azarbands" Gota. Patiala railway station is situated on the Hindumalkote-Bhatinda-Rajpura-Ambala Cant. section of the Northern Railway, 16 miles from Rajpura, a junction on its Delhi-Atari via Amritsar line. *Public Conveyances*:—Buses and tongas. *Hotel*:—Patiala Hotel, near the railway station. *Club*:—Rajindra Gymkhana Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Moti Bagh Palace. (2) Bara Dari Gardens. (3) V. M. Poor House. (4) Kali Devi Temple. (5) New Patiala Water Works. (6) The Fort. (7) Durbar Hall. (8) Lila Bhawan. (9) Secretariat Building. (10) Municipal Parks, near Arya Samaj Mandir and Toba Mir Imdad Ali. (11) Yadvendra Olympic Stadium. (12) Mahendra College. (13) Golf Course. *Place of Entertainment*:—Malwa Picture Palace in The Mall.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

Jammu and Kashmir State is a lovely land of mountains and valley unsurpassed for its scenery. The territory of Jammu and Kashmir forms most of the northern part of India. The beautiful valley of Kashmir is picturesquely set in the lap of the Himalayas and no part has such a magnificent climate as this "Jewel of the North." There is a large variety of big and small game and fishing, golf, tennis, swimming can be enjoyed in ideal surroundings. Kashmir is the starting place of excursions into lofty mountains and districts and to the land of the Lamas with their wonderful monasteries.

The total area of the State is 84,471 square miles and is divided

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into three provinces of Kashmir, Jammu and the Frontier. It occupies a strategic position on the northern Indian frontier and also has common frontiers with China, the U.S.S.R. and Afghanistan. Kashmir acceded to India on October 26, 1947 and the administration of the State is carried by a Cabinet. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people and the main crops grown are rice, wheat and maize. The manufacture of woollen and silk products, are the two main industries and important exports include, herbs, furs, skins, timber, chemicals, etc., These are distributed throughout India through the branches of Kashmir Arts and Crafts Emporia. The State has its own transport fleet of vehicles for distribution within its area. Tourist traffic is very important for the State and the people, forming the main source of income. The State has its own University which was established during the war years. Kashmir is known all over for its high-class shawls and other hand-spun woollen goods, carpets, papier-mâché articles, wood carving and other products of exquisite skill. An annual Industrial Exhibition is held in Srinagar about the end of August, which is a centre of great attraction to all and the visitor is presented with an opportunity to obtain goods at reasonable prices. Kashmir is also well-known for its delicious fruits and vegetables. Pahalgam, 61 miles from Srinagar, is a summer resort in Kashmir. Amarnath is 28 miles from Pahalgam, and is a place of interest and pilgrimage containing a cave.

Visitors intending to enter Kashmir have to obtain permits from the Home Secretary to the Government of their respective States. Tourists from abroad can obtain permits from Regional Tourist Offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. There is an air service between Delhi and Srinagar. There is a daily train service also between Delhi and Pathankot. From Pathankot there is a regular daily bus service direct to Srinagar via Jammu. The distance is 267 miles and the journey is completed in two days with a halt at Banihal where the travellers stay in Government Dak Bungalow.

SRINAGAR: The capital of Kashmir, is a picturesque city comparable to a "Venice set in the heart of Switzerland." It is 5,200 ft. above sea level and is situated on the river Jhelum, which winds its way through the city. The river is spanned by seven bridges and it affords a convenient means of communication by boats. It is flanked by two hills, Shankaracharya, bearing a magnificent temple, and Hari Parbat, on which stands a fortress.

Srinagar offers many attractions such as the silk factory where one can see how silken cobwebs are extracted from cocoons and how silk is carded, spun and woven. A golf course is provided near Nedou's Hotel and swimming places are at Garibad Point in Dal Lake and at Nagin Lake, 5 miles from Srinagar. *Dak Bungalows*:—Besides two Dak Bungalows at Khanabal and Achabal, there are many Dharamshalas for the use of travellers and the chief among them are: (1) Arya Samaj, Hazuri Bagh. (2) Badrika Ashram, 1st Bridge. (3) Sikh Gurudwara, 1st Bridge. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Cars. (2) Buses. (3) Shikaras or boats. (4) Tongas available in four classes. *Hotels*:—(1) Regina Hotel. (2) Nedou's Hotel. (3) National Hotel, Court Road. (4) Park Hotel. (5) Lake View Hotel. (6) Sams Hotel. (7) Savoy Hotel. (8) Mount View Hotel. (9) Castle Hotel. (10) DeLuxe Hotel. (11) Kashmir View Hotel. (12) Khalsa Hotel. (13) Majestic Hotel. (14) Bharat Hotel. (15) Kashmir Hindu Hotel. (16) Viji Hotel. (17) Katrack's Hotel. (18) Coronation Hotel. (19) Frontier Hotel. (20) Elphinstone Hotel. *House Boats*:—Visitors desirous of putting up in house boats are advised to engage one after personal inspection only and not to arrange one previously. An agreement should be drawn up with the owners specifying the period of stay, rate of rent, wages of servants and charges for boarding and lodging per day per head. *Clubs*:—(1) Srinagar Club. (2) Amarsingh Club. (3) Harrison Club. *Places of Interest*:—Ancient Monuments: (1) Pari Mahal, or Fairy Palace, on the southern side of the Dal Lake. (2) Pandranttan, a temple, four miles from Srinagar. (3) Avanti Pura, on the right bank of the Jhelum, 18 miles away. (4) Bhaumazu, a group of caves. (5) Martand, the celebrated temple. (6) Shadiput. (7) Pattan, and (8) Harwan. *Moghul Gardens in Kashmir*:—(1) Shalimar Bagh. (2) Nishat Bagh. (3) Chashma Shahi, or "The Splendid Spring." (4) Nasim Bagh. (5) Achhabal. (6) Chenar Bagh. *Places for sight-seeing*:—(1) Phalgam, 60 miles from Srinagar. (2) Ganderbal, 13 miles from Srinagar. (3) Sonemarg, 51 miles from Srinagar. (4) Verinag, 50 miles from Srinagar. (5) Gangabal, 42 miles from Srinagar. Prominent Lakes: (1) Dal Lake, with its famous floating gardens, is one of the favourite resorts of visitors. It offers delightful bathing in its clear water and is equipped with boats, diving boards and chutes. (2) Nagin, a small lake of the Dal Lake. (3) Anchar Lake. (4) Wulur Lake. (5) Manasbal Lake. (6) Kaunsarnag. Largest mountain lake in Kashmir. (7) Sheshnag 12,000 ft. (8) Krishnasar and Vishnusar Lakes. (9)

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Pongong Lake in Ladakh District. The other places of interest are: (1) The Museum. (2) The Silk Factory, permission to visit this is necessary. (3) Jama Masjid. (4) Royal Palaces. (5) Hari Parbat Fort. *Places of Entertainment*:—Regal, Amrish and Palladium Talkies.

GULMARG: One of the beauty spots of Kashmir and an ideal hill station. Glorious Gulmarg is connected by an excellent motor road, 24 miles long, with Srinagar, and is 8,700 feet above sea level. It lies in pine woods surrounded by glorious scenery and one gets a majestic view of the Nanga Parbat Range. Lovely walks and rides can be had on the roads and this hill station is equipped with all modern conveniences. During winter skiing and skating can be enjoyed and it is the best place for lovers of golf. Trips to Khillenmarg, Alpathar and Tosh Maidan can be made from here. *Hotel*:—Nedou's Hotel.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS

The Portuguese settlements in India consist of Goa, Daman and Diu. Goa, the capital of Portuguese India, is situated to the south of Bombay, while Diu is an island in the south of Saurashtra, and Daman is situated to the north of Bombay, near Surat. Goa has long since attracted the attention of the most famous travellers of the world. In the middle of the fourteenth century the well-known Moorish traveller, Ibn Batuta, crossed Goa and left a curious description of the town of Sindubar (Goa). During its period of splendour, i.e., in the 16th and 18th centuries, the old city of Goa was also visited by many distinguished travellers. Goa is the headquarters of the Roman Catholics in India and is largely visited by them, specially when the body of St. Francis Xavier is exposed every 10 years. Old Goa was once a famous city but owing to climatic conditions it fell into decay and Panjim or New Goa has become the seat of the Government since 1843. There is also a fairly large population of Hindus in Goa and in Ponda there are some beautiful Hindu temples. Many tourists are attracted to Goa, which presents a continental appearance and has several places to interest them. Vasco da Gama and Mormugao are the ports of call of the steamers of both the B.S.N. Company and the Indian Co-operative Navigation and

Trading Company, Limited. These companies maintain a regular service from Bombay to Goa starting from Alexandra Dock. Travellers can also reach Goa by train via Londa junction of the Southern Railway by changing there and proceeding to Mormugao by the metre gauge line of the W.I.P. Railway. The scenery between Mormugao and Castle Rock (Indian frontier railway station) is very fine, and the Dudsagar Waterfall, across which the railway runs, are worth seeing.

The chief agricultural products of Goa are cashew-nuts, rice, cocoanuts, betel-nuts, sugarcane and mangoes which are exported in large quantities to India. The industries include manufacture of soaps, tiles, tinned food products and jaggery. Portuguese India is ruled by a Governor-General working in collaboration of the council. There is an Indian Consulate-General in Goa to look after the interests of Indian subjects. The most important towns in the territory of Goa are Panjim, Old Goa, Margao, Vasco da Gama, Mapuça, Ponda, Sanquelim and the two important ports are Panjim and Mormugao. Vasco da Gama is the chief town of Mormugao District and is also a railway, air and wireless station. There is a fine aerodrome adjacent to Mormugao harbour and a regular air service between Bombay and Goa has been started in addition to the Tata's Bombay-Trivandrum Air Service whose planes halt here. Margao is a flourishing city in the Salsette District and a great trading centre. Calangute is a popular sea resort with a splendid sandy beach which becomes crowded during the summer.

NOVA GOA: (Cidade de Goa) Or Panjim, is the administrative capital of Portuguese India. It can be reached from Mormugao harbour and terminus of the West India Portuguese Railway, about 6½ miles away which joins the Southern Railway at Londa juncion. Nova Goa is a neat little town quite continental and picturesque in appearance and has a population of about 23,000. The city is mostly built round the slopes of a hill, with an extensive river frontage. It is situated on the left border of the river Mandovi, one of the two largest rivers of Goa, the other being the river Zuari, whose mouth is separated from that of the former by a small promontory or cape called "Cabo," whereon is built the Government House. A number of roads in Nova Goa are asphalted and there are public gardens and a band stand. It is the headquarters of the Government of Portuguese India, including Daman and Diu, and has principal

Government offices, a Central Lyceum for higher studies, a large Government hospital and maternity home, with a Medical College attached and a Bacteriological Institute. It has besides primary schools, a National library to which is attached a small museum with numismatic cabinet. There is a regular steamer service between Bombay, the South Indian ports, Mormugao and Panjim. Old Goa is linked by launch and ferry system with these two and other riverside towns. Old Goa is only 20 minutes run by motor car from Panjim, and is celebrated for its magnificent old churches. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is no Dak Bungalow but there is a Rest House in Panjim. Visitors stay at the hotels or use the Rest House with modern convenience attached to the aerodrome near Mormugao harbour. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis and victorias available. There is a bus service from Panjim to all parts of Goa and to Belgaum, Londa, Savantwadi, Karwar, etc. *Hotels*:—(1) Hotel Republica. (2) Hotel Imperial. (3) Hotel Central. (4) Hotel Aliado. (5) Casino Mira-Mar. (6) Pensao Marina. (7) Hotel Atlantico. (8) Hotel St. Francisco Xavier. (9) Hotel Portuguesa. Hindu Hotels and Restaurants:—(1) Madavasram. (2) Usha Bhawan. (3) Gujrati Lodge. (4) Lokmanya Hotel. (5) Hotel Botos. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Monument of Afonso de Albuquerque, the conqueror of Goa, built in the seventeenth century. (2) Office and Secretariat of the Governor-General (which was once the place of Adil Khan) with a library and a gallery of full-size portraits of all past Viceroys and Governor-Generals. (3) Archives of old documents and books containing very interesting history of Portuguese India. (4) Velha Goa, which is only ten minutes run by car from Panjim, is the old city of Goa, now in a ruinous condition. Old Goa was well-known in history as the emporium of culture, commerce and riches during the 16th and 17th centuries. This city now has a number of churches, including the Church of Bom Jesus containing the body of St. Francis Xavier in a silver coffin. People from all parts of the world visit the place, during the period the body is exposed to public view every 10 years. (5) Famous Hindu temples of Mangesh, Qeula and Mardol, which are an hour's run from Panjim. (6) Patriarchal Palace. (7) Radio Goa and Bambolim Radio Station. (8) Column of Vasco da Gama in the Municipal Garden. (9) Salesian "Boy's Town." *Clubs*:—(1) Club Nacional. (2) Club Vasco da Gama. *Place of Entertainment*:—Cine-Teatro Nacional.

MORMUGAO: Is situated on the left bank of Zuari river, 6½ miles south of Panjim or Nova Goa. The port of Mormugao has a natural outlet to the sea and offers the shortest route both for passenger and goods traffic. Mormugao is also the terminus of West India Portuguese Railway, under the management of the Southern Railway which runs from Londa junction to Mormugao via Castle Rock station, the frontier of Portuguese India. Goods are shipped direct from Mormugao to continental parts, and cargo is directly loaded and unloaded from railway wagons which run on sidings alongside the steamer thus saving handling expenses. All goods destined principally to the south-west India which comes from overseas, passes through this harbour and is similarly exported to the continent. There is a large export of fish and coconut from Mormugao. Mormugao harbour can accommodate a large number of ocean liners at a time. It has also an aerodrome with a beautiful and well-furnished modern rooms. *Dak Bungalow* for the travellers near it (harbour). There is also an old Dharamshala at Vasco da Gama. *Public Conveyances*:—Buses and cars which run from here to Vasco da Gama and thence to Cortalim. *Hotels*:—(1) Palace Hotel, run by Messrs. Spencer & Co. (2) Lobo's Hotel. There are two hotels at Vasco da Gama. *Clubs*:—Casino de Mormugao and the Railway Institute both at Vasco da Gama. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The Shrine of Ven. Fr. Joseph Vaz at Sançoale, a place of interest for Catholics, accessible from Cortalim. (2) Municipal Garden. (3) Parque Infantil, a garden and playground for children, which is provided with a small tower house, a small rest house, merry-go-round and other play equipments. (4) Municipal Market, one of the best in South India. (5) Repartiçoes Publicas, one of the modern and biggest buildings in Goa. *Place of Entertainment*:—Cine Vasco.

DAMAN: Is situated to the north of Bombay near Surat and has a total area of 62 square miles. The city of Daman and the seaside resort of Deuca can be reached from Daman Road and Bhilad stations on the main line of the Western Railway from Bombay to Ahmedabad. There is a regular bus service from these stations to Daman city. Deuca can be reached by tongas from Daman City. The city of Daman largely consists of persons who are solely dependent on fishing, and large exports are made to India. The salt industry which comes next was best thriving before the imposition of heavy excise duties by the Government.

Daman attracts a large number of visitors, mainly from Bombay, due to its excellent climate. There are also many places of interest to the visitor including a fine beach at Deuca, 4 miles from the city. Daman is also famous for the sweet toddy and foreign liquor obtainable here. Visitors to Daman are advised in their own interest to declare their belongings at the Indian Frontier Customs and also at Portuguese Customs, otherwise a considerable difficulty will be experienced. Detailed information can be had at these Customs offices. Those interested in the historical study of the city should refer to " History of Damao," by A. F. Moniz, which can be had at the municipal library. *Dak Bungalow*:—English Salt Bungalow in Damao Pequeno. *Public Conveyances*: Tongas and buses. *Hotels*:—(1) Hotel Popular. (2) Hotel Brighton. (3) Hotel Marina. (4) Laxmi Hindu Hotel. (5) Hotel Yazdani. (6) Hotel Metro. (7) Hotel Europa. (8) Hotel Riverside. (9) Hotel Green. (10) Hotel Bombay. (11) Hotel Imperial. (12) Hotel Ambassador. Following Hotels are situated in Deuca: (1) Hotel Mira Mar. (2) Hotel Duke. (3) Hotel Arabian. (4) Hotel West End. *Places of Interest*:—Ancient Monuments: (1) In Damao Pequeno, Igreja de Nossa Sra. de Mar; St. Jeronimo Fort. (2) In Marvo, Capela Antonio. (3) In Veracunda, fort in ruins. (4) In Bhimpor, fort in ruins. (5) In Praça, the Fort, Government House, Fort Bastion, Sé Cathedral, Nossa Sra. de Rosario Chapel, Civil Jail, Municipal Building, Old Hospital, Fatima Institute. (6) Igreja de Nossa Sra. de Remedios (built in 1760) in Damao Grande. (7) Cross made out of a single stone (approx. 6 metres) in Praça. (8) Municipal Garden in Praça. (9) Parque Infantil Dr. Oliveira Salazar with children's library attached to it, situated in small Daman. (10) Parque Infantil Capt. Magalhaes Correia in Big Daman. (11) Monument for the warriors who died for Daman, in Fort. *Places of Entertainment*:—There are two cinemas in Daman.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA

The settlements of the French Government in India consist of four places in Madras, comprising Karikal in the Cauvery Delta, Mahe in Malabar, Yanan in the Godavari Delta and Pondicherry in Arcot. The total area covered is 203 square miles.

PONDICHERRY: Is the capital of the settlements of the French in India. It can be reached from Villupuram junction by the metre gauge line of the Southern Railway, being only 24 miles from the junction. Villupuram is 99 miles from Madras, on the Madras-Dhanushkodi-Colombo section of the railway. The town is divided by a canal into the "native" town and the "white" town, the latter being near the sea. Pondicherry has no harbour but a roadstead and a pier to land passengers. Ships lie at a distance from the shore and contact is made by small boats. Ships from France to Indo-China serve Pondicherry monthly and steamers of the B.I.S.N. ply fortnightly between East coasts parts and the Straits Settlements. Pondicherry has three cotton mills and a Chamber of Commerce. There is also one Law College, one Medical College and a number of schools for boys and girls. Pondicherry has numerous public buildings magnificently laid out with courtyards and gardens. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis, buses, jutkas and rickshaws. *Hotels*:—(European): Grand Hotel de Europe and La Alsacian Hotel. (Indian): Ramkrishna Lunch Home, Singajore Hotel and Sankar Lodge. *Places of Interest*:—The monument of Morts, the ruins of Fort Saint Louis, the Statue of Joan of Arc, the Tower of L'Horloge, the Pagodas of Iswaran and Camatchiamin, public library and garden. *Places of Entertainment*:—French India Cinema and Theatre Gaebele.

THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

India or Bharat, is a sovereign democratic Republic consisting of a union of 28 States which came into existence on August 15, 1947 as a partition of what was formerly known as British India. The executive head of the Indian Union is the President who is elected by the members of the Houses of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of all the States. There is no Vice-President and in case the office of the President falls vacant, the Chief Justice of India acts as President, till a person is elected by Parliament in a fresh election to fill the vacancy. The Parliament consists of the President and two Houses known as the Council of States and the House of the People. The maximum strength of the two Houses is 250 and 500 respectively. The Council of States is elected by the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States, while those of the House of People is elected by the voters in the States.

From the four types of States in India, nine States of, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, West Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, have a Governor as the executive head. Eight States of Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Union of Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin, have a Rajpramukh at the head. Ten States of Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh have a Chief Commissioner at the head and are controlled by the Union Government. The fourth State is the Andaman and Nicobar islands. The Governor of a State is appointed and the Rajpramukh is appointed or recognised by the President. Seven States, have two Houses of Legislatures, called the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, the others have only one. There is a High Court for each State which is also a court of record. Judges of the High Court are appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State and the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. The Indian Constitution is not completely federal. The Union Government controls the State Governments in certain cases and has also the power to confer additional powers on the States.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Four great trunk roads, covering about 5,000 miles, exist in India. They stretch diagonally across the country and form the frame work with which most of the subsidiary important roads are linked. These trunk roads are very ancient and are associated with the Indian history. The Grand Trunk, known as the ancient marching route, stretches across the northern part of India from Delhi to Calcutta. The other three roads connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi. All the four roads have some places where floods are liable to cause serious obstruction to traffic and need improvement. They are therefore, not considered safe for travel during any season of the year.

AIR TRANSPORT

During the war the Defence Department of India took over the control of all civil aerodromes and the services of all Air Traffic Control Officers. It was in 1945 that the transfer of the 45 aerodromes to civil aviation commenced. All these aerodromes are well equipped to deal with aircraft operations. The former States area has 20 aerodromes, in addition to these.

Air-India International, a new company was formed in 1947 for the establishment of an Indian air service between India and the United Kingdom. This service now operates thrice weekly between India and U.K. The Government of India hold 49 per cent of the share capital of this company. With effect from January 1950 a scheduled service to East Africa was also introduced. As a result of air transport agreements with various countries, foreign services passing through India have largely increased.

The airport at Santa Cruz, Bombay, is the first port of entry from the west for the Indian Republic and the airport at Dum Dum, Calcutta meets the demand of the international air traffic through the India's gateway to the East. There are thirty-one aerodromes equipped for night flying operations and Area Control Centres have been established at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Carriage of mails by air was made effective from 30th January, 1949 when scheduled night air mail services commenced operation. The night services now uplift passengers as well as mail and freight. Training facilities for flying, aircraft engineering, communications and air traffic control are offered at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, which is the best of its kind in the East. The Flying Clubs also provide facilities for training and there are about eleven subsidised flying clubs in India with the headquarters at Bombay. The Government of India have concluded air transport agreements with U.K. and other countries of the world. The Government of India have encouraged the manufacture of aircrafts and parts in India.

Internal Air Services:—The following air lines are operating as Internal Air Services:

1. *Air-India Ltd., Bombay*:

Bombay-Calcutta; Bombay-Ahmedabad-Jaipur-Delhi; Bombay-Delhi; Bombay-Ahmedabad-Karachi; Bombay-Karachi; Bombay-Hyderabad-Madras-Colombo; Bombay-Madras; Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Cochin-Trivandrum.

2. *Indian National Airways Ltd., New Delhi*:

Delhi-Lahore; Delhi-Jodhpur-Karachi; Delhi-Calcutta; Calcutta-Rangoon; Delhi-Amritsar-Jammu-Srinagar; Delhi-Amritsar-Srinagar; Srinagar-Jammu.

3. *Air Services of India Ltd., Bombay*:
Bombay-Kashod-Porbandar-Jamnagar-Bhuj; Bombay-Jamnagar-Bhuj-Karachi; Bombay-Indore-Gwalior; Bombay-Bhavnagar-Rajkot; Bombay-Poona-Bangalore.

4. *Deccan Airways Ltd., Begampet*:
Madras-Hyderabad-Nagpur-Delhi; Hyderabad-Bangalore; Hyderabad-Poona-Bombay.

5. *Indian Overseas Airlines Ltd., Bombay*:
Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta.

6. *Airways (India) Ltd., Calcutta*:
Calcutta-Visakhapatnam-Madras-Bangalore; Calcutta-Bhubneshwar-Madras-Bangalore; Calcutta-Dacca; Calcutta-Gauhati-Mohanbari; Calcutta-Gauhati.

7. *Bharat Airways Ltd., Calcutta*:
Calcutta-Patna-Benares-Lucknow-Delhi; Calcutta - Allahabad - Cawnpore-Delhi; Calcutta-Bankok; Calcutta-Agartala; Calcutta-Chittagong.

8. *Air-India International Ltd., Bombay*:
Bombay-Basra-Cairo-Geneva-London.

9. *Himalaya Aviation Ltd., Calcutta*:
Delhi-Nagpur-Madras; Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta.

10. *Kalinja Airlines, Calcutta*:
Calcutta-Agartala (Freight service).

THE RAILWAYS IN INDIA

The railways in India cover a total route mileage of 34,022. There are 35 railway systems in India of which 22 are owned and worked by the Indian Union Government and the remaining 13 are worked by private companies. The highest administrative authority for the railways is the Railway Board.

The partition of India affected only three railway systems. The North Western Railway was renamed the East Punjab Railway for the part that remained in India with the headquarters in Delhi. The Bengal-Assam Railway of the system that remained in India, was amalgamated with the East Indian Railway, part with Oudh-Tirhut and the rest was constituted into Assam Railway. The Jodhpur-Hyderabad Railway that remained, became part of the Rajasthan railway system. The northern districts of West Bengal and the whole State of Assam were cut off by road and railway from the rest of the Indian Union, as a result of the partition but it was through the narrow neck of land about 12 miles long between Nepal in the north and East Pakistan in the south, that the railway link between Assam and the rest of the Union was finally established. Out of the three sections of the newly constructed railway, the first section between Kishenganj and Silliguri connects Assam with the rest of India. The other two sections give access to different parts of the districts north of West Bengal and Assam.

The Indian Government Railways have been regrouped as under:

1. *Central Railway*:

(*a*) ex-G.I.P. Railway.
(*b*) ex-Nizam State Railway.
(*c*) ex-Scindia State Railway.
(*d*) ex-Dholpur State Railway.

The main termini are at Bombay, Raichur, Nagpur, Balharsha, Allahabad, Ujjain, Kotah, Delhi, Kanpur and Parasia.

Bombay: Through mail and express trains run from the Victoria Terminus, the terminus of the Central Railway. The following lines are important:

(1) Calcutta Mail: Bombay-Itarsi-Nagpur-Calcutta (Howrah).
(2) Calcutta Mail: Bombay-Itarsi-Jabalpur-Allahabad-Calcutta (Howrah).
(3) Punjab Mail: Bombay-Itarsi-Bhopal-Agra Cantt.-Delhi-Bhatinda-Ferozpore Cantt.
(4) Madras Mail: Bombay-Poona-Raichur-Bangalore City-Madras (Central).
(5) Poona Mail: Bombay-Poona-Bangalore.

2. *Western Railway*:

(*a*) ex-B.B. & C.I. Railway.
(*b*) ex-Jaipur State Railway.
(*c*) ex-Rajasthan Railway.
(*d*) ex-Saurashtra Railway.
(*e*) Marwar-Phulad section of the ex-Jodhpur Railway.

Bombay: The following mail trains run from Bombay Central station the terminus of the Western Railway:

(1) Frontier Mail: Bombay Central-Baroda-Delhi-Ambala-Amritsar.
(2) Gujrat Mail: Bombay Central-Baroda-Ahmedabad.
(3) Saurashtra Mail: Bombay Central-Baroda-Ahmedabad-Viramgam.

3. *Southern Railway*:
(*a*) ex-M. & S. M. Railway.
(*b*) ex-S. I. Railway.
(*c*) ex-Mysore-Railway.

Madras: The two terminal stations are the Central Station and Egmore Station, and among the mail and express trains that run from there the following are important:

(1) Bombay Mail: Madras Central-Raichur-Wadi-Poona-Bombay V. T.
(2) Calcutta Mail: Madras Central-Bezwada-Waltair-Cuttack-Howrah.
(3) Grand Trunk Express: Madras Central-Bezwada-Kazipet-Balharsha-Nagpur-Itarsi-Bhopal-Agra-Delhi.
(4) Blue Mountain Express: Madras Central-Mettupalayam-Ootacamund.
(5) Ceylon Express: Madras (Egmore)-Chingleput-Kumbhakonam-Tanjore-Dhanuskodi-Ceylon.
(6) Trivandrum Express: Madras (Egmore)-Chingleput-Tiruchirapaly-Kodaikanal-Madurai-Quilon-Trivandrum.

4. *Eastern Railway*:
(*a*) ex-B. N. Railway.
(*b*) ex-E. I. Railway: Dinapore, Asansol, Howrah and Sealdah Divisions.

Calcutta: The terminus of the Eastern Railway is at Howrah and following are some of the important mail trains from there:

(1) Bombay Mail: Howrah-Nagpur-Bombay V. T.
(2) Bombay Mail: Howrah-Allahabad-Jabalpur-Bombay V.T.
(3) Punjab Mail: Howrah - Patna - Lucknow - Delhi - Ambala - Amritsar.
(4) Madras Mail: Howrah-Cuttack-Waltair-Bezwada-Madras Central.

5. *North Eastern Railway*:
   - (*a*) ex-Assam Railway.
   - (*b*) ex-O. T. Railway.
   - (*c*) ex-B.B. & C.I. Railway, Kanpur-Achnera section.

6. *Northern Railway*:
   - (*a*) ex-Eastern Punjab Railway.
   - (*b*) ex-Jodhpur Railway (excluding Marwar-Phulad section).
   - (*c*) ex-Bikaner Railway.
   - (*d*) ex-B.B. & C.I. Railway, Delhi-Rewar-Fazilka section.
   - (*e*) ex-E. I. Railway. Moradabad-Lucknow and Allahabad Divisions.

INLAND WATER-WAYS OF INDIA

The cheapest form of transport from the interior to the ports, for export of heavy goods and bulk cargoes is provided by the water-ways of India. The Indian Government has provided in the Constitution for the transfer to the Central Government of navigation of inter-State rivers and national water-ways. The main waterways navigable by steamers and large country crafts are 745 miles in Uttar Pradesh; 727 miles in West Bengal; 920 miles in Assam; 241 miles in Orissa and 1,700 miles in Madras State.

Indian Coastal Steamer Services

(1) *Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd.,* jointly maintain different services on the Konkan coast. Their offices are situated at Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. The steamers of the companies leave from Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock, daily in the mornings and in the afternoons at scheduled timings. The following services are maintained: (A) *Dhabol Line*: Calls at Janjira, Shrivardhan, Harnai and Dhabol. (B) *Vijayadurg Line*: Calls at Harnai, Palshet, Jaygad, Tiveri, Ratnagiri, Moosakazi, and Vijayadurg. (C) *Vengurla Line*: Calls at Ratnagiri, Moosakazi, Vijayadurg, Devgad, Malwan and Vengurla. (D) *Goa Line*: Thrice weekly direct service to Panjim: steamers leave on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. (E) *Bhavnagar Line*: A weekly service. The steamers leave every Saturday from "C" and "R" Sheds, Prince's Dock, and call at Diu, Jaffrabad,

Mohuva and Bhavnagar. (F) *Mangalore Line*: A weekly service. The steamers leave from Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock, every Tuesday and call at Vengurla, Karwar, Kumta, Bhatkal, Malpe, and Mangalore. (G) *Dharamtar Line*: A daily service. The steamers leave Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock, daily and call at Rewas and Dharamtar. (H) *Uran Service*: There is a launch service daily between Bombay and Uran. (I) *Rewas Service*: The steamers leave daily in the afternoon from Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock. (J) *Excursion Services*: Special Nahava Line, on Sundays and Bank holidays and special sailings to Elephanta on Tuesdays and Thursdays, when educational institutions are given concessions in rates.

(2) *Calcutta Steam Navigation Co.*, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. The Company maintains Inland Steamer Lines in the State of West Bengal: (1) *Ghatal Line Service* between Armenianghat in Calcutta and Kolaghat in the Midnapore District, calling at Uluberia, Geonkhali, Tamluk and other important points. (2) *Kola-Ranichuck Service* between Kolaghat (Midnapur) and Ranichuck (Midnapur), calling at Bucksee, Gopigunge, Pansully and other important points. (3) *Ferry Services in the Fort of Calcutta*: (*a*) Rajgunge Line between Chandpalghat and Rajgunge. (*b*) Cross Ferry Services between Chandpalghat, Ramkristopur and Telkulghat.

(3) *India General Navigation and Railway Co., Ltd., and Rivers Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.*, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. The principal lines maintained by fast up-to-date paddle steamers connect Calcutta to Eastern Bengal and Assam and also to Bihar and the U.P. Numerous daily services are operated by the joint companies for passenger and goods traffic.

MAIN INDIAN PORTS

Bombay: The port of Bombay provides wide shelter for shipping during all seasons of the year. The ocean lines are accommodated mid-stream and at the open wharves and basins bay and the docks the country crafts handle the overside cargo from docks and stream. The new Ferry Wharf deals with the coastal and Harbour Traffic which the Mole Station at Ballard Pier deals with Trans-oceanic passenger traffic. The inter-railway exchange yard at Wadala links with the railway system maintained by the port to handle the railborne goods traffic lying at storage depots, the docks and wharves.

Calcutta: The port handles a sea-borne traffic of about 11 million tons a year and serves as a removing as well as a distributing centre of cargo brought by a network of railways and by the water-borne traffic of the river Ganges from Assam and other parts of India. The port is situated about 80 miles from the mouth of the Hooghly river and is on the left bank, formed by the uniting of the three offtakes from the river Ganges. Due to sudden alterations and strong tides pilotage is made compulsory. Communication between various points in the docks, jetties and warehouses is maintained bv the port railway which is linked with the Eastern and the E. B. Railway.

Cochin: It has a natural harbour which is one of the five major ports in India. It lies on the direct route from Europe to Australia. The port of Cochin provides good anchorage during all seasons of the year and is open for deep water traffic. It is the passenger port in South India for the United Kingdom, as all foreign and coastal steamers touch the port regularly. The port consists of an extensive area of sheltered backwaters and is connected by the Cochin Harbour Railway to the Southern Railway. The activities of the port are mainly centered in Willingdon Island reclaimed from the backwater by dredged soil from the inner channels and has been in use since 1930. A hotel has been constructed by the port for accommodation of the passengers.

Madras: It has an artificial harbour formed by two arms projecting from a low sandy coast. The Madras Harbour has accommodation for 18 vessels provided at moorings and quays and the port can be approached direct from the open sea but pilotage is made compulsory. Loading and discharging of cargo is effected by means of lighter fleet of country crafts on a frontage of concrete wharves and partly at the quays which are also used by large passenger vessels. The quays are directly connected by railways.

Note: For details regarding the other Indian ports of Allepey, Bhavnagar, Kozhikode, Kutch Mandvi, Cuttack, Dwarka, Kakinada, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Navlakhi, Porbandar, Port Okha, Quilon, Surat and Tuticorin please see the information given separately in this guide, under these towns.

DOMINION OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan was established as a Dominion, on August 15, 1947 by the partition of what was formerly known as British India. It was formed into a separate independent State, by the cutting off of the areas in the north-west and the north-east inhabited predominantly by people belonging to the Muslim religion.

Pakistan consists of two large stretches of territories known as Eastern Pakistan and Western Pakistan which are separated from each other by about a thousand miles of Indian territory. Of the two, East Bengal is the largest and most thickly populated province. Eastern Pakistan comprises of one large province and includes Sylhet district of Assam and Western Pakistan comprises of West Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province and the States which have acceded to Pakistan.

Eastern Pakistan is bounded on the north by the hilly regions of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and parts of Assam; in the south by the Bay of Bengal, in the west by the Indian provinces of West Bengal and Bihar and in the east by the Assam province. The narrow strips of the Chittagong Hill tracts adjoins Burma. Western Pakistan adjoins Afghanistan and Iran in the west and north-west and the Indian province of East Punjab and the Great Indian Desert in the East. To the north lies the State of Jammu and Kashmir and to the south and south-west the Arabian Sea.

The States of Pakistan are Bahawalpur in Punjab, Kalat in Baluchistan, Khairpur in Upper Sind, Las Bela in Sind, Kharan, to the south of Kalat, Chitral in north-west of Pakistan, Dir in N. W. F. Province, Swat in N. W. F. Province, Amb in the upper valley of the Indus and Phubra.

AIR TRANSPORT

The formation of a company known as "Pakistan Aviation Ltd." financed, directed and controlled by the Government of Pakistan was announced on June 22, 1948, in partnership with the two Pakistan air lines, the Orient Airways and Pak Air Ltd., who had already been granted new air transport licences. Besides, the airship hangar at Karachi which occupies a prominent position on the International trunk routes, the other aerodromes maintained in Pakistan are at, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Chittagong, Dacca, Sylhet, Hyderabad (Sind), Jacobabad, Multan and Quetta. A 6 time-a-week direct Air Mail Service exists between East and West Pakistan. Air Mail links are maintained by Pakistan with almost all foreign countries of the world including India.

Karachi Airport and Flying Boat Base which is maintained by the B.O.A.C. at Karachi Creek have been designated as International Airports. The aerodrome at Bholari, in addition to serving Hyderabad (Sind) provides a divisionary aerodrome when flying conditions are bad at Karachi.

Pakistan has entered into several air agreements with other countries and has also joined International organisations and to meet the demand for pilots, has provided training facilities at flying clubs and national air lines. There are three Government subsidised flying clubs in Pakistan at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca.

RAILWAYS

The two independent railway systems in Pakistan which provide main transport for goods, etc., comprise of the North-Western Railway in West Pakistan and the Eastern Bengal Railway in East Pakistan. Both of them are State-managed and State-owned and are separated from each other by a distance of 1,200 miles across the Indian Railways. The ports of Karachi and Chittagong are connected with principal commercial towns by broad gauge lines and almost all the major towns are located on the main line operating between Chittagong and Dacca in Eastern Pakistan and Karachi and Peshawar in Western Pakistan. The Eastern Bengal Railway is split into two separate zones by the moor Brahmaputra which so far has not beeen bridged at any point. This river is crossed by means of passenger and wagon-ferries which the railway operate.

The North Western Railway serves 3,06,860 square miles of the West Pakistan with a population of 33·54 million souls and the Eastern Bengal Railway serves 49,270 square miles of East Pakistan and part of Assam with population of 46.72 million souls.

WATER TRANSPORT

The sea-borne trade and the coastal trade of Pakistan are handled at the port of Karachi in Western Pakistan and the port

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of Chittagong in Eastern Pakistan. A regular passenger service between Karachi and Chittagong was opened in April 1950. Both the ports being principal ports of Pakistan serve the entire need of import and export trade, as well as passenger traffic. Chittagong in Eastern Pakistan, has the reputation of being one of the best natural harbours of the world and after the establishment of the new State has assumed great importance as the major port of Eastern Pakistan.

SIND PROVINCE

Sind is the lower valley of the Indus river. It is cut off from the rest of India by the desert and the Rann of Cutch. It is almost rainless tract and its climate is of great extremes. It is mostly flat desert country except where irrigation has changed it into fertile land. The cultivable area of the province is mostly commanded by the Sukkur Barrage and Sind canals. The Barrage has converted a waterless desert into a flourishing land flowing with milk and honey. Sind was considered a province even before the partition of India. Due to the migration of Muslim its population has vastly increased.

KARACHI: The Federal Capital and capital of Sind, is a very large and important seaport. It is also an important airport of the International Service and inland air services. Karachi is the aerial Gateway of Pakistan and has a modern and well-equipped airport. The hangars are at Drigh Road and the harbour is at Kiamari. It is an important commercial centre since through here passes the trade of Sind, the Punjab and other parts. Karachi is on a bay formed by a reef of rock which shuts out the sea on the west. Owing to the proximity of the sea the climate during eight months in the year is healthier in Karachi than in any other part of Sind. Karachi is the terminus of the North-Western Railway. It is about 1,000 miles by rail but only some 500 miles by sea from Bombay. The steamers of the B. S. N. Co., Ltd., provide the cheapest means of transport between Bombay and Karachi. The town is well built and modern with many public buildings, schools, hospitals, and clubs. Clifton or Hawa Bunder is an ideal residential quarter and the rendezvous of the residents in the evenings. Manga Pir, close to Drigh Road, is the garden suburb and summer resort of

Karachi. The town and cantonment are connected by rail and tram with Kiamari, where the harbour commences. There is also a good motor road to the aerodrome at Drigh Road, about 8½ miles from the city. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis, first class and second class. (2) Buses. (3) Tramways. (4) Labour carts for carrying luggage, etc. (5) Camel or bullock cart. (6) Motor lorries. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) T. K. Dharamshala. (2) M. M. Musafarkhana meant for *bona fide* travellers, free of charge for a maximum period of 20 days. *Hotels*:—(1) Carlton Hotel, Sunnyside Road. (2) Bristol Hotel, Sunnyside Road. (3) Palace Hotel, Kutcheri Road. (4) North-Western Hotel, Beaumont Road. (5) Central Hotel, M. A. Khuro Road. (6) Marina Hotel, Inverarity. (7) Hotel Metropole, Civil Lines. (8) Prince's Hotel, opposite Boulton Market. *Clubs*:—(1) Karachi Gymkhana, Scandal Point Road. (2) Karachi Race Club Ltd., Race Course Road. (3) Karachi Club, Kutcheri Road. (4) Karachi Aero Club Ltd. (5) Karachi Boat Club, Queen's Road. (6) Muslim Gymkhana, Havelock Road. (7) Y.M.C.A., Strachan and Havelock Roads. (8) Y.W.C.A., Bunder Road. (9) Sind Club, Victoria Road. (10) Ordnance Club. (11) Harrison Tennis Club, for Government servants. (12) Birch Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) The Victoria Museum. It is the only important museum in the province of Sind, containing valuable natural history, geological, arts and archæological collections. It is one of the oldest museums in Pakistan and is visited by a large number of people. (2) Zoo. (3) Burns Garden. (4) Erskine Garden. (5) Saddar Bazar Garden. (6) Machi Miani Garden. (7) Nanakwad Garden. (8) Empress Market Gardens. (9) Frere Hall, has a public meeting room, a ballroom, the Karachi General Library and a garden. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Regal Theatre, Pready Street. (2) National Talkies, Bunder Road. (3) Picture House, Bunder Road. (4) Plaza Theatre, Bunder Road. (5) Naz Cinema, Bunder Road. (6) Taj Mahal Cinema, Bunder Road. (7) Capitol Cinema, Elphinstone Street. (8) Moti Mahal Talkies, Ranchore Lines. (9) Imperial Cinema, Bunder Road. (10) Prabhat Talkies, Wadhumal Oodharam Road.

HYDERABAD: A railway junction on the North-Western Railway, was the former capital of Sind. It is now the headquarters of the District and besides being the largest town in the province of Sind, it is an important industrial, as well as commercial town. Hyderabad is situated on an island-hill on the river Indus. It has good fishery and the catch is exported to adjoining parts. Railways, roads and telegraphs in Sind all centre in Hyderabad. The cantonment lies to the north-west of the city. There is a large garrison stationed here. Hyderabad has an ancient fort and tombs of the old Mirs of Sind. The main bazar runs from the Fort Gate to the new market. The population has increased since partition and is over two lakhs. The Municipal area is 20 square miles. There are oil and tanning factories, ginning factories, flour mills and a glass factory. There is a *Dak Bungalow* on Gidu Road. *Public Conveyances*:—Taxis, landaus, victorias, tongas and buses; lorries and bullock carts for carrying luggage are also available. *Hotels*:—(1) Sind Zamindar Hotel, near Railway Station. (2) Radio Hotel, Station Road. (3) Sultan Hotel, Gari Khata. (4) Karachi Hotel, Saddar. (5) Gulshan Hotel, near Railway Station. (6) Bombay Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Young Muslim's Club, opposite Collector's bungalow. (2) Gymkhana Club, Gidu Road. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Mirs' and Kalhoras' Tombs, near the Central Jail. (2) Fort, facing Shahi Bazar. *Gardens*:—(1) Mir Ghullam Ali Garden, near Station Road. (2) Pir Illahi Bux Garden, Gidu Road. (3) Shamdas Promenade, bank of river Fuleli. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Taj Mahal Talkies, near Goods Octroi Station. (2) Elite, Navalrai Market. (3) Majestic, Cantonment. (4) Shams, Station Road. (5) Shahab, Sangat Wah Road. (6) Capitol Theatre, Daman Wah. (7) Nishat, Daman Wah. (8) Naz Cinema, Rishi Ghat Road. (9) Pak Cinema, Rasala Road. (10) Firdos Talkies, Gidu Road.

SUKKUR: The headquarters of the Sukkur District, lies on the right bank of the river Indus. It is a railway station on the North-Western Railway and is connected by a bridge with Rohri station on the left bank. There is a rest house and a *Dak Bungalow* for travellers. The official quarter is called New Sukkur. Two miles to the west of New Sukkur is one of the largest irrigation dams of the world called the *Lloyd's Barrage* or Sukkur Barrage. It is one mile in length across the Indus river and 60 ft. wide. It was built at a cost of over 20 crores of rupees. It has three canals on the right bank and four canals on the left bank. It was constructed to irrigate the dry lands of Sind where rainfall is not more than 5 inches a year. There are three biscuit and confectionary factories and an oil mill in the city. Rohri town, where cement is manufactured, is situated across the river. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas and taxis. *Dak Bungalows*:—There is a Dharamshala for Hindus and a Musafarkhana for other communities. Both are situated in the heart of the town. *Clubs*:—(1) Sukkur Gymkhana. (2) Narsamal Gymkhana. (3) Lakhumal Club. *Hotels*:—(1) Royal Hotel. (2) Star Hotel. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Imperial Talkies. (2) Prabhat Talkies. (3) Minerva Talkies. *Places of Interest*:—(1) At Sukkur, on the Maonak Hill, the magnificent island temple of Shri Sadhbella is situated. The temple commands a good view and is worth visiting. A number of boats ply daily to and from the temple and charge the visitors half-anna per head. Thousands of pilgrims are attracted to this place during the year. (2) Masumsha Minarati, a historic monument. (3) Literacy Tower Park (recently constructed). (4) Bukhar Island. (5) Shrine of Zind Pir. (6) Biscuit factories.

MOHAN-JO-DARO: Lies 8 miles by car from Dokri railway station on the Kotri-Larkana branch of the North Western Railway. Recent excavations have revealed interesting sculptures and figurines, which are worth a visit. Excavations have shown signs of a very early civilization, even earlier than the Aryan period. The remains mainly consist of seals, jewelleries, potteries, figures of human and animal and toys. Inscribed characters of a conventionalised form of pictograph writing are found on the seals. It is a city of bricks, fire burnt and sun burnt.

EAST BENGAL PROVINCE

The province is known throughout the world for its production of jute which is expected to all parts of the universal, through the port of Chittagong. East Bengal Province came into existence on August 15, 1947, through the partition of the former province of Bengal. It is a province of the Dominion of Pakistan comprising its eastern territories and is referred to as Eastern Pakistan. It consists of the whole of the Chittagong and Dacca divisions; the Rajshahi division and the former Assamese District of Sylhet, with the exception of certain thanas in the Karimganj sub-division. East Bengal has an area of 53,937 square miles and covers very thickly populated areas. The population is almost entirely dependent on agriculture and fishing.

DACCA: The largest and most important town in Eastern

Pakistan. It is the capital of the Provincial Government. Dacca is 270 miles from Calcutta and is situated on the tributary of the Meghna river. It is connected by rail with Chittagong, the principal port of the province, for its imports and exports. Narayanganj, the river port of Dacca, is nine miles from that city. There is a local train service of the E. B. Railway Station between Narayanganj and Dacca and a metre gauge section of the railway runs from Narayanganj via Dacca to Mymensingh and Bhadurbad Ghat. Dacca is connected with Calcutta by steamer from Narayanganj to Goalundo and thence by rail. It was the capital of the short-lived province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The present Nawab of Dacca is the descendant of the Nawabs who ruled here. The chief crops are rice, jute, pulses, mustard, oilseeds, betal leaves, plantains and sugarcane. The town is famous for cotton weaving, spinning, bleaching and embroidery. Washing and toilet soaps, safety matches and pottery manufactured in Dacca are exported to the other districts. There is an enormous trade in jute, and button-making is one of the chief industries. It is a great educational centre and has a university of its own. Dacca has a great deal of trade in conch shell, ornaments, hand loom products, and leather hides. Kartik Baruni Mela at Munshiganj is considered very important from commercial point of view and is largely attended. *Dak Bungalow*: There is a first class Dak Bungalow at Paltan near the railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Hackney carriages. *Hotels*:—(1) Akbar Hotel, Nawabpur. (2) Modern Hotel and Restaurant, Islampur Road. (3) O. K. Restaurant and Hotel Johnson Road. (4) S'Dekan's Inn, Nawabpur Road. *Clubs*:—(1) Dacca Club, Ramna. (2) Wari Club, Paltan. (3) Victoria Club, Manipur. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Bara and Chota Katara, near Chowk Bazar. (2) Lalbag Fort, on Lalbag Road, an old fort built by Jehangir, the Moghul Emperor. (3) Tomb of Bibi Peri, on Shaista Khan Road, the tomb of the daughter of Shaista Khan. (4) Hooseni Dalan, on Hooseni Dalan Road, the grave of a Mahommedan Admiral. (5) Dhakeswari Temple, on Dhakeswari Temple Road, the famous temple of Dacca. (6) Ramna Kali Temple, Ramna. (7) Bura Sahib Temple, Ramna. (8) Garden of Mr. N. N. Roy Choudhury, Zamindar. Buldha Estate. (9) Government Agricultural Farm, Manipur. (10) Dacca Museum, Ramna. (11) University Buildings, Ramna. (12) Historical ruins of Narayanganj at Munshiganj. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Britannia Talkies, Paltan. (2) Lion Cinema, Ashok Jamadar Lane. (3) Mukul Theatre, Johnson Road. (4) Rupamahal Cinema, Sardar Ghat. (5) New Picture House, Armanitola. (6) Taj Mahal Talkies, Ali Newkies Dewry. (7) Dacca Club, for horse racing and other sports.

CHITTAGONG: An ancient town and principal port, situated 12 miles up the Karnaphuli river, from where the trade of Assam and Eastern Pakistan passes. Chittagong is the natural port of entry of Eastern Pakistan and the second largest jute exporting port in the world, being next to Calcutta in India. It is the headquarters of the district and division of the same name. Chittagong is a junction of the Assam-Bengal Railway, one line connecting with Dohazari and Nazirhat and the other line connecting with Chandpur, via Laksam junction. Chittagong is connected with Calcutta, directly by steamer from Chandpur Ghat or alternately by steamer upto Goalundo Ghat and thence by rail. It is also connected by rail with Dacca. Chittagong is an ancient town and has a long history to relate its prosperity and fall when it was the abode of royal dynasties or a battle-ground for rival kings. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Government Circuit House, Bagmoniram, half a mile from the railway station. (2) Government Dak Bungalow close to the railway station. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis, from J. N. Sen Avenue (Anderkillah) or from Station Road. (2) Hackney carriages, 1st class and 2nd class. *Hotels*:—(1) Eastern Pakistan Hotel, Station Road. (2) Imperial Hotel, Anderkillah. (3) Azad Hotel, Station Road. (4) Tajmahal Hotel and Restaurant. (5) Travellers Accommodation, K. C. Dey Road. (6) Punjab Muslim Hotel, Enayat Bazar. (7) Kasimia Hotel, Lyall Road. (8) Hotel Fiana, Sadarghat. *Clubs*:—(1) Police Club, Anderkillah. (2) A. B. Railway Institute, at Battali Road, and at Pahartali Road for Indians and Eurasians respectively. (3) Chittagong Club Ltd., Pioneer Hill. (4) Friends Union Club, Goshaildanga. (5) Oldham Institute, Rahamatgunj, near Town Hall. *Places of Interest*:—(1) J. N. Sen Park and Lal Dighi, Anderkillah. (2) Victoria Garden, Anderkillah. (3) Hand's Park, K. C. Dey Road. (4) Prasanna Dam, P. K. Sen Road (Sadarghat). (5) The Court, on Fairy Hill, one of the biggest mofussil courts in Bengal built in picturesque surroundings. (6) Pir Badarsha Mosque, Badarpati Road. (7) Pir Amanar Darga, Jail Road. (8) Kadam Mobarak, Momin Road, west of Municipal Office, has footprints of Prophet Muhammad (9) Mulla Saheb Fakir's Mosque and Tomb, College Road. (10) Chatteswari Kalibari, Chatteswari Road, a famous ancient Hindu temple on a hillock. (11) Sikh Temple, Bangutna, Chawkbazar. (12) St. Placid's Church and Convent, Bandel Road. (13) English Church, Jubilee Road. (14) J. M. Sen Town Hall, Rahamatgunj. (15) Moslem Hall, Ghatfarhadbeg. (16) A. B. Railway, Port Jetty, Strand Road and Double Moorings. Some interesting places outside the town of Chittagong:—(1) Sitakund, Barabakund and Chandranath Temple, places of Hindu pilgrimage, about one and a half hour's journey by train from the town. A big Mela is held here annually during the Shivratri festival. (2) Pahartali Lake, at Pahartali, containing the upland surface water reservoir. (3) Bajivaristan and Turtle Tank, five miles from the town containing the tomb of a Mahommedan saint. (4) Cox's Bazar, a healthful place by the seaside, about 12 hour's journey by steamer from the town. There is also an ancient Hindu temple named Adinath. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Lion Cinema, Sadarghat Road. (2) Cinema Palace, K. C. Dey Road. (3) Jubilee Cinema, J. M. Sen's Avenue Road. (4) Kurshid Mahal, Lyal Road.

WEST PUNJAB

West Punjab Province was formed after the partition of India and comprises the whole of Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions, the Districts of Gujranwala, Sialkot, Sheikhupura Lahore minus half the Kasur, Tehsil and the Shakargarh Tehsil of Gurdaspur District. Nearly 50 per cent of the total area is under farming. One-third of the cultivated area depends upon rain and the rest is irrigated from a vast network of canal system and wells. The important crops of the province are wheat, rice, cotton and sugarcane. It has several ginning and pressing factories, tanneries and glass factories.

LAHORE: The capital of the West Punjab, has been a notable city since the 11th century and is one of the oldest cities in the world. Since 1947 Lahore has emerged as an important commercial town in Western Pakistan due to its occupying a favourable position near the India-Pakistan border for exchange of goods by both road and rail across India. It is situated on the Ravi river and has a large population, mostly Mahommedans. During the time of the Moghul Emperors Lahore was a popular city and the Emperors lived here from time to time but it was

Akbar who laid the foundation of its greatness.

Lahore is the headquarters of the North-Western Railway and is connected by the railway with Delhi, Karachi, Amritsar and other important towns. The city is walled and an old fort of Moghuls is situated in the north-west corner. In place of a moat of the Moghul days, a garden surrounds the city, and access to the city is by 13 gates. Lahore is the centre of trade and education and in addition to several schools and colleges, has a university of its own. It has many fine public buildings, mosques, and hospitals. The cantonment is situated five miles to the south-east of the civil station. The town has several factories for the manufacture of shoes, saddlery and leather goods. Rugs and carpets are also woven and exported. Lahore has a large number of foundry and engineering establishments and mills for the manufacture of glass, hosiery, surgical instruments, chemicals and soaps. It has been the chief trading centre for agricultural products such as wheat, cotton, oil and cotton seeds. *Public Conveyances*:—Cars, Lahore Omnibus Service and hackney carriages. *Hotels*:—(1) Faletti's Hotel. (2) Elphinstone Hotel. (3) Royal Hotel. (4) Braganza Hotel. (5) Bristol Hotel, McLeod Road. (6) Metro Hotel. (7) Delhi Muslim Hotel. (8) Broadway Hotel. (9) Cafe Orient, The Mall. (10) Nizam Hotel, Anarkali. (11) Standard, The Mall. *Clubs*:—(1) Gymkhana Club. (2) Cosmopolitan Club. (3) Punjab Association Club. (4) Y.M.C.A. The Association imparts religious, intellectual and cultural education to its members, who come from all faiths and positions in life. It provides games besides running subsidiary clubs and an employment bureau. Its entire programme is of service to the city. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Fort. (2) Ranjit Singh's Mausoleum (3) Jehangir's and Nur Jahan's Tombs. (4) Minto Park. (5) Museum. (6) Zoo. (7) Shalimar Gardens. (8) Lawrence Gardens. (9) Tomb of Asaf Khan. (10) Guru Arjan's Shrine. (11) Badshahi Masjid. (12) Tomb of Anarkali. (13) Wazir Khan's Mosque. (14) Sunhari Masjid. (15) Government House. (16) Moti masjid. (17) Gulabi Bagh. (18) Public Library. (19) Chauburji. (20) Mayo School of Art. *Places of Entertainment*:—Cinemas: Regal, Plaza, Nishat, Palace, Ritz, Regent, Samba, Capitol, Qaisa, Rivoli, Rose, Crown, Wellington, Minerva and Nigar.

MULTAN: An ancient commercial town on the Chenab river. The railway station lies on the Lahore to Karachi section of the North Western Railway. It is the chief town of the district and is the centre of great industrial and commercial activity. It is the only State in the former Punjab which acceded to Pakistan. The administration of the State is in the charge of the former ruler who is now at the head of the State. Multan is a great trade centre for wheat, sugar, cotton and wool. It is connected with other towns in the West Punjab by railway and river routes. Multan is famous for its glazed pottery, silk and cotton handloom cloth, carpets, enamel wares, surgical and hospital goods, soaps, etc., which are produced in the local factories. There are cotton ginning and pressing factories also. The canals and wells irrigate the cultivated lands. Multan is becoming a thickly populated centre and since 1947 is assuming importance in the commercial activity of the province. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) Cawal Rest House. (2) P.W.D. Rest House. (3) Railway Rest House. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Tongas. (2) Buses. *Hotels*:—(1) Iqbal Hotel. (2) Zamindar Hotel. (3) Pakistan Hotel. (4) The Punjab Hotel. (5) Taj Mahal Hotel. (6) Maher Hotel. (7) Babar Hotel. (8) Royal Hotel and Restaurant. (9) Aram Hotel. (10) Shah Jehan Hotel. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Qasim Garden. (2) Bagh Lange Khan. (3) Am Khas Garden (Old Fort). (4) Emerson College with play ground. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) Sitara Talkies. (2) New Crown Cinema. (3) Radha Palace. (4) Taj Mahal Talkies. (5) Radhu Talkies. (6) Dawn Cinema. *Clubs*:—(1) Shish Mahal Club. (2) Ladies Club, Bagh Lange Khan. (3) Chenab Club, Bagh Lange Khan.

BAHAWALPUR: Lies on the left bank of the river Sutlej near the Empress Bridge. H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur has fine palaces in the town. Bahawalpur railway station lies on the Lahore-Karachi City section of the North-Western Railway and is 243 miles from Lahore and 512 miles from Karachi. Its eastern station is called Baghdad, which lies on Bhatinda-Samasta-Karachi line. *Dak Bungalows*:—There is one at the station and another big one in the city. *Public Conveyances*:—Buses and tongas. *Hotels*:—There is a hotel in the town providing boarding and lodging. Distinguished guests of the State are treated at State Guest Houses, Dar-us-salam and Dar-ul-Amanat Daulat-Khana. *Clubs*:—Bahawal Club, for officials of the State. There is also a private club, Sadiq-Abbas Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Nurmahal Palace. (2) Gulzarmahal Palace. (3) Bahawalgarh Palace (Secretariat). (4) Daulatkhana Alia Palace. (5) Zoo, Sher Bagh. (6) Library. (7) Idgah. (8) Fountain and College. (9)

High Court. (10) Jamia Mosque. (11) Dairy Farm. *Place of Entertainment*:—A cinema near the fountain.

GUJRANWALA: The town is situated 44 miles north of Lahore on the Grand Trunk Road, just on the main line of the North-Western Railway to Peshawar. It is looked upon with reverence by the Sikhs, being the birth-place of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The chief industries are the manufacture of iron safes, and aluminium and brassware. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is a Municipal Rest House where visitors can be accommodated. *Public Conveyances*:—Buses, taxis and tongas. *Hotels*:—(1) Afghan Hotel. (2) West End Hotel, both are on Grand Trunk Road. Visitors also use the Rest House. *Clubs*:—(1) Officer's Club. (2) Zaman Mehdi Khan Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Municipal Garden. (2) Mahan Singh's Garden. (3) The birth-place of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. *Places of Entertainment*:—Regent Cinema and Nishat Talkies.

SIALKOT: Sialkot is famous for the manufacture of sporting goods, such as cricket bats, hockey sticks and tennis rackets and is a large centre of trade. Musical instruments and surgical goods are also manufactured here and are exported along with the sport goods to all parts of the world. Sialkot is a flourishing trade centre and the town and its neighbouring villages employ thousands of workers in the manufacture of gut utilized in the sports goods and musical instruments. There are about five hundred large and small establishments employing over 15,000 workers in the manufacture of sports goods and about a dozen business houses engaged in the making of musical instruments. The willow required in the manufacture of sports goods is imported from the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Sialkot is 72 miles from Lahore to the north and is reached by a branch line of the N. W. Railway. Sialkot cantonment station is three miles from Sialkot junction. Sialkot is an old town with an area of 3.72 square miles and a population of 118,963. The population is predominantly Muslim. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas. *Hotels*:—(1) Central Hotel. (2) Grand Eastern Hotel, Greenwood Street. *Club*:—Tollinton Club, near Murray College. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Shrine of Imam Sahib, in Imam Sahib Mohalla. (2) Babaki Ber Guru Nanak, Zafarwal Road. (3) Pir Muradia's Shrine in the fort. (4) Tomb of Ulema Abdul Hakim Sialkote, Ugoke Road. (5) The Fort, the residence of an ancient Hindu Raja named

Salvan, who was the father of the famous "Puran Bhagat." The Municipal and District Board's offices and the police station are now situated here. *Places of Entertainment*:—(1) New Pearl Talkies, Sarai Maharaja Road. (2) Minerva Talkies, Railway Road. (3) Rose Cinema, Katchey Road.

GUJRAT: An ancient town situated in the fertile tract between the Chenab and the Jhelum rivers. Due to its situation near the hills its climate is not so extreme as in the plains. It was the scene of the last Sikh battle with the British. The chief industries of the town are pottery and furniture making. Gujrat railway station lies on the main line of the N.-W. Railway from Peshawar and is 71 miles by rail from Lahore. *Dak Bungalows*:—(1) P.W.D. Rest House, G. T. Road. (2) D. P. Rest House. *Hotels*:—There are two hotels, Nishat Hotel and Saleem Hotel. Both are situated on Railway Road. *Clubs*:—(1) Officers' Club. (2) Khurshid Club. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas. *Places of Interest*:—A Baoli and a Humam are the ancient monuments to be found here, besides four shrines: (1) Hazrat Shahdoula Sahib. (2) Hazrat Shah Jehangir Sahib. (3) Sain Karam Elahi Sahib and (4) Shah Phool Wali Sahib. *Place of Entertainment*:—Majestic Talkies.

RAWALPINDI: The Headquarters of the Pakistan Army, situated in the north-west corner of the West Punjab. Rawalpindi station is on the main line of the N.-W. Railway from Lahore to Peshawar. It is also connected by road with Srinagar, the capital of Jammu and Kashmir State. Visitors to Murree proceed from here by car to that place. Rawalpindi has a large trade, industries and workshops. It has great dealings in dry and fresh fruits, medical herbs, silk and woollen goods. Several important offices of the Government of Pakistan are situated in the town. The climate is very healthy and is cooler than it is in Punjab plain. The district is mostly mountainous and the cultivation which is abundant in the hills is dependent on the rainfall which is about 42 inches. The chief crops grown are wheat, barley, jowar, bajra and pulses. Rawalpindi has several tent factories, iron foundaries, gas works and breweries. The chief *places of interest* are the public garden and the fort. Twenty miles by rail is Taxila junction, where lie the remains of the ancient city of Taxila, which are of great archaeological interest. There is a P.W.D. Rest House, in charge of the Executive Engineer, Rawalpindi. *Hotels*:—(1) Kashmir Hotel, The Mall, Sadar. (2) Central Hotel, Sadar. (3) Dawn Hotel, Edwards Road. (4) Empire Hotel, Sadar. (5) Flashman's Hotel, The Mall. (6) Grand Hotel, Edwards Road.

MURREE: This popular hill station in Western Pakistan is 39 miles to the north of Rawalpindi and is situated in the Himalayas, 7,500 feet above sea level. It is approached by car from Rawalpindi station, which is on the Lahore-Peshawar line of the N.-W. Railway. Murree lies amongst beautiful hills and has a bracing climate during the season, when it is full of visitors. Lovely views of the snow-clad Himalayas can be had from Murree and social and sporting activities are not wanting. The road from Rawalpindi to Kohala and Kashmir State passes through this hill station. There is also a good motorable road from Murree to the well-known gallies. *Public Conveyances*:—Buses, rickshaws, dandies and horses. *Hotels*:—(1) Cecil Hotel. (2) Lockwood Hotel. (3) Brightlands Hotel. (4) Metropole Hotel. (5) Stanley Hotel. (6) Central Hotel. (7) Chambers Hotel. (8) Mall View Hotel. (9) Fairfield Hotel. (10) Ambassador Hotel. (11) Sunny View Hotel. (12) Lintott's Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Murree Club. (2) Ladies Club. (3) Mountain View Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Panch Pando Park. (2) Kashmir Point. (3) Gharial. (4) Bhurban. (5) Doonga Gali. *Places of Entertainment*:—Capitol, Lansdown and Ciros cinemas.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

The country between the Indus and Afghanistan, to the north-west corner of Western Pakistan, is called the North-West Frontier Province. Pakistan is separated from Afghanistan by huge mountain ranges, the Hindukush and Suleiman ranges, which also form a natural boundary of Pakistan. The Khyber Pass, which is at the end of the railway 10½ miles west from Peshawar, is the gateway to Pakistan from the north and is strongly guarded. The mountain regions to the north and the west are occupied by tribesmen who are under the political control of the Governor. This area includes the Political Agencies known as the Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies. N.-W. F. Province has six Administrative Districts of Hajra, Mardan, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan and each is under a Deputy Commissioner who is also responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes across the frontier. The road transport service of its own, developed by N.-W. F. Province is immensely popular, besides being financially profitable. It affords quick and regular service by a fleet of vehicles which operate on the various routes in all the six districts. The chief crops grown by the help of wells and tanks are wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, cotton, apricots, peaches, pomegranates, etc. Fruit canning, processing and drying plants have been set up in the plantation area.

PESHAWAR: The capital of the North-West Frontier Province, occupies a strategic position at the entrance to the Khyber Pass. It is an ancient town famous in history, being the land gateway to Pakistan on the north. Peshawar cantonment railway station is connected by the North-Western Railway with Lahore. The city railway station is three miles from the cantonment station. The Khyber Railway is an extension of the North-Western Railway from the cantonment station to Landi Kotal, a distance of about 32 miles. This railway was constructed at a cost of 27 lakhs of rupees and is one of the marvels of railway engineering. Peshawar city is surrounded by a wall with sixteen gates and a strong fortress outside it. The cantonment extends westward two miles away from the city. There is a strong military garrison. Peshawar is a great caravan centre and numerous caravans of camels and ponies from Kabul and Central Asia arrive here laden with merchandise. Peshawar produces silk and cotton turbans and woven cloth, which are very popular with the buyers. Blankets, felted mats and saddle cloth also find a ready market. Glazed earthenware, leather and copper wares manufactured locally are also easily sold and exported. Peshawar has good climate, which is very healthy in spring. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is one on Sadar Road. *Public Conveyances*:—Tongas, taxis and buses. *Hotels*:—(1) Dean's Hotel, Peshawar Cantonment. (2) Karachi Hotel, Sadar Bazar. (3) Green Hotel, Sadar Bazar. (4) Khyber Hotel, Kabli Gate. (5) Pakistan Hotel, outside Kabli Gate. (6) International Hotel, Sadar Bazar. (7) Standard Hotel, outside Kabli Gate. (8) Circuit House, Grand Trunk Road. *Club*:—Officers' Club, Mall Road. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Museum. (2) Bala Hissar, an old fort. (3) Jamrud Fort, 10½ miles from Peshawar, which commands the entrance to the Khyber Pass. (4) Gorkhatri Building. (5) Hastings Memorial. (6) Shahi Bagh Garden. (7) Wazir Bagh Garden. (8) Cunningham Park. (9)

Fruit Dehydrating Factory. (10) Canning Factory. *Places of Entertainment*:—Lansdowne Cinema, Capitol Theatre, White Rose Cinema, Novelty Talkies, Picture House Cinema, Taswir Mahal Talkies.

ABBOTTABAD: A charming health resort, 4,000 ft. above sea level. Abbottabad is the administrative headquarters of the Hazara District. It can be reached by car from Havelian, which is connected by a branch line of the North-Western Railway with Taxila, a junction on the main line to Peshawar. Abbottabad is a military cantonment and has a Military Academy School. There is a road connecting it with Kashmir State. Potatoes, peas, and apricots grown in Abbottabad along with dairy products such as ghee are exported to the neighbouring districts. It has a population of 24,000. *Dak Bungalow*: District Board's Dak Bungalow. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Cars. (2) Tongas. *Hotels*:—(English) Abbot Hotel, Spring Field Hotel and Woodlock Hotel. (Indian) Khwaja Hotel, Palace Hotel, opposite G.P.O., and Majestic Hotel. *Club*:—Bar Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Company Garden. (2) Water Springs, 3 miles away. *Places of Entertainment*:—Royal, Taj Mahal and Empire Cinemas.

BANNU: Situated on the river Kuram to the south-west of Peshawar. It is connected by a narrow gauge line of the North-Western Railway with Mari Indus via Laki Marwat junction. Bannu is also known as Edwardesabad and is a military station and a centre of trade. *Dak Bungalow*:—There is one near the D.C.'s house. *Public Conveyances*:—(1) Taxis. (2) Tongas, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. *Hotels*:—(1) Shahensha Hotel. (2) Central Hotel. *Clubs*:—(1) Civil Officers' Tennis Club. (2) Civil Supply Officer's Badminton Club. (3) Gentlemen Volley Ball Club. *Places of Interest*:—(1) Company Garden in the Civil Lines. (2) Municipal Library. (3) Jinah Parks outside Parade Gate. *Places of Entertainment*:—Regal Cinema and Saleem Theatre.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN: A military station, situated four miles from the right bank of the Indus river. It lies to the south-west of Peshawar and can be reached from Darya Khan railway station on the Kundian-Multan section of the North-Western Railway. Dera Ismail Khan has great deal of trade in dry fruits, medical herbs, opices, wool and ghee. Its cottage industry produces lungis, lacquered wares, etc. *Dak Bungalow*:—Provincial

Dak Bungalow. *Public Conveyances*:—Cars, buses and tongas. *Hotel*:—Afghan Hotel, outside Topanwala Gate. *Clubs*:—European Club, Noel Club, Bagai Club, Union Club, Ladies Club, Independent Club and the Young Men's Muslim Association. *Places of Interest*:—Russel Park, Municipal Company Garden, Noel Garden and the Indus Bund. *Places of Entertainment*:—Imperial, Royal and Capitol Cinemas.

BALUCHISTAN

This oblong stretch of country forms the most westerly part of Pakistan and is almost wholly mountainous. It is divided into two main divisions. The first is the centrally administered land formely known as British Baluchistan and the second the tracts of land leased and tribal areas composed of tracts acquired by lease or brought under control and placed under British officers. The States of Kalat, Las Bela, Markan and Kharan have acceded to Pakistan. The majority of the population depend on agriculture. Fruit is extensively grown in Baluchistan and is exported. Markan coast is famous for its fishing and coal is mined at Harnai, Shangh and Bolan Pass.

QUETTA: The capital city of Baluchistan is situated 5,500 ft. above sea level. It is an important frontier post of Western Pakistan with a strong garrison, commanding the Bolan Pass, which carries the road and railway into Sind. In 1935 Quetta was destroyed by a great earthquake. The cantonment and the city have been re-built. Quetta railway station is on the Ruk-Quetta-Chaman section of the North-Western Railway, which passes through the Bolan Pass. Quetta is the Headquarters of the Agent-General to the Governor-General of Pakistan. It forms an important trade route between Iran and Pakistan. Quetta is kell-known as a popular hill station and is a centre of great fruit industry. It is termed as the "Garden of Pakistan." The most delicious variety of grapes, apples, pomegranates, cherries, apricots, peaches, pears, almonds, walnuts and melons grown here are exported all over Pakistan and India. Quetta is served by good roads and by rail with West Punjab. *Hotels*:—(1) Metro Hotel, Linah Road. (2) Standard Hotel, Mission Road. (3) Lords Hotel, Cantt. (4) Chiltan Hotel, Cantt. (5) Milli Hotel, Majid Road.

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dendum

THE ANDHRA STATE

The Andhra State came into being on Thursday, 1st October 1953, and is the first new Part A State to be formed after the inauguration of the Constitution in 1950. A 40-year-old agitation on the part of the Andhras for a separate state of their own, which culminated in the martyrdom of Potti Sriramulu, resulted in the birth of this State.

The Andhra State is bound on its east by the Bay of Bengal and the residuary Madras State touches it in the south. Hyderabad and Mysore lie on its west and Orissa and Madhya Pradesh lie on its north and north-west. The Eastern Ghats, which divide the coastal belt from the western districts, run almost parallel and adjacent to the east coast. The area covered by the boundaries of the Andhra State is about 600 miles and consists of eleven districts. Kurnool which was formerly the district headquarters has been elevated to the status of the capital and the expansion of the town's existing amenities to meet the demands of its new position is now under consideration. The eleven districts comprising the Andhra State are, Chittoor, Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary (part), Kurnool, Guntur, Kistna, West Godavari, East Godavari and Visakhapatnam.

KURNOOL: This city with colourful past has become the capital of the new Andhra State. Kurnool is linked with Hyderabad by a metre-gauge railway system, and on the other side, via Dronachelam, it is connected with Vijayawada and Guntur. The main line between Madras and Bombay can be contacted at Guntakal. A number of pilgrimage centres and hill-stations are found in the vicinity of Kurnool. The Nallamalais form a fine forest area and are used both for profit and recreation. The Tungabhadra which with the Hundri river embraces Kurnool on three sides, guarantees it an unfailing water supply. The Konda Reddi Fort forms one of the monuments of Kurnool's historic past. The town has a well-laid-out municipal park and a church. To the south of Kurnool, in the wide acreage of vacant land, a temporary town of about 1,000 tents has been set up. The Legislative Assembly of the new State and the Raj Bhavan for Governor are housed in the town.